# S. 3250

To provide for a United States response in the event of a unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state.

#### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 26 (legislative day, September 22), 2000

Mr. Brownback (for himself, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Helms, Mr. Allard, Mr. Ashcroft, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Torricelli, Mr. DeWine, Mr. Grams, Mr. Roth, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. Smith of Oregon, Mr. Bond, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Cleland, Mr. Grassley, Ms. Collins, Mr. Kyl, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Murkowski, Mrs. Lincoln, Ms. Landrieu, Mr. Specter, Mr. Voinovich, Mr. Miller, Mr. Robb, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Bunning, Mr. Edwards, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Lott, Mr. Daschle, Mr. Reid, Mr. Santorum, Mr. Fitzgerald, Ms. Snowe, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Reed, Mr. Levin, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Hagel, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. L. Chafee, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Rockefeller) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

## A BILL

To provide for a United States response in the event of a unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state.

- 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 "Peace Through Nego-
- 5 tiations Act of 2000".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

- 2 Congress makes the following findings:
- 3 (1) Resolving the political status of the territory 4 controlled by the Palestinian Authority is one of the 5 central issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict.
  - (2) The Palestinian threat to declare an independent state unilaterally constitutes a fundamental violation of the underlying principles of the Oslo Accords and the Middle East peace process.
  - (3) On March 11, 1999, the Senate overwhelmingly adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, and on March 16, 1999, the House of Representatives adopted House Concurrent Resolution 24, both of which resolved that: "any attempt to establish Palestinian statehood outside the negotiating process will invoke the strongest congressional opposition.".
  - (4) On July 25, 2000, Palestinian Chairman Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Barak issued a joint statement agreeing that the "two sides understand the importance of avoiding unilateral actions that prejudice the outcome of negotiations and that their differences will be resolved in good-faith negotiations".

#### 24 SEC. 3. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It shall be the policy of the United States to oppose the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state, to with-

1	hold diplomatic recognition of any Palestinian state that
2	is unilaterally declared, and to encourage other countries
3	and international organizations to withhold diplomatic rec-
4	ognition of any Palestinian state that is unilaterally de-
5	clared.
6	SEC. 4. MEASURES TO BE APPLIED IF A PALESTINIAN
7	STATE IS UNILATERALLY DECLARED.
8	(a) Measures.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
9	sion of law, beginning on the date that a Palestinian state
10	is unilaterally declared and ending on the date such unilat-
11	eral declaration is rescinded or on the date the President
12	notifies the Committee on International Relations of the
13	House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
14	Relations of the Senate that an agreement between Israel
15	and the Palestinian Authority regarding the establishment
16	of a Palestinian state has been concluded, the following
17	measures shall be applied:
18	(1) Downgrade in status of palestinian
19	OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES.—
20	(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of
21	law, it shall be unlawful for the government of
22	any unilaterally declared Palestinian state, the
23	Palestinian Authority, the Palestine Liberation
24	Organization, any of its constituent groups, or
25	any successors thereof, to establish or maintain

1	an office, headquarters, premises, or other fa-
2	cilities or establishments within the jurisdiction
3	of the United States.
4	(B) Nothing in this paragraph shall be
5	construed to preclude—
6	(i) the establishment or maintenance
7	of a Palestinian information office in the
8	United States, operating under the same
9	terms and conditions as the Palestinian in-
10	formation office that existed prior to the
11	Oslo Accords; or
12	(ii) diplomatic contacts between Pales-
13	tinian officials and United States counter-
14	parts.
15	(2) Prohibition on united states assist-
16	ANCE TO A UNILATERALLY DECLARED PALESTINIAN
17	STATE.—United States assistance may not be pro-
18	vided to the government of a unilaterally declared
19	Palestinian state, the Palestinian Authority, or to
20	any successor or related entity.
21	(3) Prohibition on united states assist-
22	ANCE TO THE WEST BANK AND GAZA.—United
23	States assistance (except humanitarian assistance)
24	may not be provided to programs or projects in the
25	West Bank or Gaza.

- 1 (4) AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD PAYMENT OF
  2 UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTER3 NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT RECOGNIZE A UNI4 LATERALLY DECLARED PALESTINIAN STATE.—The
  5 President is authorized to—
  - (A) withhold up to 10 percent of the United States assessed contribution to any international organization that recognizes a unilaterally declared Palestinian state; and
  - (B) reduce the United States voluntary contribution to any international organization that recognizes a unilaterally declared Palestinian state up to 10 percent below the level of the United States voluntary contribution to such organization in the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which such organization recognized a unilaterally declared Palestinian state.
  - (5) OPPOSITION TO LENDING BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to oppose—

- 1 (A) membership for a unilaterally declared 2 Palestinian state in such institution, or other 3 recognition of a unilaterally declared Pales-4 tinian state by such institution; and
  - (B) the extension by such institution to a unilaterally declared Palestinian state of any loan or other financial or technical assistance.
  - (6) Limitation on use of funds to extend under any provision of law may be used to extend under any provision of law may be used to extend united States recognition to a unilaterally declared Palestinian state, including, but not limited to, funds for the payment of the salary of any ambassador, consul, or other diplomatic personnel to such a unilaterally declared state, or for the cost of establishing, operating, or maintaining an embassy, consulate, or other diplomatic facility in such a unilaterally declared state.

### (b) Suspension of Measures.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may suspend the application of any of paragraphs (3) through (5) of subsection (a) for a period of not more than one year if, with respect to the suspension of the application of any such paragraph, the President determines and certifies to the Committee on Inter-

1	national Relations of the House of Representatives
2	and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-
3	ate that—
4	(A) such suspension is in the national se-
5	curity interest of the United States; or
6	(B) the application of such paragraph or
7	paragraphs would significantly hinder the pros-
8	pects for a negotiated peace agreement in the
9	Middle East.
10	Such certification shall be accompanied by a jus-
11	tification for the basis of the determination.
12	(2) Renewal.—The President may renew the
13	suspension of the application of any of paragraphs
14	(3) through (5) of subsection (a) for a successive pe-
15	riod or periods of not more than one year if, before
16	each such period, the President makes a determina-
17	tion and transmits a certification in accordance with
18	paragraph (1).
19	(3) Additional requirement.—A suspension
20	of the application of any of paragraphs (3) through
21	(5) of subsection (a) under paragraph (1) or para-
22	graph (2) shall cease to be effective after one year

or at such earlier date as the President may specify.

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1	(c) Definition.—For purposes of paragraphs (2)
2	and (3) of subsection (a), the term "United States
3	assistance''—
4	(1) means—
5	(A) assistance under the Foreign Assist-
6	ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.),
7	except—
8	(i) assistance under chapter 8 of part
9	I of such Act (relating to international
10	narcotics control assistance);
11	(ii) assistance under chapter 9 of part
12	I of such Act (relating to international dis-
13	aster assistance); and
14	(iii) assistance under chapter 6 of
15	part II of such Act (relating to assistance
16	for peacekeeping operations);
17	(B) assistance under the Arms Export
18	Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), including
19	the license or approval for export of defense ar-
20	ticles and defense services under section 38 of
21	that Act; and
22	(C) assistance under the Export-Import
23	Bank Act of 1945: and

1 (2) does not include counter-terrorism assist-

2 ance.

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