

H.R. 1521: Mr. LUTHER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. FROST, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE.

H.R. 1542: Miss COLLINS of Michigan.

H.R. 1568: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 1617: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. ROGERS.

H.R. 1642: Mr. HAMILTON.

H.R. 1645: Mr. WALSH, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.J. Res. 79: Mr. COLEMAN and Mr. HILLIARD.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PORTER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. PETRI, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Ms. FURSE, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HEINEMAN, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. BEVILL, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUPAK, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.

H. Res. 40: Mr. HAMILTON.

H. Res. 118: Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEACH, Mr. CLAY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. BERMAN.

H. Res. 127: Mr. HAMILTON.

#### AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ABERCROMBIE

AMENDMENT NO. 21: Page 108, lines 8 and 9, strike "\$15,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997" and insert "\$24,500,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$24,500,000 for the fiscal year 1997".

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ACKERMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 22: On page 11, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 82, line 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"DIVISION A—STREAMLINING OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES  
TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Foreign Affairs Agencies Streamlining Act of 1995".

#### SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:  
(1) With the end of the Cold War, the international challenges facing the United States have changed, but the fundamental national interests of the United States have not. The security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States require continued American engagement in international affairs. The leading role of the United States in world affairs will be as important in the twenty first century as it has been in the twentieth.

(2) The United States budget deficit requires that the foreign as well as the domestic programs and activities of the United States be carefully reviewed for potential savings. Wherever possible, foreign programs and activities must be streamlined, managed more efficiently, and adapted to the requirements of the post-Cold War era.

(3) As part of an overall review to foster efficiencies in the executive branch, the President has had under review the organization and functions of those departments and agencies responsible for administering the international affairs (150) budget function.

(4) The President deserves commendation for the results of such review to date, including significant numbers of foreign posts closed and personnel reductions made by some foreign affairs agencies.

(5) In order to achieve further budgetary savings and eliminate overlapping responsibilities and duplication of efforts in the foreign programs and activities of the United States without jeopardizing United States interests, continued careful review and strong effective leadership will be required.

(6) A streamlined foreign affairs structure under the leadership of the President can more effectively promote the international interests of the United States in the next century.

#### TITLE II—ONGOING REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT

#### SEC. 201. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AGENCIES.

(a) REVIEW.—The President shall review, as part of an overall effort to foster efficiencies in the executive branch, the programs described in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and other initiatives within the administration of international affairs programs, to determine how best to achieve the cost savings and streamlining.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—The review conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include a review of—

(1) any additional costs or cost savings that would result from reorganizing the agencies administering programs under the international affairs (150) budget function;

(2) the management implications of any agency reorganization;

(3) the optimal organizational structure for the foreign affairs agencies;

(4) the implications for United States foreign policy and United States foreign assistance programs of any agency reorganization;

(5) the justification for staffing levels of non-foreign affairs agencies overseas, including the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice, Treasury, and any intelligence agencies;

(6) the extent to which the activities of such non-foreign affairs agencies contribute to United States foreign policy and national security interests;

(7) the implications for the United States foreign operations of recent developments in communications technology;

(8) the feasibility of centralizing worldwide financial services of all foreign affairs agencies in the United States, including the feasibility of moving all such services to a location outside of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area;

(9) the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of contracting with private companies or other United States Government agencies for certain services, including payroll, vendor payments, and Foreign Service pension payments systems, medical examination programs, and certain training programs; and

(10) efforts to consolidate management of all U.S. international exchange programs to eliminate duplication and overlap.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the results of the comprehensive review required by subsection (a).

#### SEC. 202. REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY

(a) AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to submit to the Congress a reorganization plan, if he determines such reorganization is necessary, to enhance the coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency of programs within the international affairs (150) budget function.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Any plan submitted pursuant to the authority of subsection (a) may be

submitted pursuant to chapter 9 of title 5 (relating to executive reorganization) of the United States Code, notwithstanding section 905(b) of that chapter.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ACKERMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 23: On page 67, after line 9, insert the following new section:

#### SEC. 501. CONSOLIDATION REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—No agency of the United States Government may be abolished or its functions transferred or consolidated with another such agency pursuant to this division or any other provision of this Act relating to reorganization unless the Director of the Congressional Budget Office and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget independently calculate and submit to the Congress a joint report analyzing the costs and benefits of any such action.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The cost/benefit analysis required by subsection (a) shall include, but not be limited to—

(1) An assessment of direct and indirect costs for the first five years associated with the implementation of the provisions of this division or any other provision of this Act relating to reorganization; and

(2) The effects of consolidation on personnel, management systems, real property, decisionmaking processes, administrative costs, and costs associated with terminating, amending, renegotiating, or negotiating existing and new contracts.

(c) FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTION REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, if the Director of the Congressional Budget Office and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget either jointly or independently determine and report that the costs associated with the consolidation required by this division or any other provision of this act relating to reorganization exceed the fiscal year 1995 operating costs of the affected agencies, such provisions shall not become effective unless—

(1) the President determines that such consolidation is in the national interest of the United States; or

(2) a joint resolution is enacted specifying that such provisions shall become effective upon enactment of such resolution.

Redesignate sections 501 through 511 as sections 502 through 512.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ANDREWS

AMENDMENT NO. 24, At the end of title XXXIII (relating to regional provisions), add the following new section:

#### SEC. 3314. RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE FOR TURKEY.

(a) RESTRICTIONS.—Of the funds made available for fiscal year 1996 for assistance to the Government of Turkey under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, the President shall withhold, first from grant assistance, if any, and then from loan assistance, \$500,000 for each day that Turkey does not meet the conditions of subsection (c).

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) if the President determines that it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The conditions of this subsection are met when the President certifies to Congress that the Government of Turkey—

(1) allows free and unfettered monitoring of the human rights situation within its territory by domestic and international human rights monitoring organizations, including but not limited to, the Turkish Human Rights Association, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch;

(2) recognizes the civil, cultural, and human rights of its Kurdish citizens, ceases its military operations against Kurdish civilians, and takes demonstrable steps toward a peaceful resolution of the Kurdish issue;

(3) takes demonstrable steps toward the total withdrawal of its military forces from Cyprus and demonstrates its support for a settlement recognizing the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Cyprus, with a constitutional democracy based on majority rule, the rule of law, and the protection of minority rights;

(4) completely removes its blockade of United States and international assistance to Armenia; and

(5) removes official restrictions on Christian churches and schools and offers sufficient protection against acts of violence and harassment directed at members of the clergy, and offers sufficient protection against acts of vandalism directed at church and school property.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BEREUTER

AMENDMENT No. 25, In section 3242 (relating to authorization of appropriations for title III for Public Law 480), strike "No funds are authorized to be appropriated for either" and insert the following: "(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for each".

At the end of section 3242, add the following new subsection:

(b) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AMOUNTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may be used to carry out title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 *et seq.*).

In section 2106 (relating to authorizations of appropriations for United States informational, educational, and cultural programs)—

(1) in paragraph (1) (relating to salaries and expenses) strike "\$450,645,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$428,080,000 for the fiscal year 1997" and insert "\$445,645,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$423,080,000 for the fiscal year 1997".

(2) in paragraph (3)(F) (relating to educational and cultural exchange programs) strike "\$87,265,800 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$87,341,400 for the fiscal year 1997" and insert "\$67,265,800 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$67,341,400 for the fiscal year 1997".

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BEREUTER

AMENDMENT No. 26: At the end of the bill, add the following:

DIVISION D—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

TITLE XLI—PUBLIC LAW 480

**SEC. 4001. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR TITLE III.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 3242 of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for the provision of agricultural commodities under title III of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1727 *et seq.*).

(b) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AMOUNTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may be used to carry out title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 *et seq.*).

**SEC. 4002. REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS FOR CERTAIN UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS.**

Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (3)(F) of section 2106 of this Act, the following amounts are authorized to be appropriated to carry out international information ac-

tivities and educational and cultural exchange programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977, the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the Board for International Broadcasting Act, the Inspector General Act of 1978, the North/South Center Act of 1991, the National Endowment for Democracy Act, and to carry out other countries in law consistent with such purposes:

(1) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—For "Salaries and Expenses", \$445,645,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$423,080,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(3) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—For "Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program", "Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program", "International Visitors Program", and "Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program", "Claude and Mildred Pepper Scholarship Program of the Washington Workshops Foundation", "Citizen Exchange Programs", "Congress-Bundestag Exchange Program", "Newly Independent States and Eastern Europe Training", "Institute for Representative Government", and "Arts America", \$67,265,800 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$67,341,400 for the fiscal year 1997.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BERMAN

AMENDMENT No. 27: On page 11, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 82, line 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"DIVISION A—STREAMLINING OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

**SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.**

This division may be cited as the "Foreign Affairs Agencies Streamlining Act of 1995".

**SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) With the end of the Cold War, the international challenges facing the United States have changed, but the fundamental national interests of the United States have not. The security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States require continued American engagement in international affairs. The leading role of the United States in world affairs will be as important in the twenty first century as it has been in the twentieth.

(2) The United States budget deficit requires that the foreign as well as the domestic programs and activities of the United States be carefully reviewed for potential savings. Wherever possible, foreign programs and activities must be streamlined, managed more efficiently, and adapted to the requirements of the post-Cold War era.

(3) As part of an overall review to foster efficiencies in the executive branch, the President has had under review the organization and functions of those departments and agencies responsible for administering the international affairs (150) budget function.

(4) The President deserves commendation for the results of such review to date, including significant numbers of foreign posts closed and personnel reductions made by some foreign affairs agencies.

(5) In order to achieve further budgetary savings and eliminate overlapping responsibilities and duplication of efforts in the foreign programs and activities of the United States without jeopardizing United States interests, continued careful review and strong effective leadership will be required.

(6) A streamlined foreign affairs structure under the leadership of the President can more effectively promote the international interests of the United States in the next century.

TITLE II—ONGOING REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT

**SEC. 201. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AGENCIES.**

(a) REVIEW.—The President shall review, as part of an overall effort to foster efficiencies in the executive branch, the programs described in the Foreign assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, as well as other initiatives within the administration of international affairs programs, to determine how best to achieve the cost savings and streamlining.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—The review conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include a review of—

(1) any additional costs or cost savings that would result from reorganizing the agencies administering programs under the international affairs (150) budget function;

(2) the management implications of any agency reorganization;

(3) the optimal organizational structure for the foreign affairs agencies;

(4) the implications for United States foreign policy and United States foreign assistance programs of any agency reorganization;

(5) the justification for staffing levels of non-foreign affairs agencies overseas, including the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice, Treasury, and any intelligence agencies;

(6) the extent to which the activities of such non-foreign affairs agencies contribute to the United States foreign policy and national security interests;

(7) the implications for the United States foreign operations of recent developments in communications technology;

(8) the feasibility of centralizing worldwide financial services of all foreign affairs agencies in the United States, including the feasibility of moving all such services to a location outside of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area;

(9) the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of contracting with private companies or other United States Government agencies for certain services, including payroll, vendor payments, and Foreign Service pension payments systems, medical examination programs, and certain training programs; and

(10) efforts to consolidate management of all U.S. international exchange programs to eliminate duplication and overlap.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the results of the comprehensive review required by subsection (a).

**SEC. 202. REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY.**

(a) AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to submit to the Congress a reorganization plan, if he determines such reorganization is necessary, to enhance the coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency of programs within the international affairs (150) budget function.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Any plan submitted pursuant to the authority of subsection (a) may be submitted pursuant to chapter 9 of title 5 (relating to executive reorganization) of the United States Code, notwithstanding section 905(b) of that chapter.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BERMAN

AMENDMENT No. 28: In section 2104(a)(1)(A) strike "\$560,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$590,000,000".

Strike Section 2104(a)(4) and insert the following:

"(4) RESETTLEMENT OF VIETNAMESE, LAOTIANS AND CAMBODIANS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated in (a)(1)(A) up to \$30,000,000 may be made available for fiscal

year 1996 for assistance and admission of persons who—

(A) are or were nationals and residents of Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia;

(B) are within a category of aliens referred to in section 599D(b)(2)(C) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-167); and

(C) are or were at any time after January 1, 1989, residents of refugee camps in Hong Kong, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, or the Philippines.”

Strike Section 2104(b) and insert the following:

“(b) GENERAL LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) are authorized to be available for any program or activity that provides for, or promotes or funds the involuntary repatriation of any person to Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia, unless the President has certified that all persons described in subsection (a)(4) who were residents of refugee camps as of July 1, 1995, have been considered for resettlement to third countries, including to the United States.”

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BERMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 29: At the end of chapter 6 of title XXXI (relating to other provisions of defense and security assistance), add the following new section:

**SEC. 3194. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO RECOUPMENT OF NONRECURRING COSTS FOR CERTAIN SALES OF MAJOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT.**

(a) RECOUPMENT OF COSTS IN COMMERCIAL EXPORT SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i)(1) Any sale involving the export of major defense equipment pursuant to a license or other approval granted under this section shall include an appropriate charge for a proportionate amount of the non-recurring costs incurred by the United States in the research, development, and production of such equipment. Such charge shall be comparable to the charge imposed pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(B) of this Act relating to government-to-government sales of major defense equipment.

“(2) The charge provided for in paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to major defense equipment that is at least 90 percent paid for from funds transferred under section 503(a)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311(a)(3)) or from funds made available on a grant or other nonrepayable basis under section 23 of this Act.”

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 38(i) of the Arms Export Control Act, as added by paragraph (1), applies with respect to major defense equipment sold pursuant to a contract entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ELIMINATION OF AUTHORITY TO REDUCE OR WAIVE CHARGES FOR COSTS IN FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FOR NATO MEMBER COUNTRIES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.—Section 21(e) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) of such section.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. CONDIT

AMENDMENT NO. 30: After chapter 2 of title XXXIV (relating to special authorities and other provisions), insert the following new chapter (and redesignate the subsequent chapter accordingly):

**CHAPTER 3—FOREIGN AID REPORTING REFORM ACT OF 1995**

**SEC. 3421. SHORT TITLE.**

This chapter may be cited as the “Foreign Aid Reporting Reform Act of 1995”.

**SEC. 3422. ANNUAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE JUSTIFICATION REPORT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In conjunction with the submission of the annual requests for enactment of authorizations and appropriations for foreign assistance programs for each fiscal year, the President shall submit to the Congress a single report containing—

(1) an integrated justification for all foreign assistance programs proposed by the President for the coming fiscal year; and

(2) an assessment of when the objectives of those programs will be achieved so that the assistance can be terminated.

(b) SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED.—Each such report shall include the following:

(1) INFORMATION REGARDING A FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GENERALLY.—For each foreign assistance program taken as a whole—

(A) the total amount of assistance proposed to be provided under that program;

(B) the justification for that amount;

(C) the objectives that assistance under that program is intended to achieve;

(D) an explanation of the relationship of assistance under that program to assistance under other foreign assistance programs; and

(E) the President's estimation of the date by which the objectives of that program will be achieved and the program terminated.

(2) INFORMATION REGARDING SPECIFIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS.—For each country or organization which is a proposed recipient of assistance under any foreign assistance program—

(A) the amount of each type of assistance proposed;

(B) the justification for providing each such type of assistance;

(C) the objectives that each such type of assistance is intended to achieve;

(D) an explanation of the relationship of each type of assistance proposed to other types of assistance proposed for that recipient; and

(E) the President's estimation of the date by which the objectives of assistance for such recipient under each foreign assistance program will be achieved and assistance under that program to that recipient terminated.

The information required by subparagraphs (A) through (E) shall be provided on a recipient-by-recipient basis.

(3) INFORMATION REGARDING CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS.—For each centrally-funded program under a foreign assistance program—

(A) the amount proposed for such program;

(B) the justification for such program;

(C) the objectives each such program is intended to achieve;

(D) an explanation of the relationship of such program to other types of assistance proposed under that foreign assistance program and under other foreign assistance programs; and

(E) the President's estimation of the date by which the objectives of such program will be achieved and such program terminated.

**SEC. 3423. REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET.**

Any committee of the Congress reporting legislation authorizing the enactment of new budget authority for, or providing new budget authority for, foreign assistance programs shall include in the report accompanying that legislation an explanation for any change proposed by that committee—

(1) in the total amount of new budget authority authorized or provided (as the case may be) for any foreign assistance program as compared to the amount proposed by the President; or

(2) in the amount of assistance for any specific recipient of assistance, or for any centrally-funded program, under any foreign assistance program as compared to the amount proposed by the President.

**SEC. 3424. DEFINITION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**

As used in this chapter, the term “foreign assistance program” includes—

(1) any program of assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (such as the development assistance program, the economic support fund program, and the international military education and training program) or authorized by the African Development Foundation Act, section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (relating to the Inter-American Development Foundation), or any other foreign assistance legislation;

(2) any program of grant, credit, or guaranty assistance under the Arms Export Control Act;

(3) assistance under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962;

(4) assistance under any title of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954;

(5) contributions to the International Monetary Fund;

(6) contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, or any other institution within the World Bank group; and

(7) contributions to any regional multilateral development bank.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. FILNER

AMENDMENT NO. 31: Page 100, line 10, strike “\$12,472,000” and insert “\$21,825,000”.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GEJDENSON

AMENDMENT NO. 32: Page 196, after line 13, insert the following section:

**SEC. 2712. POLICY TOWARD IRAN.**

(a) IRAN'S ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's acts of international terrorism:

(1) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran was the greatest supporter of state terrorism in 1992, supporting over 20 terrorist acts, including the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 people.

(2) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran is a sponsor of radical religious groups that have used terrorism as a tool. These include such groups as Hezbollah, HAMAS, the Turkish Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

(3) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran has resorted to international terrorism as a means of obtaining political gain. These actions have included not only the assassination of former Prime Minister Bakhitair, but the death sentence imposed on Salman Rushdie, and the assassination of the leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran.

(4) As cited by the Department of State and the Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism, the Government of Iran has long been a proponent of terrorist actions against the United States, beginning with the takeover of the United States Embassy in Tehran in 1979. Iranian support of extremist groups has led to the following attacks upon the United States as well:

(A) The car bomb attack on the United States Embassy in Beirut killing 49 in 1983 by the Hezbollah.

(B) The car bomb attack on the United States Marine Barracks in Beirut killing 241 in 1983 by the Hezbollah.

(C) The assassination of American University President in 1984 by the Hezbollah.

(D) The kidnapping of all American hostages in Lebanon from 1984-86 by the Hezbollah.

(5) The Government of Iran provides several hundred million dollars annually in financial and logistical support to organizations that use terrorism and violence as a tool to undermine the Middle East peace process.

(6) The Government of Iran provides financial, political, and logistical support and safe haven to groups that seek the violent overthrow of secular governments in the Middle East and North Africa.

(b) **IRAN'S PROGRAM TO ACQUIRE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THE MEANS BY WHICH TO DELIVER THEM.**—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's program to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means by which to deliver them—

(1) The Government of Iran has intensified its efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction and the means by which to deliver them;

(2) given Iran's petroleum reserves, the desire of the Government of Iran to obtain gas centrifuge equipment and light water nuclear power reactors clearly demonstrates what had already been apparent, that Iran seeks to develop its nuclear weapons capability; and

(3) Iran has been relentless in its attempt to acquire the missiles needed to deliver nuclear and chemical weapons.

(c) **IRAN'S VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS.**—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's violations of human rights:

(1) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, Amnesty International, and the United States Department of State, the Government of Iran has conducted assassinations outside of Iran, such as that of former Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhitiar for which the Government of France issued arrest warrants for several Iranian governmental officials.

(2) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has conducted revolutionary trials which do not meet internationally recognized standards of fairness or justice. These trials have included such violations as a lack of procedural safeguards, trial times of 5 minutes or less, limited access to defense counsel, forced confessions, and summary executions.

(3) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran systematically represses its Baha'i population. Persecutions of this small religious community include assassinations, arbitrary arrests, electoral prohibitions, and denial of applications for documents such as passports.

(4) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran suppresses opposition to its government. Political organizations such as the Freedom Movement are banned from parliamentary elections, have their telephones tapped and their mail opened, and are systematically harassed and intimidated.

(5) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has failed to recognize the importance of international human rights. This includes suppression of Iranian human rights movements such as the Freedom Movement, lack of cooperation with international human rights organizations such as the International Red Cross, and an overall apathy toward human rights in general. This lack of

concern prompted the Special Representative to state in his report that Iran had made "no appreciable progress towards improved compliance with human rights in accordance with the current international instruments".

(6) As cited by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran continues to torture its political prisoners. Torture methods include burns, arbitrary blows, severe beatings, and positions inducing pain.

(d) **UNITED STATES POLICY AND RESPONSE.**—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to United States policy and response to Iran:

(1) The actions by the Government of Iran identified in subsections (a), (b), and (c) threaten the national security and offend the democratic values of the United States and many other nations in the Middle East and elsewhere.

(2) In response to this record of violent, destabilizing, and antidemocratic conduct, it has been the policy of the United States to seek to isolate the Government of Iran diplomatically and economically, thereby making the continuation of such conduct increasingly costly.

(3) The policies the United States has pursued in an effort to pressure the Government of Iran diplomatically and economically have included refusing to conduct normal diplomatic relations with Iran; barring the importation of Iranian oil and other products into the United States; prohibiting the export or reexport to Iran of weapons or of goods or technology with potential military uses; voting against all loans to Iran by international financial institutions; and, most recently, imposing a total economic embargo on Iran.

(4) To further increase the cost to the Government of Iran of its objectionable conduct the United States has urged other countries with economic ties to Iran to take equivalent steps to isolate Iran economically and diplomatically.

(e) **CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATIONS.**—The Congress makes the following declarations:

(1) The imposition of an economic embargo on Iran by President Clinton was an important and necessary measure to increase economic and political pressure on Iran.

(2) The President should, as a matter of the highest priority, intensify efforts to persuade Iran's leading trade partners and creditors to join with the United States in ceasing all trade with Iran and ending any rescheduling or other relaxation of debts owed to them.

(3) The President should take whatever steps are appropriate to dissuade those who are aiding Iran's efforts to develop nuclear weapons and the means by which to deliver them from continuing such assistance.

(4) The United States should convene a special summit of the world's leading heads of state to address the issue of international terrorism and the means for improving the efforts to combat international terrorism.

(5) The Secretary of State should promptly take steps to strengthen each of the existing multilateral nonproliferation regimes to make them more effective in counteracting rogue regimes such as Iran.

(6) The President should make the development of a multilateral economic embargo on Iran a top priority on the agenda at the meeting of the G-7 industrial partners scheduled for June 1995 in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 33: In Title XXXI, Chapter 6, add the following new section:

**"SEC. RETURN AND EXCHANGES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES PREVIOUSLY TRANSFERRED PURSUANT TO THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—**

(a) For the purpose of improving procedures among the United States Armed

Forces for the repair of defense articles under the Foreign Military Sales program, section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act is amended as follows:

(j)(1) **AUTHORITY.**—The President may acquire a repairable defense article from a foreign country or international organization, if such defense article:

(A) previously was transferred to such country or organization under this Act;

(B) is not an end item; and

(C) will be exchanged for a defense article of the same type that is in the stocks of the Department of Defense

(2) **LIMITATION.**—The President may exercise the authority provided in subsection (a) only to the extent that the Department of Defense:

(A)(i) has a requirement for the defense article being returned, and (ii) has available sufficient funds authorized and appropriated for such purpose, or

(B)(i) is accepting the return of the defense article for subsequent transfer to another foreign government or international organization pursuant to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance implemented in accordance with this Act, and (ii) has available sufficient funds provided by or on behalf of such other foreign government or international organization pursuant to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance implemented in accordance with this Act.

(3) **REQUIREMENT.**—(A) The foreign government or international organization receiving a new or repaired defense article in exchange for a repairable defense article pursuant to subsection (a) shall, open the acceptance by the United States Government of the repairable defense article being returned, be charged the total cost associated with the repair and replacement transaction.

(B) The total cost charged pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be the same as that charged the United States Armed Forces for a similar repair and replacement transaction, plus an administrative surcharge in accordance with subsection (e)(1)(A) of this section.

(4) **RELATIONSHIP TO CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.**—The authority of the President to accept the return of a repairable defense article as provided in subsection (a) is not subject to chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision relating to the conclusion of contracts.

(b) For the purpose of establishing a more efficient process for the United States Armed Forces to acquire defense articles previously sold by the United States Government to a foreign government or international organization under the Arms Export Control Act, section 21 of that Act is amended as follows:

(k)(1) **AUTHORITY.**—The President may accept the return of a defense article from a foreign country or international organization, if such defense article:

(A) previously was transferred to such country or organization under this Act; and

(B) is not significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of this Act; and

(C) is in fully functioning condition without need of repair or rehabilitation.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—The President may exercise the authority provided in subsection (a) only to the extent that the Department of Defense:

(A)(i) has a requirement for the defense article being returned, and (ii) has available sufficient funds authorized and appropriated for such purpose, or

(B)(i) is accepting the return of the defense article for subsequent transfer to another foreign government or international organization pursuant to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance implemented in accordance with this Act; and (ii) has available sufficient funds provided by or on behalf of such other

foreign government or international organization pursuant to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance implemented in accordance with this Act.

(3) **CONDITION**—Upon acquisition and acceptance by the United States Government of a defense article under subsection (a), the appropriate Foreign Military Sales account of the provider will be credited to reflect the transaction.

(4) **RELATIONSHIP TO CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW**—The authority of the President to accept the return of a defense article as provided in subsection (a) is not subject to chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision relating to the conclusion of contracts.

(c) **REGULATIONS**—Under the direction of the President, the Secretary of Defense shall promulgate regulations to implement the provisions of this section."

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 34. At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

**"SEC. . REPEAL OF TERMINATION OF PROVISIONS OF THE NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION ACT OF 1994.**

Part D of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1994 (title VIII of the Foreign Relations Administration Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995; Public Law 103-236; 108 Stat. 507) is repealed.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 35. On page 203, line 2, section 3108(b) (relating to audit of certain private firms) is amended by striking the words "for such fiscal year".

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 36. At the end of chapter 1 of title XXI (relating to Department of State authorities and activities) insert the following new section:

**SEC. 2211. REDESIGNATION OF NATIONAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINING CENTER.**

The National Foreign Affairs Training Center is hereby redesignated as the "National Center for Graduate Instruction in Language, Management, and Advanced Negotiation.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 37. In title XXV (relating to international organizations and commissions) insert the following new section at the end of chapter 1:

**SEC. 2502. REPEAL OF AUTHORITY FOR PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.**

The Act entitled "An Act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union", approved June 28, 1935 (22 U.S.C. 276-276a-4) is repealed.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 38. Strike section 3412 of the bill (relating to prohibition on assistance to foreign governments engaged in espionage against the United States).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 39. At the end of chapter 2 of title XXV (relating to the United Nations and affiliated agencies and organizations), add the following new section:

**SEC. 2525. LIMITATION ON PLACEMENT OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES UNDER FOREIGN CONTROL FOR A UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY.**

(a) **IN GENERAL**.—Section 6 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287d) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) **AGREEMENTS WITH SECURITY COUNCIL**.—(1) Any special agreement described in paragraph (2) that is concluded by the President with the Security Council shall not be effective unless approved by the Congress by law.

"(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is an agreement providing for the numbers and types of United States Armed Forces, their degree of readiness and general locations, or the nature of facilities and assistance, including rights of passage, to be made available to the Security Council for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security in accordance with Article 43 of the Charter of the United Nations.

"(b) **LIMITATION**.—Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), the President may not place any element of the Armed Forces under United Nations command or control, as defined in subsection (g).

"(c) **EXCEPTION FOR PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION**.—(1) Subsection (b) shall not apply in the case of a proposed placement of an element of the Armed Forces under United Nations command or control if the President, not less than 15 days before the date on which such United Nations command or control is to become effective (or as provided in paragraph (2)), meets the requirements of subsection (e).

"(2) If the President certifies to Congress that an emergency exists that precludes the President from meeting the requirements of subsection (e) 15 days before placing an element of the Armed Forces under United Nations command or control, the President may place such forces under such command or control and meet the requirements of subsection (e) in a timely manner, but in no event later than 48 hours after such command or control becomes effective.

"(d) **ADDITIONAL EXCEPTIONS**.—

"(1) **EXCEPTION FOR AUTHORIZATION BY LAW**.—Subsection (b) shall not apply in the case of a proposed placement of any element of the Armed Forces under United Nations command or control if the Congress specifically authorizes by law that particular placement of United States forces under United Nations command or control.

"(2) **EXCEPTION FOR NATO OPERATIONS**.—Subsection (b) shall not apply in the case of a proposed placement of any element of the Armed Forces in an operation conducted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"(e) **PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATIONS**.—The requirements referred to in subsection (c)(1) are that the President submit to Congress the following:

"(1) Certification by the President that—  
 "(A) such a United Nations command or control arrangement is necessary to protect national security interests of the United States;

"(B) the commander of any unit of the Armed Forces proposed for placement under United Nations command or control will at all times retain the right—

"(i) to report independently to superior United States military authorities; and

"(ii) to decline to comply with orders judged by the commander to be illegal, militarily imprudent, or beyond the mandate of the mission to which the United States agreed with the United Nations, until such time as that commander receives direction from superior United States military authorities with respect to the orders that the commander has declined to comply with;

"(C) any element of the Armed Forces proposed for placement under United Nations command or control will at all times remain under United States administrative command for such purposes as discipline and evaluation; and

"(D) the United States will retain the authority to withdraw any element of the

Armed Forces from the proposed operation at any time and to take any action it considers necessary to protect those forces if they are engaged.

"(2) A report setting forth the following:

"(A) A description of the national security interests that require the placement of United States forces under United Nations command or control.

"(B) The mission of the United States forces involved.

"(C) The expected size and composition of the United States forces involved.

"(D) The incremental cost to the United States of participation in the United Nations operation by the United States forces which are proposed to be placed under United Nations command or control.

"(E) The premise command and control relationship between the United States forces involved and the United Nations command structure.

"(F) The precise command and control relationship between the United States forces involved and the commander of the United States unified command for the region in which those United States forces are to operate.

"(G) The extent to which the United States forces involved will rely on non-United States forces for security and self-defense and an assessment on the ability of those non-United States forces to provide adequate security to the United States forces involved.

"(H) The timetable for complete withdrawal of the United States forces involved.

"(f) **CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT**.—A report under subsection (e) shall be submitted in unclassified form and, if necessary, in classified form.

"(g) **UNITED NATIONS COMMAND OR CONTROL**.—For purposes of this section, an element of the Armed Forces shall be considered to be placed under United Nations command or control if—

"(1) that element is under the command or operational control of an individual acting on behalf of the United Nations for the purpose of international peacekeeping, peace-making, peace-enforcing, or similar activity that is authorized by the Security Council under chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and

"(2) the senior military commander of the United Nations force or operation—

"(A) is a foreign national or is a citizen of the United States who is not a United States military officer serving on active duty; or

"(B) is a United States military officer serving on active duty but—

"(i) that element of the Armed Forces is under the command or operational control of a subordinate commander who is a foreign national or a citizen of the United States who is not a United States military officer serving on active duty; and

"(ii) that senior military commander does not have the authority—

"(I) to dismiss any subordinate officer in the chain of command who is exercising command or operational control over United States forces and who is a foreign national or a citizen of the United States who is not a United States military officer serving on active duty;

"(II) to establish rules of engagement for United States forces involved; and

"(III) to establish criteria governing the operational employment of United States forces involved.

"(h) **INTERPRETATION**.—Except as authorized in section 7 of this act, nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as an authorization to the President by the Congress to make available to the Secretary Council United States Armed Forces, facilities, or assistance."

“(b) REPORT RELATING TO CONSTITUTIONALITY.—No certification may be submitted by the President under section 6(e)(1) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended by subsection (a), until the President has submitted to the Congress (after the date of the enactment of this Act) a memorandum of legal points and authorities explaining why the placement of elements of United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national acting on behalf of the United Nations does not violate the Constitution.

“(e) EXCEPTION FOR ONGOING OPERATION IN MACEDONIA AND CROATIA.—Section 6 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended by subsection (a), does not apply in the case of activities of the Armed Forces as part of the United Nations force designated as the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) that are carried out—

“(1) in Macedonia pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 795, adopted December 11, 1992, and subsequent reauthorization Resolutions; or

“(2) in Croatia pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 743, adopted February 21, 1992, and subsequent reauthorization Resolutions.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 40: In section 3286 of the bill (in section 668 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as proposed to be added by such section 3286)—

(1) in subsection (a)(1) of such section 668, strike “3 years” and insert “2 years”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1) of such section 668, strike “3 years” and insert “2 years”.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 41: On page 264, line 14, strike “\$629,214,000” and insert in lieu thereof “\$802,000,000”.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 42: At the end of the bill add the following new title:

TITLE XXXVI—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS  
**SEC. 3601. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA.**

Notwithstanding section 3221(a)(2) of this Act, \$802,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2293 et seq.).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HOKE

AMENDMENT NO. 43: At the end of chapter 2 of title XXXIV of division C (relating to special authorities and other provisions), add the following new section:

**SEC. 3420. PROHIBITION ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS NOT IMPLEMENTING EXTRADITION TREATIES.**

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the President may not provide foreign assistance to the government of a country that is not effectively implementing a treaty entered into by such country with the United States relating to the extradition of individuals who have been charged with or who have committed felony offenses.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The President may provide foreign assistance to the government of a country that would otherwise be prohibited from receiving such assistance under subsection (a) if the President—

(1) determines that the provision of such assistance is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(2) notifies the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of such determination.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) FELONY OFFENSE.—The term “felony offense” means an offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

(2) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The term “foreign assistance” means any funds made available to carry out any program, project, or activity funded under major functional budget category 150 (relating to international affairs), except such term does not include funds used to provide humanitarian assistance.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The prohibition contained in subsection (a) applies with respect to the provision of foreign assistance on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HOKE

AMENDMENT NO. 44: Page 289, add the following after line 26 and redesignate the succeeding chapter accordingly:

CHAPTER 8—OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION  
**SEC. 3275. REDUCTION IN SUBSIDY COST OF OPIC PROGRAMS.**

Section 235(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2195(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) The subsidy cost of the investment guaranties and direct loan programs under subsections (b) and (c) of section 234 may not exceed \$45,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, and no subsidy cost of such programs may be incurred after September 30, 1996.”.

**SEC. 3276. FEASIBILITY STUDY ON PRIVATIZATION.**

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall conduct and, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, report to the Congress on the feasibility of privatizing the noncredit activities of the Corporation.

**SEC. 3277. PRIVATIZATION OF NONCREDIT ACTIVITIES.**

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall take the necessary steps so that, by not later than 1 year after the report on the feasibility study is made under section 3276, all the evidences of ownership of the Corporation with respect to the noncredit activities of the Corporation, have been sold in the private market, whether through the sale of the Corporation's stock, contracts, leases, or other agreements or rights, or otherwise.

**SEC. 3278. REPEAL.**

Effective on the date that is 1 year after the report on the feasibility study is made under section 3276, title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is repealed, and any reference in any other law to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall cease to be effective.

**SEC. 3279. ADMINISTRATION OF EXISTING CONTRACTS.**

The Export-Import Bank of the United States shall, beginning October 1, 1996, exercise the functions of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation immediately before that date, only for purposes of administering guaranties and loans issued by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation before that date which are effective on such date, and for purposes of determining any claim pending on such date or brought after such date with respect to any guaranty or loan issued by the Corporation.

**SEC. 3280. DEFINITION.**

As used in this chapter, the term “noncredit activities” has the meaning given

that term in section 238(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2198(e)).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HOVER

AMENDMENT NO. 45: In title XXVI (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following at the end of chapter 1:

**SEC. 2604. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SELF-DEFENSE ACT.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Bosnia and Herzegovina Self-Defense Act”.

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

(1) The Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina continues into its third year, the violence has escalated and become widespread, and ethnic cleansing by Serbs has been renewed.

(2) It has been almost one year since the Bosnian Government unconditionally, and on time, accepted the “Contact Group” plan, which the Serb forces have rejected.

(3) The United Nations has failed to protect its declared safe havens from continuing and relentless Serbian aggression, and has failed to order North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) air strikes against Serb forces in retaliation for their attacks on Sarajevo, despite calls from its own field commander to do so.

(4) The United Nations Security Council has not considered a resolution providing for the multilateral termination of the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would be the preferred course of action to allow that country to defend itself.

(5) The United Nations Security Council has not taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security in Bosnia and Herzegovina since the aggression against that country began in April 1992.

(6) For the reasons stated in section 520 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), the Congress has found that continued application of an international arms embargo to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina contravenes that Government's inherent right of individual or collective self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and therefore is inconsistent with international law.

(c) STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.—The Congress supports the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina—

(1) to defend its people and the territory of the Republic;

(2) to preserve the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic; and

(3) to bring about a peaceful, just, fair, viable, and sustainable settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(d) TERMINATION OF ARMS EMBARGO.—

(1) TERMINATION.—The President shall terminate the United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina upon receipt from that Government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United States Charter.

(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term “United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina” means the application to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina of—

(A) the policy adopted July 10, 1991, and published in the Federal Register of July 19, 1991 (58 F.R. 33322) under the heading “Suspension of Munitions Export Licenses to Yugoslavia”; and

(B) any similar policy applied by the United States Government as of the date of receipt of the request described in paragraph (1) pursuant to which approval is denied for transfers of defense articles and defense services to the former Yugoslavia.

(3) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as authorization for deployment of United States forces in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for any purpose, including training, support, or delivery of military equipment.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HYDE

AMENDMENT NO. 46: Strike section 2707 (relating to recommendations of the President for reform of war powers resolution) and insert the following new section:

**SEC. 2707. REPEAL OF WAR POWERS RESOLUTION.**

(a) REPEAL.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93-148; 50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.) is repealed.

(2) **CONFORMING REPEAL.**—Section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) is repealed.

(b) **CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.**—

(1) **PRIOR CONSULTATION.**—The President shall in every possible instance consult with Congress before introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

(2) **CONSULTATION AFTER INTRODUCTION OF ARMED FORCES.**—The President shall, after every such introduction, consult regularly with Congress until United States Armed Forces are no longer engaged in hostilities or have been removed from such situations.

(c) **REPORTING TO CONGRESS.**—

(1) **INITIAL REPORT.**—The President shall, in the absence of a declaration of war, submit a report to Congress in any case in which United States Armed Forces are introduced—

(A) into hostilities or into a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;

(B) into the territory, airspace, or waters of a foreign nation, while equipped for combat, except for a deployment which relates solely to supply, replacement, repair, or training of such forces; or

(C) in numbers which substantially enlarge United States Armed Forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation.

(2) **TIME AND CONTENT OF REPORT.**—A report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted within 48 hours of the introduction of United States Armed Forces described in that paragraph. Each such report shall be in writing and shall set forth—

(A) the circumstances necessitating the introduction of United States Armed Forces;

(B) the constitutional and legislative authority under which such introduction took place; and

(C) the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement.

(3) **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**—The President shall provide such other information as Congress may request in the fulfillment of its constitutional responsibilities with respect to committing the Nation to war and to the use of United States Armed Forces abroad.

(4) **PERIODIC REPORTS.**—Whenever United States Armed Forces are introduced into hostilities or into any situation described in paragraph (1), the President shall, so long as such Armed Forces continue to be engaged in such hostilities or situation, report to Congress periodically (and not less often than once every six months) on the status of such hostilities or situation as well as on the scope and duration of such hostilities or situation.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HYDE

AMENDMENT NO. 47: Strike section 2707 (relating to recommendations of the President

for reform of war powers resolution) and insert the following new section:

**SEC. 2707. REPEAL OF WAR POWERS RESOLUTION.**

(a) REPEAL.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93-148; 50 U.S.C. 1541 ET SEQ.) IS REPEALED.

(2) **CONFORMING REPEAL.**—Section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) is repealed.

(b) **CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.**—

(1) **PRIOR CONSULTATION.**—The President shall in every possible instance consult with Congress before introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

(2) **CONSULTATION AFTER INTRODUCTION OF ARMED FORCES.**—The President shall, after every such introduction, consult regularly with Congress until United States Armed Forces are no longer engaged in hostilities or have been removed from such situations.

(c) **REPORTING TO CONGRESS.**—

(1) **INITIAL REPORT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), the President shall, in the absence of a declaration of war, submit a report to Congress in any case in which United States Armed Forces are introduced—

(i) into hostilities or into a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;

(ii) into the territory, airspace, or waters of a foreign nation, while equipped for combat, except for a deployment which relates solely to supply, replacement, repair, or training of such forces; or

(iii) in numbers which substantially enlarge United States Armed Forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation.

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—The requirement that the President submit a report to Congress in accordance with subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the President determines that to submit such a report would jeopardize the operational success of United States Armed Forces in a situation described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of such subparagraph.

(2) **TIME AND CONTENT OF REPORT.**—A report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted within 48 hours of the introduction of United States Armed Forces described in that paragraph. Each such report shall be in writing and shall set forth—

(A) the circumstances necessitating the introduction of United States Armed Forces;

(B) the constitutional and legislative authority under which such introduction took place; and

(C) the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement.

(3) **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**—The President shall provide such other information as Congress may request in the fulfillment of its constitutional responsibilities with respect to committing the Nation to war and to the use of United States Armed Forces abroad.

(4) **PERIODIC REPORTS.**—Whenever United States Armed Forces are introduced into hostilities or into any situation described in paragraph (1), the President shall, consistent with the constitutional responsibilities of the President and so long as such Armed Forces continue to be engaged in such hostilities or situation, report to Congress periodically on the status of such hostilities or situation as well as on the scope and duration of such hostilities or situation.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KANJORSKI

AMENDMENT NO. 48: In section 2106(10) of Title XXI (relating to authorization of appropriations to the National Endowment for Democracy), strike lines 10-13.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KING

AMENDMENT NO. 49: Page 196, after line 13, insert the following section:

**SEC. 2712. POLICY TOWARD IRAN.**

(a) **IRAN'S ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.**—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's acts of international terrorism:

(1) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran was the greatest supporter of state terrorism in 1992, supporting over 20 terrorist acts, including the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 people.

(2) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran is a sponsor of radical religious groups that have used terrorism as a tool. These include such groups as Hezbollah, HAMAS, the Turkish Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

(3) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran has resorted to international terrorism as a means of obtaining political gain. These actions have included not only the assassination of former Prime Minister Bakhitiar, but the death sentence imposed on Salman Rushdie, and the assassination of the leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran.

(4) As cited by the Department of State and the Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism, the Government of Iran has long been a proponent of terrorist actions against the United States, beginning with the takeover of the United States Embassy in Tehran in 1979. Iranian support of extremist groups has led to the following attacks upon the United States as well:

(A) The car bomb attack on the United States Embassy in Beirut killing 49 in 1983 by the Hezbollah.

(B) The car bomb attack on the United States Marine Barracks in Beirut killing 241 in 1983 by the Hezbollah.

(C) The assassination of American University President in 1984 by the Hezbollah.

(D) The kidnapping of all American hostages in Lebanon from 1984-86 by the Hezbollah.

(5) The Government of Iran provides several hundred million dollars annually in financial and logistical support to organizations that use terrorism and violence as a tool to undermine the Middle East peace process.

(6) The Government of Iran provides financial, political, and logistical support and safe haven to groups that seek the violent overthrow of secular governments in the Middle East and North Africa.

(b) **IRAN'S PROGRAM TO ACQUIRE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THE MEANS BY WHICH TO DELIVER THEM.**—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's program to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means by which to deliver them—

(1) the Government of Iran has intensified its efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction and the means by which to deliver them;

(2) given Iran's petroleum reserves, the desire of the Government of Iran to obtain gas centrifuge equipment and light water nuclear power reactors clearly demonstrates what had already been apparent, that Iran seeks to develop its nuclear weapons capability; and

(3) Iran has been relentless in its attempt to acquire the missiles needed to deliver nuclear and chemical weapons.

(c) IRAN'S VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's violations of human rights:

(1) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, Amnesty International, and the United States Department of State, the Government of Iran has conducted assassinations outside of Iran, such as that of former Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhitir for which the Government of France issued arrest warrants for several Iranian governmental officials.

(2) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has conducted revolutionary trials which do not meet internationally recognized standards of fairness or justice. These trials have included such violations as a lack of procedural safeguards, trial times of 5 minutes or less, limited access to defense counsel, forced confessions, and summary executions.

(3) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran systematically represses its Baha'i population. Persecutions of this small religious community include assassinations, arbitrary arrests, electoral prohibitions, and denial of applications for documents such as passports.

(4) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran suppresses opposition to its government. Political organizations such as the Freedom Movement are banned from parliamentary elections, have their telephones tapped and their mail opened, and are systematically harassed and intimidated.

(5) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has failed to recognize the importance of international human rights. This includes suppression of Iranian human rights movements such as the Freedom Movement, lack of cooperation with international human rights organizations such as the International Red Cross, and an overall apathy toward human rights in general. This lack of concern prompted the Special Representative to state in his report that Iran had made "no appreciable progress towards improved compliance with human rights in accordance with the current international instruments".

(6) As cited by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran continues to torture its political prisoners. Torture methods include burns, arbitrary blows, severe beatings, and positions inducing pain.

(d) UNITED STATES POLICY AND RESPONSE.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to United States policy and response to Iran:

(1) The actions by the Government of Iran identified in subsections (a), (b), and (c) threaten the national security and offend the democratic values of the United States and many other nations in the Middle East and elsewhere.

(2) In response to this record of violent, destabilizing, and antidemocratic conduct, it has been the policy of the United States to seek to isolate the Government of Iran diplomatically and economically, thereby making the continuation of such conduct increasingly costly.

(3) The policies the United States has pursued in an effort to pressure the Government of Iran diplomatically and economically have included refusing to conduct normal diplomatic relations with Iran; barring the importation of Iranian oil and other products into the United States; prohibiting the

export or reexport to Iran of weapons or of goods or technology with potential military uses; voting against all loans to Iran by international financial institutions; and, most recently, imposing a total economic embargo on Iran.

(4) To further increase the cost to the Government of Iran of its objectionable conduct the United States has urged other countries with economic ties to Iran to take equivalent steps to isolate Iran economically and diplomatically.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATIONS.—The Congress makes the following declarations:

(1) The imposition of an economic embargo on Iran by President Clinton was an important and necessary measure to increase economic and political pressure on Iran.

(2) The President should, as a matter of the highest priority, intensify efforts to persuade Iran's leading trade partners and creditors to join with the United States in ceasing all trade with Iran and ending any rescheduling or other relaxation of debts owed to them.

(3) The President should take whatever steps are appropriate to dissuade those who are aiding Iran's efforts to develop nuclear weapons and the means by which to deliver them from continuing such assistance.

(4) The United States should convene a special summit of the world's leading heads of state to address the issue of international terrorism and the means for improving the efforts to combat international terrorism.

(5) The Secretary of State should promptly take steps to strengthen each of the existing multilateral nonproliferation regimes to make them more effective in counteracting rogue regimes such as Iran.

(6) The President should make the development of a multilateral economic embargo on Iran a top priority on the agenda at the meeting of the G-7 industrial partners scheduled for June 1995 in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KING

AMENDMENT NO. 50: At the end of the bill, add the following:

**DIVISION D—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**  
**TITLE XLI—IRAN FOREIGN SANCTIONS**  
**ACT OF 1995**

**SEC. 4001. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Iran Foreign Sanctions Act of 1995".

**SEC. 4002. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON PERSONS ENGAGING IN TRADE WITH IRAN.**

(a) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) if the President determines in writing that, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, a foreign person has, with requisite knowledge, engaged in trade with Iran in any goods or technology (as defined in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979).

(2) PERSONS AGAINST WHICH THE SANCTIONS ARE TO BE IMPOSED.—The sanctions shall be imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) on—

(A) the foreign person with respect to which the President makes the determination described in that paragraph;

(B) any successor entity to that foreign person;

(C) any foreign person that is a parent or subsidiary of that person if that parent or subsidiary with requisite knowledge engaged in the activities which were the basis of that determination; and

(D) any foreign person that is an affiliate of that person if that affiliate with requisite knowledge engaged in the activities which were the basis of that determination and if that affiliate is controlled in fact by that person.

(b) SANCTIONS.—

(1) DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions to be imposed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are, except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, as follows:

(A) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United States Government shall not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from any person described in subsection (a)(2).

(B) EXPORT SANCTION.—The United States Government shall not issue any license for any export by or to any person described in subsection (a)(2).

(C) IMPORT SANCTION.—The importation into the United States of any good or service from, or produced (in whole or in part) by, any person described in subsection (a)(2) is prohibited.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be required to apply or maintain the sanctions under this section—

(A) in the case of procurement of defense articles or defense services—

(i) under existing contracts or subcontracts, including the exercise of options for production quantities to satisfy requirements essential to the national security of the United States;

(ii) if the President determines in writing that the person or other entity to which the sanction would otherwise be applied is a sole source supplier of the defense articles or services, that the defense articles or services are essential, and that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

(iii) if the President determines in writing that such articles or services are essential to the national security under defense coproduction agreements;

(B) to products or services provided under contracts entered into before the date on which the President publishes his intention to impose the sanction;

(C) to—

(i) spare parts which are essential to United States products or production;

(ii) component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or production; or

(iii) routine servicing and maintenance of products, to the extent that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available;

(D) to information and technology essential to United States products or production; or

(E) to medical or other humanitarian items.

(c) SUPERSEDES EXISTING LAW.—The provisions of this section supersede the provisions of section 1604 of the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 (as contained in Public Law 102-484) as such section applies to Iran.

**SEC. 4003. WAIVER AUTHORITY.**

The provisions of section 4002 shall not apply if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Iran—

(1) has substantially improved its adherence to internationally recognized standards of human rights;

(2) has ceased its efforts to acquire a nuclear explosive device; and

(3) has ceased support for acts of international terrorism.

**SEC. 4004. REPORT REQUIRED.**

Beginning 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) the nuclear and other military capabilities of Iran; and

(2) the support, if any, provided by Iran for acts of international terrorism.



**SEC. 4005. DEFINITIONS.**

As used in this title:

(1) **ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.**—The term “act of international terrorism” means an act—

(A) which is violent or dangerous to human life and that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; and

(B) which appears to be intended—

(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.

(2) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(3) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means—

(A) an individual who is not a United States national or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernment entity which is not a United States national.

(4) **IRAN.**—The term “Iran” includes any agency or instrumentality of Iran.

(5) **NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE.**—The term “nuclear explosive device” means any device, whether assembled or disassembled, that is designed to produce an instantaneous release of an amount of nuclear energy from special nuclear material that is greater than the amount of energy that would be released from the detonation of one pound of trinitrotoluene (TNT).

(6) **REQUISITE KNOWLEDGE.**—The term “requisite knowledge” means situations in which a person “knows”, as “knowing” is defined in section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2).

(7) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(8) **UNITED STATES.**—The term “United States” means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(9) **UNITED STATES NATIONAL.**—The term “United States national” means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States;

(B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons who are nationals of the United States own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity; and

(C) any foreign subsidiary of a corporation or other legal entity described in subparagraph (B).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KLUG

AMENDMENT NO. 51: In section 2106 strike paragraph (5) (relating to authorizations of appropriations for radio construction).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KLUG

AMENDMENT NO. 52: In section 2106(4)(A) (relating to authorizations of appropriations for international broadcasting activities) strike “\$321,191,000 for the fiscal year 1996, and \$286,191,000 for the fiscal year 1997” and insert “\$159,095,500 for the fiscal year 1996, and \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997”.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. LIPINSKI

AMENDMENT NO. 53: At the end of title XXVII (relating to congressional statements) insert the following new section:

**SEC. 2712. FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING.**

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, should promote an authentic women’s perspective on issues of equality, peace, and development; and

(2) if the United States sends a delegation to the Conference, the delegation should—

(A) in accordance with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure that “motherhood [is] entitled to special care and assistance.”;

(B) in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, uphold the family as “the natural and fundamental group unit of society” and therefore “entitled to protection by society and the state”;

(C) oppose female feticide;

(D) define gender as the existence of woman and man as the two sexes and acknowledge that the roles of women and men in society are not necessarily linked with their sex; and

(E) in accordance with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights uphold “the right to freedom of conscience”, particularly with regard to the provision of health services.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. LIVINGSTON

AMENDMENT NO. 54: On page 265, line 22, strike “shall” and insert “should”;

On page 266, line 6, strike “shall” and insert “should”;

On page 267, line 19, strike “shall” and insert “should”;

On page 268, line 2, strike “shall” and insert “should”.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. MANZULLO

AMENDMENT NO. 55: Strike section 2106(3) (relating to authorizations of appropriations for United States educational and cultural exchange programs) and insert the following:

(3) **EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.**—

(A) **FULBRIGHT ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.**—For the “Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs”, \$117,484,200 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$ 113,680,800 for the fiscal year 1997.

(B) **SOUTH PACIFIC EXCHANGES.**—For the “South Pacific Exchanges”, \$450,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$450,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(C) **EAST TIMORESE SCHOLARSHIPS.**—For the “East Timorese Scholarships”, \$400,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$400,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(D) **CAMBODIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.**—For the “Cambodian Scholarships”, \$70,500 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$70,500 for the fiscal year 1997.

(E) **TIBETAN EXCHANGES.**—For the “Educational and Cultural Exchanges with Tibet” under section 236 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(F) **OTHER PROGRAMS.**—For “Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program”, “Edmund

S. Muskie Fellowship Program”, “International Visitors Program”, “Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program”, “Claude and Mildred Pepper Scholarship Program of the Washington Workshops Foundation”, “Citizen Exchange Programs”, “Congress-Bundestag Exchange Program”, “Newly Independent States and Eastern Europe Training”, “Institute for Representative Government”, and “Arts America”, \$43,670,700 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$43,670,700 for the fiscal year 1997.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. MICA

AMENDMENT NO. 56: At the end of chapter 3 of title XXXII (relating development assistance), add the following new subchapter:

**Subchapter C—Personnel of Agency for International Development**

**SEC. 3236. LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.**

On and after September 30, 1996, the number of individuals authorized to be employed by the Agency for International Development (excluding temporary and intermittent employees), as determined on a full time equivalent basis, and the number of individuals serving with such Agency under a personal service contract, shall not exceed 6,302.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. OBEY

AMENDMENT NO. 57: In section 2104(a)(1)(A) (relating to authorizations of appropriations for migration and refugee assistance) strike “\$560,000,000” and insert “\$590,000,000”.

In section 2104 strike subsection (a)(4), subsection (b), and subsection (d).

In section 2104 redesignate subsection (c) as subsection (b).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. REED

AMENDMENT NO. 58: Strike section 3142 (relating to international military education and training assistance for Indonesia), and insert the following new section:

**SEC. 3142. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE FOR INDONESIA.**

Funds made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) may not be obligated for Indonesia.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROEMER

AMENDMENT NO. 59: At the end of title XXVII of division B (relating to congressional statements), add the following new section:

**SEC. 2712. CONFLICT IN CHECHNYA.**

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

(1) Russian troops advanced into Chechnya on December 10, 1994, and were met with strong resistance from Chechen rebels who have now moved to the Caucasus mountains where they are engaging in what even the most optimistic Russian military officers predict will be a drawn-out guerrilla war.

(2) The cost of the Chechen battle is estimated to cost the Government of Russia at least \$2,000,000,000 and will further exacerbate the budget deficit of the Government of Russia.

(3) The budget implications of the Chechen battle may compel the International Monetary Fund, in which the United States is the largest shareholder, to abandon its efforts to assist Russia in transforming itself into a free market economy.

(4) The United States has approved over \$2,400,000,000 in loan guarantees through the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

(5) The United States has provided Russia with significant direct assistance to promote a free market economy, support democracy, meet humanitarian needs, and dismantle nuclear weapons.

(b) **DECLARATION OF POLICY.**—The Congress declares the following:

(1) United States investment in Russia has been significant in promoting democracy and stabilizing the economy of Russia and this progress is imperiled and undermined by Russia's continued war with Chechnya.

(2) President Yeltsin has refused to negotiate an end to this crisis and this action illustrates an indifference to the economic implications the Chechen war would bring to bear on the ability of Russia to fulfill its commitments to the International Monetary Fund, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

(3) The involvement of Russia in Chechnya shows an alarming disregard for abiding by the principles of economic cooperation contained in the Partnership for Economic Progress that were agreed upon in September 1994 during the United States-Russia Washington Summit.

(4) In further contacts with President Yeltsin, it is imperative that President Clinton request an immediate end to the war in Chechnya.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROEMER

AMENDMENT No. 60: In paragraph (3) of section 3221(a) (relating to authorization of appropriations for development assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union), strike "\$643,000,000" and insert "\$578,000,000" and strike "\$650,000,000" and insert "\$585,000,000".

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROHRBACHER

AMENDMENT No. 61: At the end of title XXXIII (relating to regional provisions), add the following new sections:

**SEC. 3314. ASSISTANCE FOR LAOS.**

(a) It is the sense of Congress that—  
(1) a permanent waiver on the prohibition of foreign assistance for Laos should be granted following the fullest possible accounting of all outstanding POW/MIA cases involving Laos;

(2) the United States should continue to improve its relationship with Laos as the mutual cooperation between the two countries on POW/MIA issues improves;

(3) no Lao citizen or government official should be held accountable by the United States for activities involved in holding America POW/MIAs if those citizens or officials cooperate with efforts to return such POW/MIAs alive or to otherwise account for such POW/MIAs;

(4) the future relationship of the United States with Laos should be characterized by economic cooperation and friendly diplomatic ties;

(5) such bilateral relationship will improve as respect for human rights in Laos improves, including human rights for Hmong people; and

(6) in the event an American POW/MIA is returned alive from Laos, the United States should view this action as a positive development and as strong incentive for the United States to rapidly improve our economic and diplomatic relationship with Laos.

(b) Notwithstanding section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and any other provision of law, foreign assistance may be provided for Laos for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 only if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that the Government of Laos is fully cooperating with the United States on all outstanding POW/MIA cases involving Laos.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROTH

AMENDMENT No. 62: At the end of section 501 (relating to reorganization authority) insert the following new subsection:

(c) **REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURES.**—A reorganization plan pursuant to any title of this division shall provide for a one-third reduction for the first full fiscal year after implementation of such plan in the total level of expenditures for the functions transferred to the Department of State from amounts appropriated for such transferred functions for fiscal year 1995.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROTH

AMENDMENT No. 63: Add a new Section 2604 as follows:

"The Secretary shall assess the impact of the foreign policy of the United States on the ability of United States entities engaged in the manufacture, sale, distribution, or provision of goods or services to compete in foreign markets. The Secretary shall provide such assessments annually to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and shall publish such assessments in the Federal Register."

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT No. 64: Add the following at the end of Division A:

**TITLE VI—OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION**

**SEC. 601. ABOLITION OF OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION.**

(a) **ABOLITION.**—The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is abolished, effective October 1, 1995.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION OF EXISTING OBLIGATIONS.**—The Secretary of State shall carry out the functions performed on September 30, 1995, by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation only for purposes of administering insurance, reinsurance, financing, and other contracts or agreements issued or entered into by the Corporation that are effective on October 1, 1995. Such functions shall terminate when all such insurance, reinsurance, financing, and other contracts or agreements expire.

(c) **TERMINATION OF PROVISIONS.**—Title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 and following) shall cease to be effective on October 1, 1995, except that such title shall continue in effect with respect to the functions performed by the Secretary of State under subsection (b).

(d) **TERMINATION OF AFFAIRS.**—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall take the necessary steps to terminate the affairs of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SAWYER

AMENDMENT No. 65: At the end of title XXVII (relating to congressional statements) insert the following new section:

**SEC. 2712. UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING.**

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States delegation to the Fourth World Conference on Women should include at least one representative of a United States-based nongovernmental organization representing Tibetan women.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SAWYER

AMENDMENT No. 66: At the end of chapter 6 of title XXXI (relating to other provisions of defense and security assistance), add the following new section:

**SEC. 3194. ANNUAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE REPORT.**

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by inserting after section 654 (22 U.S.C. 2414) the following new section:

**"SEC. 657. ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MILITARY EXPORTS.**

"Not later than February 1 of each year, the President shall transmit to the Congress an annual report for the fiscal year ending the previous September 30, showing the aggregate dollar value and quantity of defense articles (including excess defense articles) and defense services, and of military education and training, furnished by the United States to each foreign country and international organization, by category, specifying whether they were furnished by grant under chapter 2 or chapter 5 of part II of this Act, by sale under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act, by commercial sale licensed under section 38 of that Act, or by any other authority."

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MRS. SCHROEDER

AMENDMENT No. 67: Strike section 2252 (relating to persecution for resistance to coercive population control methods).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MRS. SCHROEDER

AMENDMENT No. 68: In subsection (b) of section 3104 (relating to assistance for Egypt under the Foreign Military Financing program), strike "The assistance" and insert "(1) The assistance" and add at the end of such subsection (b) the following new paragraph:

(2)(A) Such assistance may be provided for Egypt only if the President determines that the Government of Egypt does not officially sanction the practice of female genital mutilation.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "female genital mutilation" means—

(i) the partial or total removal of the clitoris;

(ii) the removal of the entire clitoris and the cutting of the labia minora; or

(iii) the removal of all external genitalia and the stitching together of the two sides of the vulva.

In subsection (b) of section 3203 (relating to assistance for Egypt under the economic support fund), strike "REQUIREMENT.—" and insert "REQUIREMENTS.—", strike "In exercising" and insert "(1) In exercising", and add at the end the following new paragraph:

(2)(A) The assistance provided for Egypt for each fiscal year under subsection (a) may be provided only if the President determines that the Government of Egypt does not officially sanction the practice of female genital mutilation.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "female genital mutilation" means—

(i) the partial or total removal of the clitoris;

(ii) the removal of the entire clitoris and the cutting of the labia minora; or

(iii) the removal of all external genitalia and the stitching together of the two sides of the vulva.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

AMENDMENT No. 69: In section 2102(b)(2)(C) (relating to voluntary contributions for the war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia)—

(1) in the heading strike "FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA";

(2) strike "budget for the tribunal" and insert "combined budgets for the tribunals"; and

(3) after "Yugoslavia" insert "and the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda".

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SOLOMON

AMENDMENT NO. 70: In section 2201, add the following at the end:

(c) USE OF EARNINGS FROM FROZEN ASSETS FOR PROGRAM.—

(1) AMOUNTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE.—Up to 2 percent of the earnings accruing, during periods beginning October 1, 1995, on all assets of foreign countries blocked by the President pursuant to the International Emergency Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 and following) shall be available, subject to appropriations Acts, to carry out section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, as amended by this section, except that the limitation contained in subsection (d)(2) of such section shall not apply to amounts made available under this paragraph.

(2) CONTROL OF FUNDS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President is authorized and directed to take possession and exercise full control of so much of the earnings described in paragraph (1) as are made available under such paragraph.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. TORRICELLI

AMENDMENT NO. 71: On page 326 of the committee substitute, after line 13 insert the following new section:

**SEC. 3314. RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE FOR GUATEMALA.**

(a) RESTRICTION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated for grant assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating to foreign military financing) or for assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to international military education and training) may be made available to the Government of Guatemala unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) substantial progress has been made in the prosecution of all those responsible for the human rights abuses against Michael DeVine, Nicholas Blake, Griffin Davis, Dianna Ortiz, Myrna Mack, and Efrain Bamaca Velasquez;

(2) former Guatemalan Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Rene Ochoa Ruiz, who is under indictment in the State of Florida for narcotics trafficking, has been extradited to the United States; and

(3) substantial progress has been made in the dismantling of the Voluntary Civil Self-Defense Committees, curbing their patrols, and returning their weapons to the Guatemalan military.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT NO. 72: After title XXXIV of division C (relating to special authorities and other provisions of foreign assistance authorizations), insert the following new title (and redesignate the subsequent title accordingly):

**TITLE XXXV—REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS**

**SEC. 3501. REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS.**

Notwithstanding the specific authorizations of appropriations in the preceding provisions of this division, each amount authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal

years 1996 and 1997 under this division or any amendment made by this division (except for chapters 3 and 4 of title XXXI and for chapters 6 and 7 of title XXXII) is hereby reduced by 5 percent.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT NO. 73: After title XXXIV of division C (relating to special authorities and other provisions of foreign assistance authorizations), insert the following new title (and redesignate the subsequent title accordingly):

**TITLE XXXV—REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS**

**SEC. 3501. REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS.**

Notwithstanding the specific authorizations of appropriations in the preceding provisions of this division, each amount authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 under this division or any amendment made by this division (except for chapters 3 and 4 of title XXXI and for chapters 6 and 7 of title XXXII) is hereby reduced by 10 percent.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT NO. 74: At the end of chapter 2 of title XXXIV of division C (relating to special authorities and other provisions of foreign assistance authorizations), add the following new section:

**SEC. 3420. LIMITATION ON PROCUREMENT OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**

Funds made available for assistance for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Arms Export Control Act, or any other provision of law described in this division for which amounts are authorized to be appropriated for such fiscal years, may be used for procurement outside the United States or less developed countries only if—

(1) such funds are used for the procurement of commodities or services, or defense articles or defense services, produced in the country in which the assistance is to be provided, except that this paragraph only applies if procurement in that country would cost less than procurement in the United States or less developed countries;

(2) the provision of such assistance requires commodities or services, or defense articles or defense services, of a type that are not produced in, and available for purchase from, the United States, less developed countries, or the country in which the assistance is to be provided; or

(3) the President determines on a case-by-case basis that procurement outside the United States or less developed countries would result in the more efficient use of United States foreign assistance resources.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. UPTON

AMENDMENT NO. 75: At the end of chapter 3 of title XXII (relating to refugees and migration) insert the following new sections:

**SEC. 2256. VIETNAM POW/MIA ASYLUM PROGRAM.**

(a) ASYLUM FOR ELIGIBLE ALIENS.—The Attorney General shall grant asylum in the United States to any alien described in subsection (b), upon the application of that alien.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—Asylum shall be granted under subsection (a) to any alien (1) who is a national of Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, or Burma, and (2) who, while acting other than in an official or unofficial capacity on behalf of any government or agency, personally delivers into the custody of the United States Government a living Vietnam POW/MIA (or participates in such a delivery).

(c) VIETNAM POW/MIA DEFINED.—

(1) For purposes of this section, the term “Vietnam POW/MIA” means an individual—

(A) who is a member of a uniformed service (within the meaning of section 101(3) of title 37, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 551(2) of such title) as a result of the Vietnam conflict, unless it is official determined under section 552(c) of such title that such individual is officially absent from such individual’s post of duty without authority; or

(B) who is an employee (as defined in section 5561(2) of title 5, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 5561(5) of such title) as a result of the Vietnam conflict.

Such term does not include an individual who the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines remained in Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia voluntarily.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) the Vietnam conflict began on February 28, 1961, and ended on May 7, 1975; and

(B) an individual in a missing status shall be considered to be in a missing status as a result of the Vietnam conflict if immediately before that status began the individual—

(i) was performing service in Vietnam; or

(ii) was performing service in Southeast Asia in direct support of military operations in Vietnam.

**SEC. 2257. KOREA POW/MIA ASYLUM PROGRAM.**

(a) ASYLUM FOR ELIGIBLE ALIENS.—The Attorney General shall grant asylum in the United States to any alien described in subsection (b), upon the application of that alien.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—Asylum shall be granted under subsection (a) to any alien (1) who is a national of North Korea, South Korea, or China and (2) who, while acting other than in an official or unofficial capacity on behalf of any government or agency, personally delivers into the custody of the United States Government a living Korea POW/MIA (or participates in such a delivery).

(c) KOREA POW/MIA DEFINED.—

(1) For purposes of this section, the term “Korea POW/MIA” means an individual—

(A) who is a member of a uniformed service (within the meaning of section 101(3) of title 37, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 551(2) of such title) as a result of the Korean conflict, unless it is officially determined under section 552(c) of such title that such individual is officially absent from such individual’s post of duty without authority; or

(B) who is an employee (as defined in section 5561(2) of title 5, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 5561(5) of such title) as a result of the Korean conflict.

Such term does not include an individual who the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines remained in North Korea, South Korea, or China voluntarily.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) the Korean conflict began on June 27, 1950, and ended on January 31, 1955; and

(B) an individual in a missing status shall be considered to be in a missing status as a result of the Korean conflict if immediately before that status began the individual—

(i) was performing service in the Korean peninsula; or

(ii) was performing service in Asia in direct support of military operations in the Korean peninsula.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. WYNN

AMENDMENT NO. 76: In section 2102(a) (relating to assessed contributions to international organizations) strike “\$873,505,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$867,050,000 for the

fiscal year 1997” and insert “\$861,505,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$852,050,000 for the fiscal year 1997”.

In section 3414 of the bill (in subsection (e) of section 711 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961)—

(1) in paragraph (1) of such subsection (e), strike “\$3,000,000” and insert “\$15,000,000”;

(2) redesignate paragraph (2) of such subsection as paragraph (3); and

(3) insert after paragraph (1) of such subsection the following new paragraph:

“(2) USE OF AMOUNTS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, \$12,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be made available for the sale, reduction, and cancellation of loans, or portions thereof, for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. WYNN

AMENDMENT NO. 77: In section 3414 of the bill (in subsection (e) of section 711 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961)—

(1) in paragraph (1) of such subsection (e), strike “\$3,000,000” and insert “\$15,000,000”;

(2) redesignate paragraph (2) of such subsection as paragraph (3); and

(3) insert after paragraph (1) of such subsection the following new paragraph:

“(2) USE OF AMOUNTS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, \$12,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be made available for the sale, reduction, and cancellation of loans, or portions thereof, for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ZIMMER

AMENDMENT NO. 78: At the end of title XXXIII (relating to regional provisions), add the following new section:

**SEC. 3314. PROHIBITION ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, MILITARY ASSISTANCE OR ARMS TRANSFERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MAURITANIA UNLESS APPROPRIATE ACTION IS TAKEN TO ELIMINATE CHATTEL SLAVERY.**

(a) PROHIBITION.—The President may not provide economic assistance, military assistance or arms transfers to the Government of Mauritania unless the President certifies to the Congress that such Government has taken appropriate action to eliminate chattel slavery in Mauritania, including—

(1) the enactment of anti-slavery laws that provide appropriate punishment for violators of such laws; and

(2) the rigorous enforcement of such laws.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—The term “economic assistance” means any assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and any assistance under chapter 4 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) (relating to the economic support fund), except that such term does not include humanitarian assistance.

(2) MILITARY ASSISTANCE OR ARMS TRANSFERS.—The term “military assistance or arms transfers” means—

(A) assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.) (relating to military assistance), including the transfer of excess defense articles under sections 516 through 519 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2321j through 2321m);

(B) assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) (relating to international military education and training);

(C) assistance under the “Foreign Military Financing Program” under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763); or

(D) the transfer of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), including defense articles and defense services licensed or approved for export under section 38 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).