

“(d) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(1) LIMITATIONS ON FOREIGN TESTING.—No credit shall be allowed under this section with respect to any vaccine research (other than human clinical testing) conducted outside the United States by any entity which is not registered with the Secretary.

“(2) CERTAIN RULES MADE APPLICABLE.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 41(f) shall apply for purposes of this section.

“(3) ELECTION.—This section (other than subsection (e)) shall apply to any taxpayer for any taxable year only if such taxpayer elects to have this section apply for such taxable year.

“(e) SHAREHOLDER EQUITY INVESTMENT CREDIT IN LIEU OF RESEARCH CREDIT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 38, the vaccine research credit determined under this section for the taxable year shall include an amount equal to 20 percent of the amount paid by the taxpayer to acquire qualified research stock in a corporation if—

“(A) the amount received by the corporation for such stock is used within 18 months after the amount is received to pay qualified vaccine research expenses of the corporation for which a credit would (but for subparagraph (B) and subsection (d)(3)) be determined under this section, and

“(B) the corporation waives its right to the credit determined under this section for the qualified vaccine research expenses which are paid with such amount.

“(2) QUALIFIED RESEARCH STOCK.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘qualified research stock’ means any stock in a C corporation—

“(A) which is originally issued after the date of the enactment of the Lifesaving Vaccine Technology Act of 1999,

“(B) which is acquired by the taxpayer at its original issue (directly or through an underwriter) in exchange for money or other property (not including stock), and

“(C) as of the date of issuance, such corporation meets the gross assets tests of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 1202(d)(1).

“(f) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply to any amount paid or incurred after December 31, 2000.”

(b) INCLUSION IN GENERAL BUSINESS CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 38(b) (relating to current year business credit) is amended by striking “plus” at the end of paragraph (11), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (12) and inserting “; plus”, and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(13) the vaccine research credit determined under section 45D.”.

(2) TRANSITION RULE.—Section 39(d) (relating to transitional rules) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(9) NO CARRYBACK OF SECTION 45D CREDIT BEFORE ENACTMENT.—No portion of the unused business credit for any taxable year which is attributable to the vaccine research credit determined under section 45D may be carried back to a taxable year ending before the date of the enactment of section 45D.”.

(c) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—Section 280C (relating to certain expenses for which credits are allowable) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) CREDIT FOR QUALIFIED VACCINE RESEARCH EXPENSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No deduction shall be allowed for that portion of the qualified vaccine research expenses (as defined in section 45D(b)) otherwise allowable as a deduction for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit determined for such taxable year under section 45D(a).

“(2) CERTAIN RULES TO APPLY.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraphs (2), (3), and (4)

of subsection (c) shall apply for purposes of this subsection.”.

(d) DEDUCTION FOR UNUSED PORTION OF CREDIT.—Section 196(c) (defining qualified business credits) is amended by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (8) and inserting “, and”, and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(9) the vaccine research credit determined under section 45D(a) (other than such credit determined under the rules of section 280C(d)(2)).”.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 45D. Credit for medical research related to developing vaccines against widespread diseases.”.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in subsection (k), the amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 1999, in taxable years ending after such date.

(g) DISTRIBUTION OF VACCINES DEVELOPED USING CREDIT.—It is the sense of Congress that if a tax credit is allowed under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by subsection (a)) to any corporation or shareholder of a corporation by reason of vaccine research expenses incurred by the corporation in the development of a vaccine, such corporation should certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that, within 1 year after that vaccine is first licensed, such corporation will establish a good faith plan to maximize international access to high quality and affordable vaccines.

(h) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Institute of Medicine, shall conduct a study of the effectiveness of the credit under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as so added) in stimulating vaccine research. Not later than the date which is 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress the results of such study together with any recommendations the Secretary may have to improve the effectiveness of such credit in stimulating vaccine research.

(i) ACCELERATION OF INTRODUCTION OF PRIORITY VACCINES.—It is the sense of Congress that the President and Federal agencies (including the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of the Treasury) should work together in vigorous support of the creation and funding of a multi-lateral, international effort, such as a vaccine purchase fund, to accelerate the introduction of vaccines to which the tax credit under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as so added) applies and of other priority vaccines into the poorest countries in the world.

(j) FLEXIBLE PRICING.—It is the sense of Congress that flexible or differential pricing for vaccines, providing lowered prices for the poorest countries, is one of several valid strategies to accelerate the introduction of vaccines in developing countries.

(k) EXTENSION OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE USER FEES.—

(l) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 (relating to miscellaneous provisions) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 7527. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE USER FEES.

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—The Secretary shall establish a program requiring the payment of user fees for—

“(1) requests to the Internal Revenue Service for ruling letters, opinion letters, and determination letters, and

“(2) other similar requests.

“(b) PROGRAM CRITERIA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The fees charged under the program required by subsection (a)—

“(A) shall vary according to categories (or subcategories) established by the Secretary,

“(B) shall be determined after taking into account the average time for (and difficulty of) complying with requests in each category (and subcategory), and

“(C) shall be payable in advance.

“(2) EXEMPTIONS, ETC.—The Secretary shall provide for such exemptions (and reduced fees) under such program as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(3) AVERAGE FEE REQUIREMENT.—The average fee charged under the program required by subsection (a) shall not be less than the amount determined under the following table:

Category:	Average Fee:
Employee plan ruling and opinion ..	\$250
Exempt organization ruling	\$350
Employee plan determination	\$300
Exempt organization determina- tion.	\$275
Chief counsel ruling	\$200.

“(c) TERMINATION.—No fee shall be imposed under this section with respect to requests made after September 30, 2009.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) The table of sections for chapter 77 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 7527. Internal Revenue Service user fees.”.

(B) Section 10511 of the Revenue Act of 1987 is repealed.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to requests made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

BANKRUPTCY REFORM ACT OF 1999

THURMOND AMENDMENT NO. 2478

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. THURMOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 625) to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes, as follows:

On page 124, insert between lines 14 and 15 the following:

SEC. 322. EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION IN MATTERS INVOLVING BANKRUPTCY PROFESSIONALS.

Section 1334 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b) by striking “Notwithstanding” and inserting “Except as provided in subsection (e)(2), and notwithstanding”;

(2) amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) The district court in which a case under title 11 is commenced or is pending shall have exclusive jurisdiction—

“(I) of all the property, wherever located, of the debtor as of the commencement of such case, and of property of the estate; and

“(2) over all matters relating to that case concerning the employment and compensation of professional persons arising out of or related to their employment and performance or nonperformance of the duties undertaken in connection with their employment.”.

AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

BINGAMAN AMENDMENT NO. 2479

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment to amendment No. 2325 proposed by Senator ROTH, to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to Congress regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal and State coordination of unemployment and retraining activities associated with the following programs and legislation:

(1) trade adjustment assistance (including NAFTA trade adjustment assistance) provided for under title II of the Trade Act of 1974;

(2) the Job Training Partnership Act;

(3) the Workforce Investment Act; and

(4) unemployment insurance.

(b) PERIOD COVERED.—The report shall cover the activities involved in the programs and legislation listed in subsection (a) from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1999.

(c) DATA AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report shall at a minimum include specific data and recommendations regarding—

(1) the compatibility of program requirements related to the employment and retraining of dislocated workers in the United States, with particular emphasis on the trade adjustment assistance programs provided for under title II of the Trade Act of 1974;

(2) the compatibility of application procedures related to the employment and retraining of dislocated workers in the United States;

(3) the capacity of these programs to assist workers negatively impacted by foreign trade and the transfer of production to other countries, measured in terms of employment and wages;

(4) the capacity of these programs to assist secondary workers negatively impacted by foreign trade and the transfer of production to other countries, measured in terms of employment and wages;

(5) how the impact of foreign trade and the transfer of production to other countries would have changed the number of beneficiaries covered under the trade adjustment assistance program if the trade adjustment assistance program covered secondary workers in the United States; and

(6) the effectiveness of the programs described in subsection (a) in achieving reemployment of United States workers and maintaining wage levels of United States workers who have been dislocated as a result of foreign trade and the transfer of production to other countries.

NICKLES AMENDMENT NO. 2480

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. NICKLES submitted an amendment to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . APPLICATION OF DENIAL OF FOREIGN TAX CREDIT REGARDING TRADE AND INVESTMENT WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 901(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to denial of foreign tax credit, etc., regarding trade and investment with respect to certain foreign countries) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) WAIVER OF DENIAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to taxes paid or accrued to a country if the President—

“(i) determines that a waiver of the application of such paragraph is in the national interest of the United States and will expand trade and investment opportunities for U.S. companies in such country, and

“(ii) reports such waiver under subparagraph (B).

“(B) REPORT.—Not less than 30 days before the date on which a waiver is granted under this paragraph, the President shall report to Congress—

“(i) the intention to grant such waiver, and

“(ii) the reason for the determination under subparagraph (A)(i).”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply on or after February 1, 2001.

HOLLINGS AMENDMENTS NOS. 2481-2482

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HOLLINGS submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2481

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . LABOR AGREEMENT REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not become available to any country until—

(1) the President has negotiated with that country a side agreement concerning labor standards, similar to the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (as defined in section 532(b)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 3471(b)(2)); and

(2) submitted that agreement to the Congress.

AMENDMENT NO. 2482

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

SEC. . LABOR AGREEMENT REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not become available to any country until—

(1) the President has negotiated with that country a side agreement concerning labor standards, similar to the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (as defined in section 532(b)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 3471(b)(2)); and

(2) submitted that agreement to the Congress.

HOLLINGS AMENDMENT NO. 2483

Mr. HOLLINGS proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country until the President has negotiated with that country a side agreement concerning the environment, similar to the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, and submitted that agreement to the Congress.

HOLLINGS AMENDMENT NO. 2484

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

SEC. . ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country until the President has negotiated with that country a side agreement concerning the environment, similar to the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, and submitted that agreement to the Congress.

HOLLINGS AMENDMENT NO. 2485

Mr. HOLLINGS proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country until the President has negotiated, obtained, and implemented an agreement with the country providing tariff concessions for the importation of United States-made goods that reduce any such import tariffs to rates identical to the tariff rates applied by the United States to that country.

HOLLINGS AMENDMENT NO. 2486

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

SEC. . RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country until the President has negotiated, obtained, and implemented an agreement with the country providing tariff concessions for the importation of United States-made goods that reduce any such import tariffs to rates identical to the tariff rates applied by the United States to that country.

WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 2487

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. . ENCOURAGING TRADE AND INVESTMENT MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TO BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES.

(a) CONDITIONING OF TRADE BENEFITS ON COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED LABOR RIGHTS.—None of the benefits provided to beneficiary countries under the CBTEA shall be made available before the Secretary of Labor has made a determination pursuant to paragraph (b) of the following:

(1) The beneficiary country does not engage in significant violations of internationally recognized human rights and the Secretary of State agrees with this determination; and

(2)(A) The beneficiary country is providing for effective enforcement of internationally recognized worker rights throughout the country (including in export processing zones) as determined under paragraph (b), including the core labor standards enumerated in the appropriate treaties of the International Labor Organization, and including—

(i) the right of association;
 (ii) the right to organize and bargain collectively;
 (iii) a prohibition on the use of any form of coerced or compulsory labor;
 (iv) the international minimum age for the employment of children (age 15); and
 (v) acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.

(B) The government of the beneficiary country ensures that the Secretary of Labor, the head of the national labor agency of the government of that country, and the head of the Interamerican Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) each has access to all appropriate records and other information of all business enterprises in the country.

(B) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED WORKER RIGHTS:—

(1) DETERMINATION—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out paragraph (a)(2), the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the individuals described in clause (B) and pursuant to the procedures described in clause (C), shall determine whether or not each beneficiary country is providing for effective enforcement of internationally recognized worker rights throughout the country (including in export processing zones).

(B) INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—The individuals described in this clause are the head of the national labor agency of the government of the beneficiary country in question and the head of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

(C) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Not later than 90 days before the Secretary of Labor makes a determination that a country is in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (a)(2), the Secretary shall publish notice in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment. The Secretary shall take into consideration the comments received in making a determination under such paragraph (a)(2).

(2) CONTINUING COMPLIANCE.—In the case of a country for which the Secretary of Labor has made an initial determination under subparagraph (1) that the country is in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (a)(2), the Secretary, in consultation with the individuals described in subparagraph (1), shall, not less than once every 3 years thereafter, conduct a review and make a determination with respect to that country to ensure continuing compliance with the requirements of paragraph (a)(2). The Secretary shall submit the determination to Congress.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and on an annual basis thereafter, the Secretary of Labor shall prepare and submit to Congress a report containing—

(A) a description of each determination made under this paragraph during the preceding year;

(B) a description of the position taken by each of the individuals described in subparagraph (1)(B) with respect to each such determination; and

(C) a report on the public comments received pursuant to subparagraph (1)(C).

(C) ADDITIONAL ENFORCEMENT.—A citizen of the United States shall have a cause of action in the United States district court in the district in which the citizen resides or in any other appropriate district to seek compliance with the standards set forth under this section with respect to any CBTEA beneficiary country, including a cause of action in an appropriate United States district court for other appropriate equitable relief. In addition to any other relief sought in such an action, a citizen may seek the value of any damages caused by the failure of a country or company to comply.

ASHCROFT (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 2488

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. THOMAS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. BOND, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, H.R. 434, as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. 116. STUDY ON IMPROVING AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF A POSITION.—There is established the position of Chief Agricultural Negotiator in the Office of the United States Trade Representative. The Chief Agricultural Negotiator shall be appointed by the President, with the rank of Ambassador, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The primary function of the Chief Agricultural Negotiator shall be to conduct trade negotiations and to enforce trade agreements relating to U.S. agricultural products and services. The Chief Agricultural Negotiator shall be a vigorous advocate on behalf of U.S. agricultural interests. The Chief Agricultural Negotiator shall perform such other functions as the United States Trade Representative may direct.

(c) COMPENSATION.—The Chief Agricultural Negotiator shall be paid at the highest rate of basic pay payable to a member of the Senior Executive Service.

SANTORUM AMENDMENT NO. 2489

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SANTORUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

On page 22, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. 116. STUDY ON IMPROVING AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Department of Agriculture, in consultation with American Land Grant Colleges and Universities and not-for-profit international organizations, is authorized to conduct a two-year study on ways to improve the flow of American farming techniques and practices to African farmers. The study conducted by the Department of Agriculture shall include an examination of ways of improving or utilizing—

(1) knowledge of insect and sanitation procedures;

(2) modern farming and soil conservation techniques;

(3) modern farming equipment (including maintaining the equipment);

(4) marketing crop yields to prospective purchasers; and

(5) crop maximization practices.

The study shall be submitted to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives not later than September 30, 2001.

(b) LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS.—The Department of Agriculture is encouraged to consult with American Land Grant Colleges and not-for-profit international organizations that have

firsthand knowledge of current African farming practices.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 to conduct the study described in subsection (a).

GRAMM (AND OTHERS)
 AMENDMENT NO. 2490

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAMM (for himself, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Export Administration Act of 1999".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—GENERAL AUTHORITY

Sec. 101. Commerce Control List.

Sec. 102. Delegation of authority.

Sec. 103. Public information; consultation requirements.

Sec. 104. Right of export.

Sec. 105. Export control advisory committees.

Sec. 106. Prohibition on charging fees.

TITLE II—NATIONAL SECURITY EXPORT CONTROLS

Subtitle A—Authority and Procedures

Sec. 201. Authority for national security export controls.

Sec. 202. National Security Control List.

Sec. 203. Country tiers.

Sec. 204. Incorporated parts and components.

Sec. 205. Petition process for modifying export status.

Subtitle B—Foreign Availability and Mass-Market Status

Sec. 211. Determination of foreign availability and mass-market status.

Sec. 212. Presidential set-aside of foreign availability determination.

Sec. 213. Presidential set-aside of mass-market status determination.

Sec. 214. Office of Technology Evaluation.

TITLE III—FOREIGN POLICY EXPORT CONTROLS

Sec. 301. Authority for foreign policy export controls.

Sec. 302. Procedures for imposing controls.

Sec. 303. Criteria for foreign policy export controls.

Sec. 304. Presidential report before imposition of control.

Sec. 305. Imposition of controls.

Sec. 306. Deferral authority.

Sec. 307. Review, renewal, and termination.

Sec. 308. Termination of controls under this title.

Sec. 309. Compliance with international obligations.

Sec. 310. Designation of countries supporting international terrorism.

TITLE IV—EXEMPTION FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, MEDICINE, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Sec. 401. Exemption for agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical supplies.

Sec. 402. Termination of export controls required by law.

Sec. 403. Exclusions.

TITLE V—PROCEDURES FOR EXPORT LICENSES AND INTERAGENCY DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Sec. 501. Export license procedures.

Sec. 502. Interagency dispute resolution process.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS; FOREIGN BOYCOTTS; SANCTIONS; AND ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 601. International arrangements.

Sec. 602. Foreign boycotts.

Sec. 603. Penalties.

Sec. 604. Multilateral export control regime violation sanctions.

Sec. 605. Missile proliferation control violations.

Sec. 606. Chemical and biological weapons proliferation sanctions.

Sec. 607. Enforcement.

Sec. 608. Administrative procedure.

TITLE VII—EXPORT CONTROL AUTHORITY AND REGULATIONS

Sec. 701. Export control authority and regulations.

Sec. 702. Confidentiality of information.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 801. Annual and periodic reports.

Sec. 802. Technical and conforming amendments.

Sec. 803. Savings provisions.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **AFFILIATE.**—The term “affiliate” includes both governmental entities and commercial entities that are controlled in fact by the government of a country.

(2) **AGRICULTURE COMMODITY.**—The term “agriculture commodity” means any agricultural commodity, food, fiber, or livestock (including livestock, as defined in section 602(2) of the Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance Act of 1988 (title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1471(2))), and including insects), and any product thereof.

(3) **CONTROL OR CONTROLLED.**—The terms “control” and “controlled” mean any requirement, condition, authorization, or prohibition on the export or reexport of an item.

(4) **CONTROL LIST.**—The term “Control List” means the Commerce Control List established under section 101.

(5) **CONTROLLED COUNTRY.**—The term “controlled country” means a country with respect to which exports are controlled under section 201 or 301.

(6) **CONTROLLED ITEM.**—The term “controlled item” means an item the export of which is controlled under this Act.

(7) **COUNTRY.**—The term “country” means a sovereign country or an autonomous customs territory.

(8) **COUNTRY SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.**—The term “country supporting international terrorism” means a country designated by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 310.

(9) **DEPARTMENT.**—The term “Department” means the Department of Commerce.

(10) **EXPORT.**—

(A) The term “export” means—

(i) an actual shipment, transfer, or transmission of an item out of the United States;

(ii) a transfer to any person of an item either within the United States or outside of the United States with the knowledge or intent that the item will be shipped, transferred, or transmitted to an unauthorized recipient outside the United States; and

(iii) a transfer of an item in the United States to an embassy or affiliate of a country, which shall be considered an export to that country.

(B) The term includes a reexport.

(11) **FOREIGN AVAILABILITY STATUS.**—The term “foreign availability status” means the status described in section 211(d)(1).

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

(A) an individual who is not—

(i) a United States citizen;

(ii) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(iii) a protected individual as defined in section 274B(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. (8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3));

(B) any corporation, partnership, business association, society, trust, organization, or other nongovernmental entity created or organized under the laws of a foreign country or that has its principal place of business outside the United States; and

(C) any governmental entity of a foreign country.

(13) **ITEM.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “item” means any good, service, or technology.

(B) **OTHER DEFINITIONS.**—In this paragraph:

(i) **GOOD.**—The term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, including source code, and excluding technical data.

(ii) **TECHNOLOGY.**—The term “technology” means specific information that is necessary for the development, production, or use of an item, and takes the form of technical data or technical assistance.

(iii) **SERVICE.**—The term “service” means any act of assistance, help or aid.

(14) **MASS-MARKET STATUS.**—The term “mass-market status” means the status described in section 211(d)(2).

(15) **MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROL REGIME.**—The term “multilateral export control regime” means an international agreement or arrangement among two or more countries, including the United States, a purpose of which is to coordinate national export control policies of its members regarding certain items. The term includes regimes such as the Australia Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), and the Nuclear Suppliers’ Group Dual Use Arrangement.

(16) **NATIONAL SECURITY CONTROL LIST.**—The term “National Security Control List” means the list established under section 202(a).

(17) **PERSON.**—The term “person” includes—

(A) any individual, or partnership, corporation, business association, society, trust, organization, or any other group created or organized under the laws of a country; and

(B) any government, or any governmental entity.

(18) **REEXPORT.**—The term “reexport” means the shipment, transfer, transshipment, or diversion of items from one foreign country to another.

(19) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(20) **UNITED STATES.**—The term “United States” means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, dependency, or possession of the United States, and includes the outer Continental Shelf, as defined in section 2(a) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (42 U.S.C. 1331(a)).

(21) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) any United States citizen, resident, or national (other than an individual resident outside the United States who is employed by a person other than a United States person);

(B) any domestic concern (including any permanent domestic establishment of any foreign concern); and

(C) any foreign subsidiary or affiliate (including any permanent foreign establishment) of any domestic concern which is controlled in fact by such domestic concern, as determined under regulations prescribed by the President.

TITLE I—GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 101. COMMERCE CONTROL LIST.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Under such conditions as the Secretary may impose, consistent with the provisions of this Act, the Secretary—

(1) shall establish and maintain a Commerce Control List (in this Act referred to as the “Control List”) consisting of items the export of which are subject to licensing or other authorization or requirement; and

(2) may require any type of license, or other authorization, including recordkeeping and reporting, appropriate to the effective and efficient implementation of this Act with respect to the export of an item on the Control List.

(b) **TYPES OF LICENSE OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.**—The types of license or other authorization referred to in subsection (a)(2) include the following:

(1) **SPECIFIC EXPORTS.**—A license that authorizes a specific export.

(2) **MULTIPLE EXPORTS.**—A license that authorizes multiple exports in lieu of a license for each such export.

(3) **NOTIFICATION IN LIEU OF LICENSE.**—A notification in lieu of a license that authorizes a specific export or multiple exports subject to the condition that the exporter file with the Department advance notification of the intent to export in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(4) **LICENSE EXCEPTION.**—Authority to export an item on the Control List without prior license or notification in lieu of a license.

(c) **AFTER-MARKET SERVICE AND REPLACEMENT PARTS.**—A license or other authorization to export an item under this Act shall not be required for an exporter to provide after-market service or replacement parts, to replace on a one-for-one basis parts that were in an item that was lawfully exported from the United States, unless—

(1) the Secretary determines that such license or other authorization is required to export such parts; or

(2) the after-market service or replacement parts materially enhance the capability of an item which was the basis for the item being controlled.

(d) **INCIDENTAL TECHNOLOGY.**—A license or other authorization to export an item under this Act includes authorization to export technology related to the item, if the level of the technology does not exceed the minimum necessary to install, repair, maintain, inspect, operate, or use the item.

(e) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary may prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 102. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b) and subject to the provisions of this Act, the President may delegate the power, authority, and discretion conferred upon the President by this Act to such departments, agencies, and officials of the Government as the President considers appropriate.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **DELEGATION TO APPOINTEES CONFIRMED BY SENATE.**—No authority delegated to the President under this Act may be delegated by the President to, or exercised by, any official of any department or agency the head of which is not appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(2) **OTHER LIMITATIONS.**—The President may not delegate or transfer the President’s power, authority, or discretion to overrule or modify any recommendation or decision made by the Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of State under this Act.

SEC. 103. PUBLIC INFORMATION; CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) PUBLIC INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall keep the public fully informed of changes in export control policy and procedures instituted in conformity with this Act.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH PERSONS AFFECTED.—The Secretary shall consult regularly with representatives of a broad spectrum of enterprises, labor organizations, and citizens interested in or affected by export controls in order to obtain their views on United States export control policy and the foreign availability or mass-market status of controlled items.

SEC. 104. RIGHT OF EXPORT.

No license or other authorization to export may be required under this Act, or under regulations issued under this Act, except to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 105. EXPORT CONTROL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) APPOINTMENT.—Upon the Secretary's own initiative or upon the written request of representatives of a substantial segment of any industry which produces any items subject to export controls under this Act or under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, or being considered for such controls, the Secretary may appoint export control advisory committees with respect to any such items. Each such committee shall consist of representatives of United States industry and Government, including the Department of Commerce and other appropriate departments and agencies of the Government. The Secretary shall permit the widest possible participation by the business community on the export control advisory committees.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Export control advisory committees appointed under subsection (a) shall advise and assist the Secretary, and any other department, agency, or official of the Government carrying out functions under this Act, on actions (including all aspects of controls imposed or proposed) designed to carry out the provisions of this Act concerning the items with respect to which such export control advisory committees were appointed.

(2) OTHER CONSULTATIONS.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall prevent the United States Government from consulting, at any time, with any person representing an industry or the general public, regardless of whether such person is a member of an export control advisory committee. Members of the public shall be given a reasonable opportunity, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to present evidence to such committees.

(c) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—Upon the request of any member of any export control advisory committee appointed under subsection (a), the Secretary may, if the Secretary determines it to be appropriate, reimburse such member for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by such member in connection with the duties of such member.

(d) CHAIRPERSON.—Each export control advisory committee appointed under subsection (a) shall elect a chairperson, and shall meet at least every 3 months at the call of the chairperson, unless the chairperson determines, in consultation with the other members of the committee, that such a meeting is not necessary to achieve the purposes of this section. Each such committee shall be terminated after a period of 2 years, unless extended by the Secretary for additional periods of 2 years each. The Secretary shall consult with each such committee on such termination or extension of that committee.

(e) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—To facilitate the work of the export control advisory committees appointed under subsection (a), the Secretary, in conjunction with other departments and agencies participating in the administration of this Act, shall disclose to each such committee adequate information, consistent with national security, pertaining to the reasons for the export controls which are in effect or contemplated for the items or policies for which that committee furnishes advice. Information provided by the export control advisory committees shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and such information shall not be published or disclosed unless the Secretary determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the national interest.

SEC. 106. PROHIBITION ON CHARGING FEES.

No fee may be charged in connection with the submission or processing of an application for an export license under this Act.

TITLE II—NATIONAL SECURITY EXPORT CONTROLS**Subtitle A—Authority and Procedures****SEC. 201. AUTHORITY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY EXPORT CONTROLS.**

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to carry out the purposes set forth in subsection (b), the President may, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, prohibit, curtail, or require a license, or other authorization for the export of any item subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or exported by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The President may also require recordkeeping and reporting with respect to the export of such item.

(2) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—The authority contained in this subsection shall be exercised by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the intelligence agencies, and such other departments and agencies as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of national security export controls are the following:

(1) To restrict the export of items that would contribute to the military potential of countries so as to prove detrimental to the national security of the United States or its allies.

(2) To stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the means to deliver them, and other significant military capabilities by—

(A) leading international efforts to control the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, nuclear explosive devices, missile delivery systems, key-enabling technologies, and other significant military capabilities;

(B) controlling involvement of United States persons in, and contributions by United States persons to, foreign programs intended to develop weapons of mass destruction, missiles, and other significant military capabilities, and the means to design, test, develop, produce, stockpile, or use them; and

(C) implementing international treaties or other agreements or arrangements concerning controls on exports of designated items, reports on the production, processing, consumption, and exports and imports of such items, and compliance with verification programs.

(3) To deter acts of international terrorism.

(c) END USE AND END USER CONTROLS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, controls may be imposed, based on the end use or end user, on the export of any item, that could materially contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or the means to deliver them.

SEC. 202. NATIONAL SECURITY CONTROL LIST.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF LIST.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain a National Security Control List as part of the Control List.

(2) CONTENTS.—The National Security Control List shall be composed of a list of items the export of which is controlled for national security purposes under this title.

(3) IDENTIFICATION OF ITEMS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY CONTROL LIST.—The Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense and in consultation with the head of any other department or agency of the United States that the Secretary considers appropriate, shall identify the items to be included on the National Security Control List.

(b) RISK ASSESSMENT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall, in establishing and maintaining the National Security Control List, balance the national security risks of not controlling the export of an item against the economic costs of controlling the item, taking into consideration the risk factors set forth in paragraph (2).

(2) RISK FACTORS.—The risk factors referred to in paragraph (1), with respect to each item, are as follows:

(A) The characteristics of the item.

(B) The threat, if any, to the United States or the national security interest of the United States from the misuse or diversion of such item.

(C) The controllability of the item.

(D) Any other risk factor the Secretary deems appropriate to consider.

SEC. 203. COUNTRY TIERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT AND ASSIGNMENT.—In administering export controls for national security purposes under this title, the President shall, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) establish and maintain a country tiering system in accordance with subsection (b); and

(B) based on the assessments required under subsection (c), assign each country to a tier for each item or group of items the export of which is controlled for national security purposes under this title.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The establishment and assignment of country tiers under this section shall be made after consultation with the Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the intelligence agencies, and such other departments and agencies as the President considers appropriate.

(3) REDETERMINATION AND REVIEW OF ASSIGNMENTS.—The President may redetermine the assignment of a country to a particular tier at any time and shall review and, as the President considers appropriate, reassign country tiers on an on-going basis.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE OF TIER ASSIGNMENT.—An assignment of a country to a particular tier shall take effect on the date on which notice of the assignment is published in the Federal Register.

(b) TIERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish a country tiering system consisting of 5 tiers for purposes of this section, ranging from tier 1 through tier 5.

(2) RANGE.—Countries that represent the lowest risk of diversion or misuse of an item on the National Security Control List shall be assigned to tier 1. Countries that represent the highest risk of diversion or misuse of an item on the National Security Control List shall be assigned to tier 5.

(3) OTHER COUNTRIES.—Countries that fall between the lowest and highest risk to the national security interest of the United States with respect to the risk of diversion or misuse of an item on the National Security Control List shall be assigned to tier 2, 3, or 4, respectively, based on the assessments required under subsection (c).

(c) ASSESSMENTS.—The President shall make an assessment of each country in assigning a country tier taking into consideration the following risk factors:

- (1) The present and potential relationship of the country with the United States.
- (2) The present and potential relationship of the country with countries friendly to the United States and with countries hostile to the United States.

(3) The country's capabilities regarding chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and the country's membership in, and level of compliance with, relevant multilateral export control regimes.

(4) The country's position regarding missile systems and the country's membership in, and level of compliance with, relevant multilateral export control regimes.

(5) The country's other military capabilities and the potential threat posed by the country to the United States or its allies.

(6) The effectiveness of the country's export control system.

(7) The level of the country's cooperation with United States export control enforcement and other efforts.

(8) The risk of export diversion by the country to a higher tier country.

(9) The designation of the country as a country supporting international terrorism under section 310.

SEC. 204. INCORPORATED PARTS AND COMPONENTS.

(a) EXPORT OF ITEMS CONTAINING CONTROLLED PARTS AND COMPONENTS.—Controls may not be imposed under this title or any other provision of law on an item solely because the item contains parts or components subject to export controls under this title, if the parts or components—

(1) are essential to the functioning of the item,

(2) are customarily included in sales of the item in countries other than controlled countries, and

(3) comprise 25 percent or less of the total value of the item, unless the item itself, if exported, would by virtue of the functional characteristics of the item as a whole make a significant contribution to the military or proliferation potential of a controlled country or end user which would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States.

(b) REEXPORTS OF FOREIGN-MADE ITEMS INCORPORATING UNITED STATES CONTROLLED CONTENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No authority or permission may be required under this title to reexport to a country (other than a country designated as a country supporting international terrorism pursuant to section 310) an item that is produced in a country other than the United States and incorporates parts or components that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, if the value of the controlled United States content of the item produced in such other country is 25 percent or less of the total value of the item.

(2) REEXPORT TO CERTAIN TERRORIST COUNTRIES.—No authority or permission may be required under this title to reexport to a country designated as a country supporting international terrorism pursuant to section 310 an item that is produced in a country other than the United States and incorporates parts or components that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, if the value of the controlled United States content of the item produced in such other country is 10 percent or less of the total value of the item.

(3) DEFINITION OF CONTROLLED UNITED STATES CONTENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term "controlled United States content" of an item means those parts or components that—

(A) are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

(B) are incorporated into the item; and

(C) would, at the time of the reexport, require a license under this title if exported from the United States to a country to which the item is to be reexported.

SEC. 205. PETITION PROCESS FOR MODIFYING EXPORT STATUS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a process for interested persons to petition the Secretary to change the status of an item on the National Security Control List.

(b) EVALUATIONS AND DETERMINATIONS.—Evaluations and determinations with respect to a petition filed pursuant to this section shall be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 202.

Subtitle B—Foreign Availability and Mass-Market Status

SEC. 211. DETERMINATION OF FOREIGN AVAILABILITY AND MASS-MARKET STATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) on a continuing basis,

(2) upon a request from the Office of Technology Evaluation, or

(3) upon receipt of a petition filed by an interested party, review and determine the foreign availability and the mass-market status of any item the export of which is controlled under this title.

(b) PETITION AND CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall establish a process for an interested party to petition the Secretary for a determination that an item has a foreign availability or mass-market status. In evaluating and making a determination with respect to a petition filed under this section, the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate Government agencies and with the Office of Technology Evaluation (established pursuant to section 214).

(c) RESULT OF DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the Secretary determines, in accordance with procedures and criteria which the Secretary shall by regulation establish, that an item described in subsection (a) has—

(A) a foreign availability status, or
(B) a mass-market status,

the Secretary shall notify the President (and other appropriate departments and agencies) and publish the notice of the determination in the Federal Register. The Secretary's determination shall become final 30 days after the date the notice is published, the item shall be removed from the National Security Control List, and a license or other authorization shall not be required under this title or under section 1211 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1998 with respect to the item, unless the President makes a determination described in section 212 or 213 with respect to the item in that 30-day period.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1211(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 is amended in the second sentence by striking "180" and inserting "60".

(d) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING FOREIGN AVAILABILITY AND MASS-MARKET STATUS.—

(1) FOREIGN AVAILABILITY STATUS.—The Secretary shall determine that an item has foreign availability status under this subtitle, if the item (or a substantially identical or directly competitive item)—

(A) is available to controlled countries from sources outside the United States, including countries that participate with the United States in multilateral export controls;

(B) can be acquired at a price that is not excessive when compared to the price at

which a controlled country could acquire such item from sources within the United States in the absence of export controls; and

(C) is available in sufficient quantity so that the requirement of a license or other authorization with respect to the export of such item is or would be ineffective.

(2) MASS-MARKET STATUS.—The Secretary shall determine that an item has mass-market status under this subtitle, if the item (or a substantially identical or directly competitive item)—

(A) is produced and is available for sale in a large volume to multiple potential purchasers;

(B) is widely distributed through normal commercial channels, such as retail stores, direct marketing catalogues, electronic commerce, and other channels;

(C) is conducive to shipment and delivery by generally accepted commercial means of transport; and

(D) may be used for its normal intended purpose without substantial and specialized service provided by the manufacturer, distributor, or other third party.

(3) SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this subtitle—

(A) SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL ITEM.—The determination of whether an item in relation to another item is a substantially identical item shall include a fair assessment of end-uses, the properties, nature, and quality of the item.

(B) DIRECTLY COMPETITIVE ITEM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The determination of whether an item in relation to another item is a directly competitive item shall include a fair assessment of whether the item, although not substantially identical in its intrinsic or inherent characteristics, is substantially equivalent for commercial purposes and may be adapted for substantially the same uses.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—An item is not directly competitive with a controlled item if the item is substantially inferior to the controlled item with respect to characteristics that resulted in the export of the item being controlled.

SEC. 212. PRESIDENTIAL SET-ASIDE OF FOREIGN AVAILABILITY DETERMINATION.

(a) CRITERIA FOR PRESIDENTIAL SET-ASIDE.—

(1) POTENTIAL FOR ELIMINATION.—If the President determines that—

(A) the absence of export controls with respect to an item would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States, and

(B) there is a high probability that the foreign availability status of an item will be eliminated through multilateral negotiations within a reasonable period of time taking into account the characteristics of the item,

the President may set aside the Secretary's determination of foreign availability status with respect to the item.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The President shall promptly—

(A) report any set-aside determination described in paragraph (1) to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) publish the determination in the Federal Register.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL ACTION IN CASE OF SET-ASIDE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) NEGOTIATIONS.—In any case in which export controls are maintained on an item because the President has made a determination under subsection (a), the President shall

actively pursue negotiations with the governments of the appropriate foreign countries for the purpose of eliminating such availability.

(B) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than the date the President begins negotiations, the President shall notify in writing the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives that the President has begun such negotiations and why the President believes it is important to the national security that export controls on the item involved be maintained.

(2) PERIODIC REVIEW OF DETERMINATION.—The President shall review a determination described in subsection (a) at least every 6 months. Promptly after each review is completed, the Secretary shall submit to the committees of Congress referred to in paragraph (1)(B) a report on the results of the review, together with the status of multilateral negotiations to eliminate the foreign availability of the item.

(3) EXPIRATION OF PRESIDENTIAL SET-ASIDE.—A determination by the President described in subsection (a) shall cease to apply with respect to an item on the earlier of—

(A) the date that is 6 months after the date on which the determination is made under subsection (a), if the President has not commenced multilateral negotiations to eliminate the foreign availability of the item within that 6-month period;

(B) the date on which the negotiations described in paragraph (1) have terminated without achieving an agreement to eliminate foreign availability;

(C) the date on which the President determines that there is not a high probability of eliminating foreign availability of the item through negotiation; or

(D) the date that is 18 months after the date on which the determination described in subsection (a) is made if the President has been unable to achieve an agreement to eliminate foreign availability within that 18-month period.

(4) ACTION ON EXPIRATION OF PRESIDENTIAL SET-ASIDE.—Upon the expiration of a Presidential set-aside under paragraph (3) with respect to an item, the Secretary shall not require a license or other authorization to export the item.

SEC. 213. PRESIDENTIAL SET-ASIDE OF MASS MARKET STATUS DETERMINATION.

(a) CRITERIA FOR SET-ASIDE.—If the President determines that—

(1) decontrolling or failing to control an item constitutes a serious threat to the national security of the United States, and

(2) export controls on the item would be likely to diminish the threat to, and advance the national security interests of, the United States,

the President may set aside the Secretary's determination of mass-market status with respect to the item.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL ACTION IN CASE OF SET-ASIDE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which export controls are maintained on an item because the President has made a determination under subsection (a), the President shall publish notice of the determination in the Federal Register not later than 30 days after the Secretary publishes notice of the Secretary's determination that an item has mass-market status.

(2) PERIODIC REVIEW OF DETERMINATION.—The President shall review a determination made under subsection (a) at least every 6 months. Promptly after each review is completed, the Secretary shall submit a report on the results of the review to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on

International Relations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 214. OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish in the Department of Commerce an Office of Technology Evaluation (in this subtitle referred to as the 'Office'), which shall be under the direction of the Secretary. The Office shall be responsible for gathering and analyzing all the necessary information in order for the Secretary to make determinations of foreign availability and mass-market status under this Act.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Office shall be responsible for—

(1) conducting foreign availability assessments to determine whether a controlled item is available to controlled countries and whether requiring a license, or denial of a license for the export of such item, is or would be ineffective;

(2) conducting mass-market assessments to determine whether a controlled item is available to controlled countries because of the mass-market status of the item;

(3) monitoring and evaluating worldwide technological developments in industry sectors critical to the national security interests of the United States to determine foreign availability and mass-market status of controlled items;

(4) monitoring and evaluating multilateral export control regimes and foreign government export control policies and practices that affect the national security interests of the United States;

(5) conducting assessments of United States industrial sectors critical to the United States defense industrial base and how the sectors are affected by technological developments, technology transfers, and foreign competition; and

(6) conducting assessments of the impact of United States export control policies on—

(A) United States industrial sectors critical to the national security interests of the United States; and

(B) the United States economy in general.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall make available to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate as part of the Secretary's annual report required under section 801 information on the operations of the Office, and on improvements in the Government's ability to assess foreign availability and mass-market status, during the fiscal year preceding the report, including information on the training of personnel, and the use of Commercial Service Officers of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service to assist in making determinations. The information shall also include a description of representative determinations made under this Act during the preceding fiscal year that foreign availability or mass-market status did or did not exist (as the case may be), together with an explanation of the determinations.

(d) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—Each department or agency of the United States, including any intelligence agency, and all contractors with any such department or agency, shall, consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, furnish information to the Office concerning foreign availability and the mass-market status of items subject to export controls under this Act.

TITLE III—FOREIGN POLICY EXPORT CONTROLS

SEC. 301. AUTHORITY FOR FOREIGN POLICY EXPORT CONTROLS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to carry out the purposes set forth in subsection (b), the

President may, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, prohibit, curtail, or require a license, other authorization, record-keeping, or reporting for the export of any item subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or exported by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(2) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—The authority contained in this subsection shall be exercised by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and such other departments and agencies as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of foreign policy export controls are the following:

(1) To promote the foreign policy objectives of the United States, consistent with the purposes of this section and the provisions of this Act.

(2) To promote international peace, stability, and respect for fundamental human rights.

(3) To use export controls to deter and punish acts of international terrorism and to encourage other countries to take immediate steps to prevent the use of their territories or resources to aid, encourage, or give sanctuary to those persons involved in directing, supporting, or participating in acts of international terrorism.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The President may not control under this title the export from a foreign country (whether or not by a United States person) of any item produced or originating in a foreign country that contains parts or components produced or originating in the United States.

(d) CONTRACT SANCTITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may not prohibit the export of any item under this title if that item is to be exported—

(A) in performance of a binding contract, agreement, or other contractual commitment entered into before the date on which the President reports to Congress the President's intention to impose controls on that item under this title; or

(B) under a license or other authorization issued under this Act before the earlier of the date on which the control is initially imposed or the date on which the President reports to Congress the President's intention to impose controls under this title.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition contained in paragraph (1) shall not apply in any case in which the President determines and certifies to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives that—

(A) there is a serious threat to a foreign policy interest of the United States;

(B) the prohibition of exports under each binding contract, agreement, commitment, license, or authorization will be directly instrumental in remedying the situation posing the serious threat; and

(C) the export controls will be in effect only as long as the serious threat exists.

SEC. 302. PROCEDURES FOR IMPOSING CONTROLS.

(a) NOTICE.—

(1) INTENT TO IMPOSE FOREIGN POLICY EXPORT CONTROL.—Except as provided in section 306, not later than 45 days before imposing or implementing an export control under this title, the President shall publish in the Federal Register—

(A) a notice of intent to do so; and

(B) provide for a period of not less than 30 days for any interested person to submit comments on the export control proposed under this title.

(2) PURPOSES OF NOTICE.—The purposes of the notice are—

(A) to provide an opportunity for the formulation of an effective export control policy under this title that advances United

States economic and foreign policy interests; and

(B) to provide an opportunity for negotiations to achieve the purposes set forth in section 301(b).

(b) NEGOTIATIONS.—During the 45-day period that begins on the date of notice described in subsection (a), the President may negotiate with the government of the foreign country against which the export control is proposed in order to resolve the reasons underlying the proposed export control.

(c) CONSULTATION.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The President shall consult with the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives regarding any export control proposed under this title and the efforts to achieve or increase multilateral cooperation on the issues or problems underlying the proposed export control.

(2) CLASSIFIED CONSULTATION.—The consultations described in paragraph (1) may be conducted on a classified basis if the Secretary considers it necessary.

SEC. 303. CRITERIA FOR FOREIGN POLICY EXPORT CONTROLS.

Each export control imposed by the President under this title shall—

(1) have clearly stated, specific, and compelling United States foreign policy objectives;

(2) have objective standards for evaluating the success or failure of the export control;

(3) include an assessment by the President that—

(A) the export control is likely to achieve such objectives and the expected time for achieving the objectives; and

(B) the achievement of the objectives of the export control outweighs any potential costs of the export control to other United States economic, foreign policy, humanitarian, or national security interests;

(4) be targeted narrowly; and

(5) seek to minimize any adverse impact on the humanitarian activities of United States and foreign nongovernmental organizations in the country subject to the export control.

SEC. 304. PRESIDENTIAL REPORT BEFORE IMPOSITION OF CONTROL.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Before imposing an export control under this title, the President shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report on the proposed export control. The report may be provided on a classified basis if the Secretary considers it necessary.

(b) CONTENT.—The report shall contain a description and assessment of each of the criteria described in section 303. In addition, the report shall contain a description and assessment of—

(1) any diplomatic and other steps that the United States has taken to accomplish the intended objective of the proposed export control;

(2) unilateral export controls imposed, and other measures taken, by other countries to achieve the intended objective of the proposed export control;

(3) the likelihood of multilateral adoption of comparable export controls;

(4) alternative measures to promote the same objectives and the likelihood of their potential success;

(5) any United States obligations under international trade agreements, treaties, or other international arrangements, with which the proposed export control may conflict;

(6) the likelihood that the proposed export control could lead to retaliation against United States interests;

(7) the likely economic impact of the proposed export control on the United States economy, United States international trade and investment, and United States agricultural interests, commercial interests, and employment; and

(8) a conclusion that the probable achievement of the objectives of the proposed export control outweighs any likely costs to United States economic, foreign policy, humanitarian, or national security interests, including any potential harm to the United States agricultural and business firms and to the international reputation of the United States as a reliable supplier of goods, services, or technology.

SEC. 305. IMPOSITION OF CONTROLS.

The President may impose an export control under this title after the submission of the report required under section 304 and publication in the Federal Register of a notice of the imposition of the export control.

SEC. 306. DEFERRAL AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The President may defer compliance with any requirement contained in section 302(a), 304, or 305 in the case of a proposed export control if—

(1) the President determines that a deferral of compliance with the requirement is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) the requirement is satisfied not later than 60 days after the date on which the export control is imposed under this title.

(b) TERMINATION OF CONTROL.—An export control with respect to which a deferral has been made under subsection (a) shall terminate 60 days after the date the export control is imposed unless all requirements have been satisfied before the expiration of the 60-day period.

SEC. 307. REVIEW, RENEWAL, AND TERMINATION.

(a) RENEWAL AND TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any export control imposed under this title shall terminate on March 31 of each renewal year unless the President renews the export control on or before such date. For purposes of this section, the term "renewal year" means 2002 and every 2 years thereafter.

(2) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to an export control imposed under this title that—

(A) is required by law;

(B) is targeted against any country designated as a country supporting international terrorism pursuant to section 310; or

(C) has been in effect for less than 1 year as of February 1 of a renewal year.

(b) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1 of each renewal year, the President shall review all export controls in effect under this title.

(2) CONSULTATION.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—Before completing a review under paragraph (1), the President shall consult with the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives regarding each export control that is being reviewed.

(B) CLASSIFIED CONSULTATION.—The consultations may be conducted on a classified basis if the Secretary considers it necessary.

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—In conducting the review of each export control under paragraph (1), the President shall provide a period of not less than 30 days for any interested person to submit comments on renewal of the export control. The President shall publish notice of the opportunity for public comment in the Federal Register not less than 45 days before the review is required to be completed.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Before renewing an export control imposed under this title, the

President shall submit to the committees of Congress referred to in subsection (b)(2)(A) a report on each export control that the President intends to renew.

(2) FORM AND CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report may be provided on a classified basis if the Secretary considers it necessary. Each report shall contain the following:

(A) A clearly stated explanation of the specific and compelling United States foreign policy objective that the existing export control was intended to achieve.

(B) An assessment of—

(i) the extent to which the existing export control achieved its objectives before renewal based on the objective criteria established for evaluating the export control; and

(ii) the reasons why the existing export control has failed to fully achieve its objectives and, if renewed, how the export control will achieve that objective before the next renewal year.

(C) An updated description and assessment of—

(i) each of the criteria described in section 303, and

(ii) each matter required to be reported under section 304(b)(1) through (8).

(3) RENEWAL OF EXPORT CONTROL.—The President may renew an export control under this title after submission of the report described in paragraph (2) and publication of notice of renewal in the Federal Register.

SEC. 308. TERMINATION OF CONTROLS UNDER THIS TITLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President—

(1) shall terminate any export control imposed under this title if the President determines that the control has substantially achieved the objective for which it was imposed; and

(2) may terminate any export control imposed under this title that is not required by law at any time.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) do not apply to any export control imposed under this title that is targeted against any country designated as a country supporting international terrorism pursuant to section 310.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE OF TERMINATION.—The termination of an export control pursuant to this section shall take effect on the date notice of the termination is published in the Federal Register.

SEC. 309. COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act setting forth limitations on authority to control exports and except as provided in section 304, the President may impose controls on exports to a particular country or countries in order to fulfill obligations of the United States under resolutions of the United Nations and under treaties, or other international agreements and arrangements, to which the United States is a party.

SEC. 310. DESIGNATION OF COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) LICENSE REQUIRED.—A license shall be required for the export of an item to a country if the Secretary of State has determined that—

(1) the government of such country has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; and

(2) the export of the item could make a significant contribution to the military potential of such country, including its military logistics capability, or could enhance the ability of such country to support acts of international terrorism.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary and the Secretary of State shall notify the Committee on International Relations of the

House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate at least 30 days before issuing any license required by subsection (a).

(c) DETERMINATIONS REGARDING REPEATED SUPPORT.—Each determination of the Secretary of State under subsection (a)(1), including each determination in effect on the date of the enactment of the Antiterrorism and Arms Export Amendments Act of 1989, shall be published in the Federal Register.

(d) LIMITATIONS ON RESCINDING DETERMINATION.—A determination made by the Secretary of State under subsection (a)(1) may not be rescinded unless the President submits to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate—

(1) before the proposed rescission would take effect, a report certifying that—

(A) there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of the country concerned;

(B) that government is not supporting acts of international terrorism; and

(C) that government has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future; or

(2) at least 45 days before the proposed rescission would take effect, a report justifying the rescission and certifying that—

(A) the government concerned has not provided any support for international terrorism during the preceding 6-month period; and

(B) the government concerned has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future.

(e) INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary and the Secretary of State shall include in the notification required by subsection (b)—

(1) a detailed description of the item to be offered, including a brief description of the capabilities of any item for which a license to export is sought;

(2) the reasons why the foreign country or international organization to which the export or transfer is proposed to be made needs the item which is the subject of such export or transfer and a description of the manner in which such country or organization intends to use the item;

(3) the reasons why the proposed export or transfer is in the national interest of the United States;

(4) an analysis of the impact of the proposed export or transfer on the military capabilities of the foreign country or international organization to which such export or transfer would be made;

(5) an analysis of the manner in which the proposed export would affect the relative military strengths of countries in the region to which the item which is the subject of such export would be delivered and whether other countries in the region have comparable kinds and amounts of the item; and

(6) an analysis of the impact of the proposed export or transfer on the United States relations with the countries in the region to which the item which is the subject of such export would be delivered.

TITLE IV—EXEMPTION FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, MEDICINE, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

SEC. 401. EXEMPTION FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, MEDICINE, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the export controls imposed on items under title III shall not apply to agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical supplies.

SEC. 402. TERMINATION OF EXPORT CONTROLS REQUIRED BY LAW.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall terminate any export control mandated by law on agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical supplies upon the date of enactment of this Act except for a control that is specifically reimposed by law.

SEC. 403. EXCLUSIONS.

Sections 401 and 402 do not apply to the following:

(1) The export of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical supplies that are subject to national security export controls under title II.

(2) The export of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical supplies to a country against which an embargo is in effect under the Trading With the Enemy Act.

TITLE V—PROCEDURES FOR EXPORT LICENSES AND INTERAGENCY DISPUTE RESOLUTION

SEC. 501. EXPORT LICENSE PROCEDURES.

(a) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All applications for a license or other authorization to export a controlled item shall be filed in such manner and include such information as the Secretary may, by regulation, prescribe.

(2) PROCEDURES.—In guidance and regulations that implement this section, the Secretary shall describe the procedures required by this section, the responsibilities of the Secretary and of other departments and agencies in reviewing applications, the rights of the applicant, and other relevant matters affecting the review of license applications.

(3) CALCULATION OF PROCESSING TIMES.—In calculating the processing times set forth in this title, the Secretary shall use calendar days, except that if the final day for a required action falls on a weekend or holiday, that action shall be taken no later than the following business day.

(4) CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING APPLICATIONS.—In determining whether to grant an application to export a controlled item under this Act, the following criteria shall be considered:

(A) The characteristics of the controlled item.

(B) The threat to the United States or the national security interests of the United States from the misuse of the item.

(C) The risk of export diversion or misuse by—

(i) the exporter;

(ii) the method of export;

(iii) the end-user;

(iv) the country where the end-user is located; and

(v) the end-use.

(D) Risk mitigating factors including, but not limited to—

(i) changing the characteristics of the controlled item;

(ii) after-market monitoring by the exporter; and

(iii) post-shipment verification.

(b) INITIAL SCREENING.—

(1) UPON RECEIPT OF APPLICATION.—Upon receipt of an export license application, the Secretary shall enter and maintain in the records of the Department information regarding the receipt and status of the application.

(2) INITIAL PROCEDURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 9 days after receiving any license application, the Secretary shall—

(i) contact the applicant if the application is improperly completed or if additional information is required, and hold the application for a reasonable time while the applicant provides the necessary corrections or

information, and such time shall not be included in calculating the time periods prescribed in this title;

(ii) refer the application, through the use of a common data base or other means, and all information submitted by the applicant, and all necessary recommendations and analyses by the Secretary to the Department of Defense and other departments and agencies as the Secretary considers appropriate;

(iii) ensure that the classification stated on the application for the export items is correct; and

(iv) return the application if a license is not required.

(B) REFERRAL NOT REQUIRED.—In the event that the head of a department or agency determines that certain types of applications need not be referred to the department or agency, such department or agency head shall notify the Secretary of the specific types of such applications that the department or agency does not wish to review.

(3) WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION.—An applicant may, by written notice to the Secretary, withdraw an application at any time before final action.

(c) ACTION BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—

(1) REFERRAL TO OTHER AGENCIES.—The Secretary shall promptly refer a license application to the departments and agencies under subsection (b) to make recommendations and provide information to the Secretary.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF REFERRAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—The Department of Defense and other reviewing departments and agencies shall take all necessary actions in a prompt and responsible manner on an application. Each department or agency reviewing an application under this section shall establish and maintain records properly identifying and monitoring the status of the matter referred to the department or agency.

(3) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTS.—Each department or agency to which a license application is referred shall specify to the Secretary any information that is not in the application that would be required for the department or agency to make a determination with respect to the application, and the Secretary shall promptly request such information from the applicant. The time that may elapse between the date the information is requested by that department or agency and the date the information is received by that department or agency shall not be included in calculating the time periods prescribed in this title.

(4) TIME PERIOD FOR ACTION BY REFERRAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—Within 25 days after the Secretary refers an application under this section, each department or agency to which an application has been referred shall provide the Secretary with a recommendation either to approve the license or to deny the license. A recommendation that the Secretary deny a license shall include a statement of reasons for the recommendation that are consistent with the provisions of this title, and shall cite both the specific statutory and regulatory basis for the recommendation. A department or agency that fails to provide a recommendation in accordance with this paragraph within that 25-day period shall be deemed to have no objection to the decision of the Secretary on the application.

(d) ACTION BY THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 25 days after the date the application is referred, the Secretary shall—

(i) if there is agreement among the referral departments and agencies to issue or deny the license—

(A) issue the license and ensure all appropriate personnel in the Department (including the Office of Export Enforcement) are notified of all approved license applications; or

(B) notify the applicant of the intention to deny the license; or

(2) if there is no agreement among the referral departments and agencies, notify the applicant that the application is subject to the interagency dispute resolution process.

(e) CONSEQUENCES OF APPLICATION DENIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a determination is made to deny a license, the applicant shall be informed in writing by the Secretary of—

(A) the determination;

(B) the specific statutory and regulatory bases for the proposed denial;

(C) what, if any, modifications to, or restrictions on, the items for which the license was sought would allow such export to be compatible with export controls imposed under this Act, and which officer or employee of the Department would be in a position to discuss modifications or restrictions with the applicant and the specific statutory and regulatory bases for imposing such modifications or restrictions;

(D) to the extent consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States, the specific considerations that led to the determination to deny the application; and

(E) the availability of appeal procedures.

(2) PERIOD FOR APPLICANT TO RESPOND.—The applicant shall have 20 days from the date of the notice of intent to deny the application to respond in a manner that addresses and corrects the reasons for the denial. If the applicant does not adequately address or correct the reasons for denial or does not respond, the license shall be denied. If the applicant does address or correct the reasons for denial, the application shall receive consideration in a timely manner.

(f) APPEALS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY APPLICANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish appropriate procedures for an applicant to appeal to the Secretary the denial of an application or other administrative action under this Act. In any case in which the Secretary intends to reverse the decision with respect to the application, the appeal under this subsection shall be handled in accordance with the interagency dispute resolution process.

(2) ENFORCEMENT OF TIME LIMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which an action prescribed in this section is not taken on an application within the time period established by this section (except in the case of a time period extended under subsection (g) of which the applicant is notified), the applicant may file a petition with the Secretary requesting compliance with the requirements of this section. When such petition is filed, the Secretary shall take immediate steps to correct the situation giving rise to the petition and shall immediately notify the applicant of such steps.

(B) BRINGING COURT ACTION.—If, within 20 days after a petition is filed under subparagraph (A), the processing of the application has not been brought into conformity with the requirements of this section, or the processing of the application has been brought into conformity with such requirements but the Secretary has not so notified the applicant, the applicant may bring an action in an appropriate United States district court for an order requiring compliance with the time periods required by this section.

(g) EXCEPTIONS FROM REQUIRED TIME PERIODS.—The following actions related to processing an application shall not be included in

calculating the time periods prescribed in this section:

(1) AGREEMENT OF THE APPLICANT.—Delays upon which the Secretary and the applicant mutually agree.

(2) PRELICENSE CHECKS.—A prelicense check (for a period not to exceed 60 days) that may be required to establish the identity and reliability of the recipient of items controlled under this Act, if—

(A) the need for the prelicense check is determined by the Secretary or by another department or agency in any case in which the request for the prelicense check is made by such department or agency;

(B) the request for the prelicense check is initiated by the Secretary within 5 days after the determination that the prelicense check is required; and

(C) the analysis of the result of the prelicense check is completed by the Secretary within 5 days.

(3) REQUESTS FOR GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.—Any request by the Secretary or another department or agency for government-to-government assurances of suitable end-uses of items approved for export, when failure to obtain such assurances would result in rejection of the application, if—

(A) the request for such assurances is sent to the Secretary of State within 5 days after the determination that the assurances are required;

(B) the Secretary of State initiates the request of the relevant government within 10 days thereafter; and

(C) the license is issued within 5 days after the Secretary receives the requested assurances.

(4) EXCEPTION.—Whenever a prelicense check described in paragraph (2) or assurances described in paragraph (3) are not requested within the time periods set forth therein, then the time expended for such prelicense check or assurances shall be included in calculating the time periods established by this section.

(5) MULTILATERAL REVIEW.—Multilateral review of a license application to the extent that such multilateral review is required by a relevant multilateral regime.

(6) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Such time as is required for mandatory congressional notifications under this Act.

(7) CONSULTATIONS.—Consultation with other governments, if such consultation is provided for by a relevant multilateral regime as a precondition for approving a license.

(h) CLASSIFICATION REQUESTS AND OTHER INQUIRIES.—

(1) CLASSIFICATION REQUESTS.—In any case in which the Secretary receives a written request asking for the proper classification of an item on the Control List or the applicability of licensing requirements under this title, the Secretary shall promptly notify the Secretary of Defense and other departments and agencies the Secretary considers appropriate. The Secretary shall, within 14 days after receiving the request, inform the person making the request of the proper classification.

(2) OTHER INQUIRIES.—In any case in which the Secretary receives a written request for information under this Act, the Secretary shall, within 30 days after receiving the request, reply with that information to the person making the request.

SEC. 502. INTERAGENCY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All license applications on which agreement cannot be reached shall be referred to the interagency dispute resolution process for decision.

(b) INTERAGENCY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS.—

(1) INITIAL RESOLUTION.—The Secretary shall establish, select the chairperson of, and determine procedures for an interagency committee to review initially all license applications described in subsection (a) with respect to which the Secretary and any of the referral departments and agencies are not in agreement. The chairperson shall consider the positions of all the referral departments and agencies (which shall be included in the minutes described subsection (c)(2)) and make a decision on the license application, including appropriate revisions or conditions thereto.

(2) FURTHER RESOLUTION.—The President shall establish additional levels for review or appeal of any matter that cannot be resolved pursuant to the process described in paragraph (1). Each such review shall—

(A) provide for decision-making based on the majority vote of the participating departments and agencies;

(B) provide that a department or agency that fails to take a timely position, citing the specific statutory and regulatory bases for a denial, shall be deemed to have no objection to the pending decision;

(C) provide that any decision of an interagency committee established under paragraph (1) or interagency dispute resolution process established under this paragraph may be escalated to the next higher level of review at the request of any representative of a department or agency that participated in the interagency committee or dispute resolution process that made the decision; and

(D) ensure that matters are resolved or referred to the President not later than 90 days after the date the completed license application is referred by the Secretary.

(c) FINAL ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Once a final decision is made under subsection (b), the Secretary shall promptly—

(A) issue the license and ensure that all appropriate personnel in the Department (including the Office of Export Enforcement) are notified of all approved license applications; or

(B) notify the applicant of the intention to deny the application.

(2) MINUTES.—The interagency committee and each level of the interagency dispute resolution process shall keep reasonably detailed minutes of all meetings. On each matter before the interagency committee or before any other level of the interagency dispute resolution process in which members disagree, each member shall clearly state the reasons for the member's position and the reasons shall be entered in the minutes.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS; FOREIGN BOYCOTTS; SANCTIONS; AND ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 601. INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROL REGIMES.—

(1) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to seek multilateral arrangements that support the national security objectives of the United States (as described in title II) and that establish fairer and more predictable competitive opportunities for United States exporters.

(2) PARTICIPATION IN EXISTING REGIMES.—Congress encourages the United States to continue its active participation in and to strengthen existing multilateral export control regimes.

(3) PARTICIPATION IN NEW REGIMES.—It is the policy of the United States to participate in additional multilateral export control regimes if such participation would serve the national security interests of the United States.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROL REGIMES.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the President shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report evaluating the effectiveness of each multilateral export control regime, including an assessment of the steps undertaken pursuant to subsections (c) and (d). The report, or any part of this report, may be submitted in classified form to the extent the Secretary considers necessary.

(c) STANDARDS FOR MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROL REGIMES.—The President shall take steps to establish the following features in any multilateral export control regime in which the United States is participating or may participate:

(1) FULL MEMBERSHIP.—All supplier countries are members of the regime, and the policies and activities of the members are consistent with the objectives and membership criteria of the multilateral export control regime.

(2) EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE.—The regime promotes enforcement and compliance with the regime's rules and guidelines.

(3) PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING.—The regime makes an effort to enhance public understanding of the purpose and procedures of the multilateral export control regime.

(4) EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES.—The multilateral export control regime has procedures for the implementation of its rules and guidelines through uniform and consistent interpretations of its export controls.

(5) ENHANCED COOPERATION WITH REGIME NONMEMBERS.—There is agreement among the members of the multilateral export control regime to—

(A) cooperate with governments outside the regime to restrict the export of items controlled by such regime; and

(B) establish an ongoing mechanism in the regime to coordinate planning and implementation of export control measures related to such cooperation.

(6) PERIODIC HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS.—There are regular periodic meetings of high-level representatives of the governments of members of the multilateral export control regime for the purpose of coordinating export control policies and issuing policy guidance to members of the regime.

(7) COMMON LIST OF CONTROLLED ITEMS.—There is agreement on a common list of items controlled by the multilateral export control regime.

(8) REGULAR UPDATES OF COMMON LIST.—There is a procedure for removing items from the list of controlled items when the control of such items no longer serves the objectives of the members of the multilateral export control regime.

(9) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.—There is agreement to prevent the export or diversion of the most sensitive items to countries whose activities are threatening to the national security of the United States or its allies.

(10) HARMONIZATION OF LICENSE APPROVAL PROCEDURES.—There is harmonization among the members of the regime of their national export license approval procedures and practices.

(11) UNDERCUTTING.—There is a limit with respect to when members of a multilateral export control regime—

(A) grant export licenses for any item that is substantially identical to or directly competitive with an item controlled pursuant to the regime, where the United States has denied an export license for such item, or

(B) approve exports to a particular end user to which the United States has denied export license for a similar item.

(d) STANDARDS FOR NATIONAL EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEMS.—The President shall take steps to attain the cooperation of members of each regime in implementing effective national export control systems containing the following features:

(1) EXPORT CONTROL LAW.—Enforcement authority, civil and criminal penalties, and statutes of limitations are sufficient to deter potential violations and punish violators under the member's export control law.

(2) LICENSE APPROVAL PROCESS.—The system for evaluating export license applications includes sufficient technical expertise to assess the licensing status of exports and ensure the reliability of end users.

(3) ENFORCEMENT.—The enforcement mechanism provides authority for trained enforcement officers to investigate and prevent illegal exports.

(4) DOCUMENTATION.—There is a system of export control documentation and verification with respect to controlled items.

(5) INFORMATION.—There are procedures for the coordination and exchange of information concerning licensing, end users, and enforcement with other members of the multilateral export control regime.

(6) RESOURCES.—The member has devoted adequate resources to administer effectively the authorities, systems, mechanisms, and procedures described in paragraphs (1) through (5).

(e) OBJECTIVES REGARDING MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROL REGIMES.—The President shall seek to achieve the following objectives with regard to multilateral export control regimes:

(1) STRENGTHEN EXISTING REGIMES.—Strengthen existing multilateral export control regimes—

(A) by creating a requirement to share information about export license applications among members before a member approves an export license; and

(B) harmonizing national export license approval procedures and practices, including the elimination of undercutting.

(2) REVIEW AND UPDATE.—Review and update multilateral regime export control lists with other members, taking into account—

(A) national security concerns;

(B) the controllability of items; and

(C) the costs and benefits of controls.

(3) ENCOURAGE COMPLIANCE BY NONMEMBERS.—Encourage nonmembers of the multilateral export control regime—

(A) to strengthen their national export control regimes and improve enforcement;

(B) to adhere to the appropriate multilateral export control regime; and

(C) not to undermine an existing multilateral export control regime by exporting controlled items in a manner inconsistent with the guidelines of the regime.

(f) TRANSPARENCY OF MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROL REGIMES.—

(1) PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION ON EACH EXISTING REGIME.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, for each multilateral export control regime (to the extent that it is not inconsistent with the arrangements of that regime or with the national interest), publish in the Federal Register the following information with respect to the regime:

(A) The purposes of the regime.

(B) The members of the regime.

(C) The export licensing policy of the regime.

(D) The items that are subject to export controls under the regime, together with all public notes, understandings, and other aspects of the agreement of the regime, and all changes thereto.

(E) Any countries, end uses, or end users that are subject to the export controls of the regime.

(F) Rules of interpretation.

(G) Major policy actions.

(H) The rules and procedures of the regime for establishing and modifying any matter described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) and for reviewing export license applications.

(2) NEW REGIMES.—Not later than 60 days after the United States joins or organizes a new multilateral export control regime, the Secretary shall, to the extent not inconsistent with arrangements under the regime or with the national interest, publish in the Federal Register the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (H) of paragraph (1) with respect to the regime.

(3) PUBLICATION OF CHANGES.—Not later than 60 days after a multilateral export control regime adopts any change in the information published under this subsection, the Secretary shall, to the extent not inconsistent with the arrangements under the regime or the national interest, publish such changes in the Federal Register.

(g) SUPPORT OF OTHER COUNTRIES' EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEMS.—The Secretary is encouraged to continue to—

(1) participate in training of, and provide training to, officials of other countries on the principles and procedures for implementing effective export controls; and

(2) participate in any such training provided by other departments and agencies of the United States.

SEC. 602. FOREIGN BOYCOTTS.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are as follows:

(1) To counteract restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against other countries friendly to the United States or against any United States person.

(2) To encourage and, in specified cases, require United States persons engaged in the export of items to refuse to take actions, including furnishing information or entering into or implementing agreements, which have the effect of furthering or supporting the restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against a country friendly to the United States or against any United States person.

(b) PROHIBITIONS AND EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) PROHIBITIONS.—In order to carry out the purposes set forth in subsection (a), the President shall issue regulations prohibiting any United States person, with respect to that person's activities in the interstate or foreign commerce of the United States, from taking or knowingly agreeing to take any of the following actions with intent to comply with, further, or support any boycott fostered or imposed by a foreign country against a country that is friendly to the United States and is not itself the object of any form of boycott pursuant to United States law or regulation:

(A) Refusing, or requiring any other person to refuse, to do business with or in the boycotted country, with any business concern organized under the laws of the boycotted country, with any national or resident of the boycotted country, or with any other person, pursuant to an agreement with, or requirement of, or a request from or on behalf of the boycotting country (subject to the condition that the intent required to be associated with such an act in order to constitute a violation of the prohibition is not indicated solely by the mere absence of a business relationship with or in the boycotted country, with any business concern organized under the laws of the boycotted country, with any national or resident of the boycotted country, or with any other person).

(B) Refusing, or requiring any other person to refuse, to employ or otherwise discriminate against any United States person on the basis of the race, religion, sex, or national origin of that person or of any owner, officer, director, or employee of such person.

(C) Furnishing information with respect to the race, religion, sex, or national origin of any United States person or of any owner, officer, director, or employee of such person.

(D) Furnishing information (other than furnishing normal business information in a commercial context, as defined by the Secretary) about whether any person has, has had, or proposes to have any business relationship (including a relationship by way of sale, purchase, legal or commercial representation, shipping or other transport, insurance, investment, or supply) with or in the boycotted country, with any business concern organized under the laws of the boycotted country, with any national or resident of the boycotted country, or with any other person that is known or believed to be restricted from having any business relationship with or in the boycotting country.

(E) Furnishing information about whether any person is a member of, has made a contribution to, or is otherwise associated with or involved in the activities of any charitable or fraternal organization which supports the boycotted country.

(F) Paying, honoring, confirming, or otherwise implementing a letter of credit which contains any condition or requirement the compliance with which is prohibited by regulations issued pursuant to this paragraph, and no United States person shall, as a result of the application of this paragraph, be obligated to pay or otherwise honor or implement such letter of credit.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall provide exceptions for—

(A) compliance, or agreement to comply, with requirements—

(i) prohibiting the import of items from the boycotted country or items produced or provided, by any business concern organized under the laws of the boycotted country or by nationals or residents of the boycotted country; or

(ii) prohibiting the shipment of items to the boycotting country on a carrier of the boycotted country or by a route other than that prescribed by the boycotting country or the recipient of the shipment;

(B) compliance, or agreement to comply, with import and shipping document requirements with respect to the country of origin, the name of the carrier and route of shipment, the name of the supplier of the shipment, or the name of the provider of other services, except that, for purposes of applying any exception under this subparagraph, no information knowingly furnished or conveyed in response to such requirements may be stated in negative, blacklisting, or similar exclusionary terms, other than with respect to carriers or route of shipment as may be permitted by such regulations in order to comply with precautionary requirements protecting against war risks and confiscation;

(C) compliance, or agreement to comply, in the normal course of business with the unilateral and specific selection by a boycotting country, or a national or resident thereof, or carriers, insurers, suppliers of services to be performed within the boycotting country, or specific items which, in the normal course of business, are identifiable by source when imported into the boycotting country;

(D) compliance, or agreement to comply, with export requirements of the boycotting country relating to shipment or transhipment of exports to the boycotted country, to any business concern of or organized

under the laws of the boycotted country, or to any national or resident of the boycotted country;

(E) compliance by an individual, or agreement by an individual to comply, with the immigration or passport requirements of any country with respect to such individual or any member of such individual's family or with requests for information regarding requirements of employment of such individual within the boycotting country; and

(F) compliance by a United States person resident in a foreign country, or agreement by such a person to comply, with the laws of the country with respect to the person's activities exclusively therein, and such regulations may contain exceptions for such resident complying with the laws or regulations of the foreign country governing imports into such country of trademarked, trademarked, or similarly specifically identifiable products, or components of products for such person's own use, including the performance of contractual services within that country.

(3) LIMITATION ON EXCEPTIONS.—Regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs (2)(C) and (2)(F) shall not provide exceptions from paragraphs (1)(B) and (1)(C).

(4) ANTITRUST AND CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to supersede or limit the operation of the antitrust or civil rights laws of the United States.

(5) EVASION.—This section applies to any transaction or activity undertaken by or through a United States person or any other person with intent to evade the provisions of this section or the regulations issued pursuant to this subsection. The regulations issued pursuant to this section shall expressly provide that the exceptions set forth in paragraph (2) do not permit activities or agreements (expressed or implied by a course of conduct, including a pattern of responses) that are otherwise prohibited, pursuant to the intent of such exceptions.

(c) ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS AND REPORTS.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—In addition to the regulations issued pursuant to subsection (b), regulations issued pursuant to title III shall implement the purposes set forth in subsection (a).

(2) REPORTS BY UNITED STATES PERSONS.—The regulations shall require that any United States person receiving a request to furnish information, enter into or implement an agreement, or take any other action referred to in subsection (a) shall report that request to the Secretary, together with any other information concerning the request that the Secretary determines appropriate. The person shall also submit to the Secretary a statement regarding whether the person intends to comply, and whether the person has complied, with the request. Any report filed pursuant to this paragraph shall be made available promptly for public inspection and copying, except that information regarding the quantity, description, and value of any item to which such report relates may be treated as confidential if the Secretary determines that disclosure of that information would place the United States person involved at a competitive disadvantage. The Secretary shall periodically transmit summaries of the information contained in the reports to the Secretary of State for such action as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary, considers appropriate to carry out the purposes set forth in subsection (a).

(d) PREEMPTION.—The provisions of this section and the regulations issued under this section shall preempt any law, rule, or regulation that—

(1) is a law, rule, or regulation of any of the several States or the District of Colum-

bia, or any of the territories or possessions of the United States, or of any governmental subdivision thereof; and

(2) pertains to participation in, compliance with, implementation of, or the furnishing of information regarding restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against other countries.

SEC. 603. PENALTIES.

(a) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

(1) VIOLATIONS BY AN INDIVIDUAL.—Any individual who knowingly violates, conspires to violate, or attempts to violate any provision of this Act or any regulation, license, or order issued under this Act shall be fined up to 10 times the value of the exports involved or \$1,000,000, whichever is greater, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both, for each violation, except that the term of imprisonment may be increased to life for multiple violations or aggravated circumstances.

(2) VIOLATIONS BY A PERSON OTHER THAN AN INDIVIDUAL.—Any person other than an individual who knowingly violates, conspires to violate, or attempts to violate any provision of this Act or any regulation, license, or order issued under this Act shall be fined up to 10 times the value of the exports involved or \$10,000,000, whichever is greater, for each violation.

(b) FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY INTEREST AND PROCEEDS.—

(1) FORFEITURE.—Any person who is convicted under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) shall, in addition to any other penalty, forfeit to the United States—

(A) any of that person's security or other interest in, claim against, or property or contractual rights of any kind in the tangible items that were the subject of the violation;

(B) any of that person's security or other interest in, claim against, or property or contractual rights of any kind in the tangible property that was used in the export or attempt to export that was the subject of the violation; and

(C) any of that person's property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the violation.

(2) PROCEDURES.—The procedures in any forfeiture under this subsection, and the duties and authority of the courts of the United States and the Attorney General with respect to any forfeiture action under this subsection, or with respect to any property that may be subject to forfeiture under this subsection, shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 46 of title 18, United States Code, to the same extent as property subject to forfeiture under that chapter.

(c) CIVIL PENALTIES; ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS.—

(1) CIVIL PENALTIES.—The Secretary may impose a civil penalty of up to \$1,000,000 for each violation of a provision of this Act or any regulation, license, or order issued under this Act. A civil penalty under this paragraph may be in addition to, or in lieu of, any other liability or penalty which may be imposed for such a violation.

(2) DENIAL OF EXPORT PRIVILEGES.—The Secretary may deny the export privileges of any person, including the suspension or revocation of the authority of such person to export or receive United States-origin items subject to this Act, for a violation of a provision of this Act or any regulation, license, or order issued under this Act.

(3) EXCLUSION FROM PRACTICE.—The Secretary may exclude any person acting as an attorney, accountant, consultant, freight forwarder, or in any other representative capacity from participating before the Department with respect to a license application or any other matter under this Act.

(d) PAYMENT OF CIVIL PENALTIES.—

(1) PAYMENT AS CONDITION OF FURTHER EXPORT PRIVILEGES.—The payment of a civil penalty imposed under subsection (c) may be made a condition for the granting, restoration, or continuing validity of any export license, permission, or privilege granted or to be granted to the person upon whom such penalty is imposed. The period for which the payment of a penalty may be made such a condition may not exceed 1 year after the date on which the payment is due.

(2) DEFERRAL OR SUSPENSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The payment of a civil penalty imposed under subsection (c) may be deferred or suspended in whole or in part for a period no longer than any probation period (which may exceed 1 year) that may be imposed upon the person on whom the penalty is imposed.

(B) NO BAR TO COLLECTION OF PENALTY.—A deferral or suspension under subparagraph (A) shall not operate as a bar to the collection of the penalty concerned in the event that the conditions of the suspension, deferral, or probation are not fulfilled.

(3) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—Any amount paid in satisfaction of a civil penalty imposed under subsection (c) shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts except as set forth in section 607(h).

(e) REFUNDS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, in the Secretary's discretion, refund any civil penalty imposed under subsection (c) on the ground of a material error of fact or law in imposition of the penalty.

(B) LIMITATION.—A civil penalty may not be refunded under subparagraph (A) later than 2 years after payment of the penalty.

(2) PROHIBITION ON ACTIONS FOR REFUND.—Notwithstanding section 1346(a) of title 28, United States Code, no action for the refund of any civil penalty referred to in paragraph (1) may be maintained in any court.

(f) EFFECT OF OTHER CONVICTIONS.—

(1) DENIAL OF EXPORT PRIVILEGES.—Any person convicted of a violation of—

(A) a provision of this Act or the Export Administration Act of 1979,

(B) a provision of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.),

(C) section 793, 794, or 798 of title 18, United States Code,

(D) section 4(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 783(b)),

(E) section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778),

(F) section 16 of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 16),

(G) any regulation, license, or order issued under any provision of law listed in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F),

(H) section 371 or 1001 of title 18, United States Code, if in connection with the export of controlled items under this Act or any regulation, license, or order issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, or the export of items controlled under the Arms Export Control Act,

(I) section 175 of title 18, United States Code,

(J) section 229, of title 18, United States Code,

(K) a provision of the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.),

(L) section 831 of title 18, United States Code, or

(M) section 2332a of title 18, United States Code, may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be denied export privileges under this Act for a period not to exceed 10 years from the date of the conviction. The Secretary may also revoke any export license under this Act in

which such person had an interest at the time of the conviction.

(2) RELATED PERSONS.—The Secretary may exercise the authority under paragraph (1) with respect to any person related through affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility to a person convicted of any violation of a law set forth in paragraph (1) upon a showing of such relationship with the convicted person. The Secretary shall make such showing only after providing notice and opportunity for a hearing.

(g) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a proceeding in which a civil penalty or other administrative sanction (other than a temporary denial order) is sought under subsection (c) may not be instituted more than 5 years after the later of the date of the alleged violation or the date of discovery of the alleged violation.

(2) EXCEPTION.—

(A) TOLLING.—In any case in which a criminal indictment alleging a violation under subsection (a) is returned within the time limits prescribed by law for the institution of such action, the limitation under paragraph (1) for bringing a proceeding to impose a civil penalty or other administrative sanction under this section shall, upon the return of the criminal indictment, be tolled against all persons named as a defendant.

(B) DURATION.—The tolling of the limitation with respect to a defendant under subparagraph (A) as a result of a criminal indictment shall continue for a period of 6 months from the date on which the conviction of the defendant becomes final, the indictment against the defendant is dismissed, or the criminal action has concluded.

(h) VIOLATIONS DEFINED BY REGULATION.—Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Secretary to define by regulation violations under this Act.

(i) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) limits—

(1) the availability of other administrative or judicial remedies with respect to a violation of a provision of this Act, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act;

(2) the authority to compromise and settle administrative proceedings brought with respect to any such violation; or

(3) the authority to compromise, remit, or mitigate seizures and forfeitures pursuant to section 1(b) of title VI of the Act of June 15, 1917 (22 U.S.C. 401(b)).

SEC. 604. MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROL REGIME VIOLATION SANCTIONS.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, subject to subsection (c), shall apply sanctions under subsection (b) for a period of not less than 2 years and not more than 5 years, if the President determines that—

(A) a foreign person has violated any regulation issued by a country to control exports for national security purposes pursuant to a multilateral export control regime; and

(B) such violation has substantially aided a country in—

(i) acquiring military significant capabilities or weapons, if the country is an actual or potential adversary of the United States;

(ii) acquiring nuclear weapons provided such country is other than the declared nuclear states of the People's Republic China, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States;

(iii) acquiring biological or chemical weapons; or

(iv) acquiring missiles.

(2) NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS.—The President shall notify Congress of each action taken under this section.

(b) APPLICABILITY AND FORMS OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions referred to in sub-

section (a) shall apply to the foreign person committing the violation, as well as to any parent, affiliate, subsidiary, and successor entity of the foreign person, and, except as provided in subsection (c), are as follows:

(1) A prohibition on contracting with, and the procurement of products and services from, a sanctioned person, by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government.

(2) A prohibition on the importation into the United States of all items produced by a sanctioned person.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not apply sanctions under this section—

(1) in the case of procurement of defense items—

(A) under existing contracts or subcontracts, including the exercise of options for production quantities to satisfy United States operational military requirements;

(B) if the President determines that the foreign person or other entity to which the sanctions would otherwise be applied is a sole source supplier of essential defense items and no alternative supplier can be identified; or

(C) if the President determines that such items are essential to the national security under defense coproduction agreements;

(2) in any case in which such sanctions would violate United States international obligations including treaties, agreements, or understandings; or

(3) to—

(A) items provided under contracts or other binding agreements (as such terms are defined by the President in regulations) entered into before the date on which the President notifies Congress of the intention to impose the sanctions;

(B) after-market service and replacement parts including upgrades;

(C) component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or productions; or

(D) information and technology.

(d) EXCLUSION.—The President shall not apply sanctions under this section to a parent, affiliate, subsidiary, and successor entity of a foreign person if the President determines that—

(1) the parent, affiliate, subsidiary, or successor entity (as the case may be) has not knowingly violated the export control regulation violated by the foreign person; and

(2) the government with jurisdiction over the parent, affiliate, subsidiary, or successor entity had in effect, at the time of the violation by the foreign person, an effective export control system consistent with principles set forth in section 601(b)(2).

(e) SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS OF SANCTIONS.—The President may, after consultation with the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, limit the scope of sanctions applied to a parent, affiliate, subsidiary, or successor entity of the foreign person determined to have committed the violation on account of which the sanctions were imposed, if the President determines that—

(1) the parent, affiliate, subsidiary, or successor entity (as the case may be) has not, on the basis of evidence available to the United States, itself violated the export control regulation involved, either directly or through a course of conduct;

(2) the government with jurisdiction over the parent, affiliate, subsidiary, or successor entity has improved its export control system as measured by the criteria set forth in section 601(b)(2); and

(3) the parent, affiliate, subsidiary, or successor entity, has instituted improvements

in internal controls sufficient to detect and prevent violations of the multilateral export control regime.

SEC. 605. MISSILE PROLIFERATION CONTROL VIOLATIONS.

(a) VIOLATIONS BY UNITED STATES PERSONS.—

(1) SANCTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the President determines that a United States person knowingly—

(i) exports, transfers, or otherwise engages in the trade of any item on the MTCR Annex, in violation of the provisions of section 38 (22 U.S.C. 2778) or chapter 7 of the Arms Export Control Act, title II or III of this Act, or any regulations or orders issued under any such provisions.

(ii) conspires to or attempts to engage in such export, transfer, or trade, or

(iii) facilitates such export, transfer, or trade by any other person, then the President shall impose the applicable sanctions described in subparagraph (B).

(B) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions which apply to a United States person under subparagraph (A) are the following:

(i) If the item on the MTCR Annex involved in the export, transfer, or trade is missile equipment or technology within category II of the MTCR Annex, then the President shall deny to such United States person, for a period of 2 years, licenses for the transfer of missile equipment or technology controlled under this Act.

(ii) If the item on the MTCR Annex involved in the export, transfer, or trade is missile equipment or technology within category I of the MTCR Annex, then the President shall deny to such United States person, for a period of not less than 2 years, all licenses for items the export of which is controlled under this Act.

(2) DISCRETIONARY SANCTIONS.—In the case of any determination referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary may pursue any other appropriate penalties under section 603.

(3) WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under paragraph (1) on a person with respect to an item if the President certifies to Congress that—

(A) the item is essential to the national security of the United States; and

(B) such person is a sole source supplier of the item, the item is not available from any alternative reliable supplier, and the need for the item cannot be met in a timely manner by improved manufacturing processes or technological developments.

(b) TRANSFERS OF MISSILE EQUIPMENT OR TECHNOLOGY BY FOREIGN PERSONS.—

(1) SANCTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (3) through (7), if the President determines that a foreign person, after the date of enactment of this section, knowingly—

(i) exports, transfers, or otherwise engages in the trade of any MTCR equipment or technology that contributes to the design, development, or production of missiles in a country that is not an MTCR adherent and would be, if it were United States-origin equipment or technology, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States under this Act,

(ii) conspires to or attempts to engage in such export, transfer, or trade, or

(iii) facilitates such export, transfer, or trade by any other person, or if the President has made a determination with respect to a foreign person under section 73(a) of the Arms Export Control Act, then the President shall impose on that foreign person the applicable sanctions under subparagraph (B).

(B) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions which apply to a foreign person under subparagraph (A) are the following:

(i) If the item involved in the export, transfer, or trade is within category II of the MTCR Annex, then the President shall deny, for a period of 2 years, licenses for the transfer to such foreign person of missile equipment or technology the export of which is controlled under this Act.

(ii) If the item involved in the export, transfer, or trade is within category I of the MTCR Annex, then the President shall deny, for a period of not less than 2 years, licenses for the transfer to such foreign person of items the export of which is controlled under this Act.

(iii) If, in addition to actions taken under clauses (i) and (ii), the President determines that the export, transfer, or trade has substantially contributed to the design, development, or production of missiles in a country that is not an MTCR adherent, then the President shall prohibit, for a period of not less than 2 years, the importation into the United States of products produced by that foreign person.

(2) INAPPLICABILITY WITH RESPECT TO MTCR ADHERENTS.—Paragraph (1) does not apply with respect to—

(A) any export, transfer, or trading activity that is authorized by the laws of an MTCR adherent, if such authorization is not obtained by misrepresentation or fraud; or

(B) any export, transfer, or trade of an item to an end user in a country that is an MTCR adherent.

(3) EFFECT OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS BY MTCR ADHERENTS.—Sanctions set forth in paragraph (1) may not be imposed under this subsection on a person with respect to acts described in such paragraph or, if such sanctions are in effect against a person on account of such acts, such sanctions shall be terminated, if an MTCR adherent is taking judicial or other enforcement action against that person with respect to such acts, or that person has been found by the government of an MTCR adherent to be innocent of wrongdoing with respect to such acts.

(4) ADVISORY OPINIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, may, upon the request of any person, issue an advisory opinion to that person as to whether a proposed activity by that person would subject that person to sanctions under this subsection. Any person who relies in good faith on such an advisory opinion which states that the proposed activity would not subject a person to such sanctions, and any person who thereafter engages in such activity, may not be made subject to such sanctions on account of such activity.

(5) WAIVER AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(A) WAIVER.—In any case other than one in which an advisory opinion has been issued under paragraph (4) stating that a proposed activity would not subject a person to sanctions under this subsection, the President may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a foreign person if the President determines that such waiver is essential to the national security of the United States.

(B) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—In the event that the President decides to apply the waiver described in subparagraph (A), the President shall so notify Congress not less than 20 working days before issuing the waiver. Such notification shall include a report fully articulating the rationale and circumstances which led the President to apply the waiver.

(6) ADDITIONAL WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under paragraph (1) on a person with respect to a product or service if the President certifies to the Congress that—

(A) the product or service is essential to the national security of the United States; and

(B) such person is a sole source supplier of the product or service, the product or service is not available from any alternative reliable supplier, and the need for the product or service cannot be met in a timely manner by improved manufacturing processes or technological developments.

(7) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not apply the sanction under this subsection prohibiting the importation of the products of a foreign person—

(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 that the person to which the sanctions would be applied is a sole source supplier of the defense articles and services, that the defense articles or services are essential to the national security of the United States, and that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

(iii) if the President determines that such articles or services are essential to the national security of the United States under defense coproduction agreements or NATO Programs of Cooperation;

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

(C) to—

(i) spare parts,

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

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

(iv) information and technology essential to United States products or production.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MISSILE.—The term “missile” means a category I system as defined in the MTCR Annex, and any other unmanned delivery system of similar capability, as well as the specially designed production facilities for these systems.

(2) MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME; MTCR.—The term “Missile Technology Control Regime” or “MTCR” means the policy statement, between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan, announced on April 16, 1987, to restrict sensitive missile-relevant transfers based on the MTCR Annex, and any amendments thereto.

(3) MTCR ADHERENT.—The term “MTCR adherent” means a country that participates in the MTCR or that, pursuant to an international understanding to which the United States is a party, controls MTCR equipment or technology in accordance with the criteria and standards set forth in the MTCR.

(4) MTCR ANNEX.—The term “MTCR Annex” means the Guidelines and Equipment and Technology Annex of the MTCR, and any amendments thereto.

(5) MISSILE EQUIPMENT OR TECHNOLOGY; MTCR EQUIPMENT OR TECHNOLOGY.—The terms “missile equipment or technology” and “MTCR equipment or technology” mean those items listed in category I or category II of the MTCR Annex.

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means any person other than a United States person.

(7) PERSON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “person” means a natural person as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, and any governmental

entity operating as a business enterprise, and any successor of any such entity.

(B) IDENTIFICATION IN CERTAIN CASES.—In the case of countries where it may be impossible to identify a specific governmental entity referred to in subparagraph (A), the term "person" means—

(i) all activities of that government relating to the development or production of any missile equipment or technology; and

(ii) all activities of that government affecting the development or production of aircraft, electronics, and space systems or equipment.

(8) OTHERWISE ENGAGED IN THE TRADE OF.—The term "otherwise engaged in the trade of" means, with respect to a particular export or transfer, to be a freight forwarder or designated exporting agent, or a consignee or end user of the item to be exported or transferred.

SEC. 606. CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PROLIFERATION SANCTIONS.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(2), the President shall impose both of the sanctions described in subsection (c) if the President determines that a foreign person, on or after the date of enactment of this section, has knowingly and materially contributed—

(A) through the export from the United States of any item that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States under this Act, or

(B) through the export from any other country of any item that would be, if it were a United States item, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States under this Act, to the efforts by any foreign country, project, or entity described in paragraph (2) to use, develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire chemical or biological weapons.

(2) COUNTRIES, PROJECTS, OR ENTITIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE.—Paragraph (1) applies in the case of—

(A) any foreign country that the President determines has, at any time after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) used chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law;

(ii) used lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals; or

(iii) made substantial preparations to engage in the activities described in clause (i) or (ii);

(B) any foreign country whose government is determined for purposes of section 310 to be a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; or

(C) any other foreign country, project, or entity designated by the President for purposes of this section.

(3) PERSONS AGAINST WHICH SANCTIONS ARE TO BE IMPOSED.—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 foreign person if that parent or subsidiary knowingly assisted in the activities which were the basis of that determination; and

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

(b) CONSULTATIONS WITH AND ACTIONS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—

(1) CONSULTATIONS.—If the President makes the determinations described in subsection (a)(1) with respect to a foreign per-

son, Congress urges the President to initiate consultations immediately with the government with primary jurisdiction over that foreign person with respect to the imposition of sanctions pursuant to this section.

(2) ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—In order to pursue such consultations with that government, the President may delay imposition of sanctions pursuant to this section for a period of up to 90 days. Following the consultations, the President shall impose sanctions unless the President determines and certifies to Congress that government has taken specific and effective actions, including appropriate penalties, to terminate the involvement of the foreign person in the activities described in subsection (a)(1). The President may delay imposition of sanctions for an additional period of up to 90 days if the President determines and certifies to Congress that government is in the process of taking the actions described in the preceding sentence.

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The President shall report to Congress, not later than 90 days after making a determination under subsection (a)(1), on the status of consultations with the appropriate government under this subsection, and the basis for any determination under paragraph (2) of this subsection that such government has taken specific corrective actions.

(c) 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, the following:

(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)(3).

(B) IMPORT SANCTIONS.—The importation into the United States of products produced by any person described in subsection (a)(3) shall be prohibited.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be required to apply or maintain 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 United States operational military requirements;

(ii) if the President determines that the person or other entity to which the sanctions 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 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 sanctions;

(C) to—

(i) spare parts,

(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.

(d) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions imposed pursuant to this section shall apply for a period of at least 12 months following the imposition of sanctions and shall

cease to apply thereafter only if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that reliable information indicates that the foreign person with respect to which the determination was made under subsection (a)(1) has ceased to aid or abet any foreign government, project, or entity in its efforts to acquire chemical or biological weapons capability as described in that subsection.

(e) WAIVER.—

(1) CRITERION FOR WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of any sanction imposed on any person pursuant to this section, after the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date on which that sanction was imposed on that person, if the President determines and certifies to Congress that such waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) NOTIFICATION OF AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.—If the President decides to exercise the waiver authority provided in paragraph (1), the President shall so notify the Congress not less than 20 days before the waiver takes effect. Such notification shall include a report fully articulating the rationale and circumstances which led the President to exercise the waiver authority.

(f) DEFINITION OF FOREIGN PERSON.—For the purposes of this section, the term "foreign person" means—

(1) an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(2) a corporation, partnership, or other entity which is created or organized under the laws of a foreign country or which has its principal place of business outside the United States.

SEC. 607. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY AND DESIGNATION.—

(1) POLICY GUIDANCE ON ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the heads of other departments and agencies that the Secretary considers appropriate, shall be responsible for providing policy guidance on the enforcement of this Act.

(2) GENERAL AUTHORITIES.—

(A) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—To the extent necessary or appropriate to the enforcement of this Act, officers or employees of the Department designated by the Secretary, officers and employees of the United States Customs Service designated by the Commissioner of Customs, and officers and employees of any other department or agency designated by the head of the department or agency, may exercise the enforcement authority under paragraph (3).

(B) CUSTOMS SERVICE.—In carrying out enforcement authority under paragraph (3), the Commissioner of Customs and employees of the United States Customs Services designated by the Commissioner may make investigations within or outside the United States and at ports of entry into or exit from the United States where officers of the United States Customs Service are authorized by law to carry out law enforcement responsibilities. Subject to paragraph (3), the United States Customs Service is authorized, in the enforcement of this Act, to search, detain (after search), and seize commodities or technology at the ports of entry into or exit from the United States where officers of the United States Customs Service are authorized by law to conduct searches, detentions, and seizures, and at the places outside the United States where the United States Customs Service, pursuant to agreement or other arrangement with other countries, is authorized to perform enforcement activities.

(C) OTHER EMPLOYEES.—In carrying out enforcement authority under paragraph (3), the

Secretary and officers and employees of the Department designated by the Secretary may make investigations within the United States, and may conduct, outside the United States, pre-license and post-shipment verifications of controlled items and investigations in the enforcement of section 602. The Secretary and officers and employees of the Department designated by the Secretary are authorized to search, detain (after search), and seize items at places within the United States other than ports referred to in subparagraph (B). The search, detention (after search), or seizure of items at the ports and places referred to in subparagraph (B) may be conducted by officers and employees of the Department only with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Customs or a person designated by the Commissioner.

(D) AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS.—The Secretary and the Commissioner of Customs may enter into agreements and arrangements for the enforcement of this Act, including foreign investigations and information exchange.

(3) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—

(A) ACTIONS BY ANY DESIGNATED PERSONNEL.—Any officer or employee designated under paragraph (2), in carrying out the enforcement authority under this Act, may do the following:

(i) Make investigations of, obtain information from, make inspection of any books, records, or reports (including any writings required to be kept by the Secretary), premises, or property of, and take the sworn testimony of, any person.

(ii) Administer oaths or affirmations, and by subpoena require any person to appear and testify or to appear and produce books, records, and other writings, or both. In the case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to, any such person, a district court of the United States, on request of the Attorney General and after notice to any such person and a hearing, shall have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to appear and give testimony or to appear and produce books, records, and other writings, or both. Any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The attendance of witnesses and the production of documents provided for in this clause may be required from any State, the District of Columbia, or in any territory of the United States at any designated place. Witnesses subpoenaed under this subsection shall be paid the same fees and mileage allowance as paid witnesses in the district courts of the United States.

(B) ACTIONS BY OFFICE OF EXPORT ENFORCEMENT AND CUSTOMS SERVICE PERSONNEL.—

(i) OFFICE OF EXPORT ENFORCEMENT AND CUSTOMS SERVICE PERSONNEL.—Any officer or employee of the Office of Export Enforcement of the Department of Commerce (in this Act referred to as "OEE") who is designated by the Secretary under paragraph (2), and any officer or employee of the United States Customs Service who is designated by the Commissioner of Customs under paragraph (2), may do the following in carrying out the enforcement authority under this Act:

(I) Execute any warrant or other process issued by a court or officer of competent jurisdiction with respect to the enforcement of this Act.

(II) Make arrests without warrant for any violation of this Act committed in his or her presence or view, or if the officer or employee has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed, is committing, or is about to commit such a violation.

(III) Carry firearms.

(ii) OEE PERSONNEL.—Any officer and employee of the OEE designated by the Secretary under paragraph (2) shall exercise the authority set forth in clause (i) pursuant to guidelines approved by the Attorney General.

(C) OTHER ACTIONS BY CUSTOMS SERVICE PERSONNEL.—Any officer or employee of the United States Customs Service designated by the Commissioner of Customs under paragraph (2) may do the following in carrying out the enforcement authority under this Act:

(i) Stop, search, and examine a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or person on which or whom the officer or employee has reasonable cause to suspect there is any item that has been, is being, or is about to be exported from or transited through the United States in violation of this Act.

(ii) Detain and search any package or container in which the officer or employee has reasonable cause to suspect there is any item that has been, is being, or is about to be exported from or transited through the United States in violation of this Act.

(iii) Detain (after search) or seize any item, for purposes of securing for trial or forfeiture to the United States, on or about such vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or person or in such package or container, if the officer or employee has probable cause to believe the item has been, is being, or is about to be exported from or transited through the United States in violation of this Act.

(4) OTHER AUTHORITIES NOT AFFECTED.—The authorities conferred by this section are in addition to any authorities conferred under other laws.

(b) FORFEITURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any tangible items lawfully seized under subsection (a) by designated officers or employees shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States.

(2) APPLICABLE LAWS.—Those provisions of law relating to—

(A) the seizure, summary and judicial forfeiture, and condemnation of property for violations of the customs laws;

(B) the disposition of such property or the proceeds from the sale thereof;

(C) the remission or mitigation of such forfeitures; and

(D) the compromise of claims, shall apply to seizures and forfeitures incurred, or alleged to have been incurred, under the provisions of this subsection, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with this Act.

(3) FORFEITURES UNDER CUSTOMS LAWS.—Duties that are imposed upon the customs officer or any other person with respect to the seizure and forfeiture of property under the customs laws may be performed with respect to seizures and forfeitures of property under this subsection by the Secretary or any officer or employee of the Department that may be authorized or designated for that purpose by the Secretary, or, upon the request of the Secretary, by any other agency that has authority to manage and dispose of seized property.

(c) REFERRAL OF CASES.—All cases involving violations of this Act shall be referred to the Secretary for purposes of determining civil penalties and administrative sanctions under section 603 or to the Attorney General for criminal action in accordance with this Act or to both the Secretary and the Attorney General.

(d) UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATION OPERATIONS.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS.—With respect to any undercover investigative operation conducted by the OEE that is necessary for the detection and prosecution of violations of this Act—

(A) funds made available for export enforcement under this Act may be used to purchase property, buildings, and other facilities, and to lease equipment, conveyances, and space within the United States, without regard to sections 1341 and 3324 of title 31, United States Code, the third undesignated paragraph under the heading of "miscellaneous" of the Act of March 3, 1877, (40 U.S.C. 34), sections 3732(a) and 3741 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 11(a) and 22), and subsections (a) and (c) of section 304, and section 305 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254 (a) and (c) and 255);

(B) funds made available for export enforcement under this Act may be used to establish or to acquire proprietary corporations or business entities as part of an undercover operation, and to operate such corporations or business entities on a commercial basis, without regard to sections 1341, 3324, and 9102 of title 31, United States Code;

(C) funds made available for export enforcement under this Act and the proceeds from undercover operations may be deposited in banks or other financial institutions without regard to the provisions of section 648 of title 18, United States Code, and section 3302 of title 31, United States Code; and

(D) the proceeds from undercover operations may be used to offset necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in such operations without regard to the provisions of section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, if the Director of OEE (or an officer or employee designated by the Director) certifies, in writing, that the action authorized by subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) for which the funds would be used is necessary for the conduct of the undercover operation.

(2) DISPOSITION OF BUSINESS ENTITIES.—If a corporation or business entity established or acquired as part of an undercover operation has a net value of more than \$250,000 and is to be liquidated, sold, or otherwise disposed of, the Director of OEE shall report the circumstances to the Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States as much in advance of such disposition as the Director of the OEE (or the Director's designee) determines is practicable. The proceeds of the liquidation, sale, or other disposition, after obligations incurred by the corporation or business enterprise are met, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. Any property or equipment purchased pursuant to paragraph (1) may be retained for subsequent use in undercover operations under this section. When such property or equipment is no longer needed, it shall be considered surplus and disposed of as surplus government property.

(3) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—As soon as the proceeds from an OEE undercover investigative operation with respect to which an action is authorized and carried out under this subsection are no longer needed for the conduct of such operation, the proceeds or the balance of the proceeds remaining at the time shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(4) AUDIT AND REPORT.—

(A) AUDIT.—The Director of OEE shall conduct a detailed financial audit of each closed OEE undercover investigative operation and shall submit the results of the audit in writing to the Secretary. Not later than 180 days after an undercover operation is closed, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the audit.

(B) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit annually to Congress a report, which may be included in the annual report under section 801, specifying the following information:

(i) The number of undercover investigative operations pending as of the end of the period for which such report is submitted.

(ii) The number of undercover investigative operations commenced in the 1-year period preceding the period for which such report is submitted.

(iii) The number of undercover investigative operations closed in the 1-year period preceding the period for which such report is submitted and, with respect to each such closed undercover operation, the results obtained and any civil claims made with respect to the operation.

(5) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (4)—

(A) the term “closed”, with respect to an undercover investigative operation, refers to the earliest point in time at which all criminal proceedings (other than appeals) pursuant to the investigative operation are concluded, or covert activities pursuant to such operation are concluded, whichever occurs later; and

(B) the terms “undercover investigative operation” and “undercover operation” mean any undercover investigative operation conducted by the OEE—

(i) in which the gross receipts (excluding interest earned) exceed \$25,000, or expenditures (other than expenditures for salaries of employees) exceed \$75,000, and

(ii) which is exempt from section 3302 or 9102 of title 31, United States Code, except that clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply with respect to the report to Congress required by paragraph (4)(B).

(e) WIRETAPS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Interceptions of communications in accordance with section 2516 of title 18, United States Code, are authorized to further the enforcement of this Act.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2516(l) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(q)(i) any violation of, or conspiracy to violate, the Export Administration Act of 1999 or the Export Administration Act of 1979.”

(f) POST-SHIPMENT VERIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall target post-shipment verifications to exports involving the greatest risk to national security including, but not limited to, exports of high performance computers.

(2) REPEAL.—Section 1213 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 is repealed.

(g) REFUSAL TO ALLOW POST-SHIPMENT VERIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If an end-user refuses to allow post-shipment verification of a controlled item, the Secretary shall deny a license for the export of any controlled item to such end-user until such post-shipment verification occurs.

(2) RELATED PERSONS.—The Secretary may exercise the authority under paragraph (1) with respect to any person related through affiliation, ownership, control, or position of responsibility, to any end-user refusing to allow post-shipment verification of a controlled item.

(3) REFUSAL BY COUNTRY.—If the country in which the end-user is located refuses to allow post-shipment verification of a controlled item, the Secretary may deny a license for the export of that item or any substantially identical or directly competitive item or class of items to all end-users in that country until such post-shipment verification is allowed.

(h) AWARD OF COMPENSATION; PATRIOT PROVISION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If—

(A) any person, who is not an employee or officer of the United States, furnishes to a United States attorney, to the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary, or to appropriate officials in the Department of the Treasury or the Department of Commerce,

original information concerning a violation of this Act or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act, which is being, or has been, perpetrated or contemplated by any other person, and

(B) such information leads to the recovery of any criminal fine, civil penalty, or forfeiture,

the Secretary may award and pay such person an amount that does not exceed 25 percent of the net amount of the criminal fine or civil penalty recovered or the amount forfeited.

(2) DOLLAR LIMITATION.—The amount awarded and paid to any person under this section may not exceed \$250,000 for any case.

(3) SOURCE OF PAYMENT.—The amount paid under this section shall be paid out of any penalties, forfeitures, or appropriated funds.

(i) FREIGHT FORWARDERS BEST PRACTICES PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Commerce \$3,500,000 and such sums as may be necessary to hire 20 additional employees to assist United States freight forwarders and other interested parties in developing and implementing, on a voluntary basis, a “best practices” program to ensure that exports of controlled items are undertaken in compliance with this Act.

(j) END-USE VERIFICATION AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Commerce \$4,500,000 and such sums as may be necessary to hire 10 additional overseas investigators to be posted in the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Republic of India, Singapore, Egypt, and Taiwan, or any other place the Secretary deems appropriate, for the purpose of verifying the end use of high-risk, dual-use technology.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Department shall, in its annual report to Congress on export controls, include a report on the effectiveness of the end-use verification activities authorized under subsection (a). The report shall include the following information:

(A) The activities of the overseas investigators of the Department.

(B) The types of goods and technologies that were subject to end-use verification.

(C) The ability of the Department's investigators to detect the illegal transfer of high risk, dual-use goods and technologies.

(k) ENHANCED COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE.—Consistent with the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to undertake, in cooperation with the United States Customs Service, such measures as may be necessary or required to enhance the ability of the United States to detect unlawful exports and to enforce violations of this Act.

(l) REFERENCE TO ENFORCEMENT.—For purposes of this section, a reference to the enforcement of this Act or to a violation of this Act includes a reference to the enforcement or a violation of any regulation, license, or order issued under this Act.

(m) AUTHORIZATION FOR EXPORT LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT COMPUTER SYSTEM.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Department \$5,000,000 and such other sums as may be necessary for planning, design, and procurement of a computer system to replace the Department's primary export licensing and computer enforcement system.

SEC. 608. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.

(a) EXEMPTIONS FROM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.—Except as provided in this section, the functions exercised under this Act are excluded from the operation of sections 551, 553 through 559, and 701 through 706 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) PROCEDURES RELATING TO CIVIL PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS.—

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES.—Any administrative sanction imposed under section 603 may be imposed only after notice and opportunity for an agency hearing on the record in accordance with sections 554 through 557 of title 5, United States Code. The imposition of any such administrative sanction shall be subject to judicial review in accordance with sections 701 through 706 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF CHARGING LETTER.—Any charging letter or other document initiating administrative proceedings for the imposition of sanctions for violations of the regulations issued under section 602 shall be made available for public inspection and copying.

(c) COLLECTION.—If any person fails to pay a civil penalty imposed under section 603, the Secretary may ask the Attorney General to commence a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States to recover the amount imposed (plus interest at currently prevailing rates from the date of the final order). No such action may be commenced more than 5 years after the order imposing the civil penalty becomes final. In such an action, the validity, amount, and appropriateness of such penalty shall not be subject to review.

(d) IMPOSITION OF TEMPORARY DENIAL ORDERS.—

(1) GROUNDS FOR IMPOSITION.—In any case in which there is reasonable cause to believe that a person is engaged in or is about to engage in any act or practice which constitutes or would constitute a violation of this Act, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act, including any diversion of goods or technology from an authorized end use or end user, and in any case in which a criminal indictment has been returned against a person alleging a violation of this Act or any of the statutes listed in section 603, the Secretary may, without a hearing, issue an order temporarily denying that person's United States export privileges (hereafter in this subsection referred to as a “temporary denial order”). A temporary denial order shall be effective for such period (not in excess of 180 days) as the Secretary specifies in the order, but may be renewed by the Secretary, following notice and an opportunity for a hearing, for additional periods of not more than 180 days each.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.—The person or persons subject to the issuance or renewal of a temporary denial order may appeal the issuance or renewal of the temporary denial order, supported by briefs and other material, to an administrative law judge who shall, within 15 working days after the appeal is filed, issue a decision affirming, modifying, or vacating the temporary denial order. The temporary denial order shall be affirmed if it is shown that—

(A) there is reasonable cause to believe that the person subject to the order is engaged in or is about to engage in any act or practice that constitutes or would constitute a violation of this Act, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act; or

(B) a criminal indictment has been returned against the person subject to the order alleging a violation of this Act or any of the statutes listed in section 603.

The decision of the administrative law judge shall be final unless, within 10 working days after the date of the administrative law judge's decision, an appeal is filed with the Secretary. On appeal, the Secretary shall either affirm, modify, reverse, or vacate the decision of the administrative law judge by written order within 10 working days after receiving the appeal. The written order of

the Secretary shall be final and is not subject to judicial review, except as provided in paragraph (3). The materials submitted to the administrative law judge and the Secretary shall constitute the administrative record for purposes of review by the court.

(3) COURT APPEALS.—An order of the Secretary affirming, in whole or in part, the issuance or renewal of a temporary denial order may, within 15 days after the order is issued, be appealed by a person subject to the order to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, which shall have the jurisdiction of the appeal. The court may review only those issues necessary to determine whether the issuance of the temporary denial order was based on reasonable cause to believe that the person subject to the order was engaged in or was about to engage in any act or practice that constitutes or would constitute a violation of this title, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act, or whether a criminal indictment has been returned against the person subject to the order alleging a violation of this Act or of any of the statutes listed in section 603. The court shall vacate the Secretary's order if the court finds that the Secretary's order is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.

TITLE VII—EXPORT CONTROL AUTHORITY AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 701. EXPORT CONTROL AUTHORITY AND REGULATIONS.

(a) EXPORT CONTROL AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Unless otherwise reserved to the President or a department (other than the Department) or agency of the United States, all power, authority, and discretion conferred by this Act shall be exercised by the Secretary.

(2) DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary may delegate any function under this Act, unless otherwise provided, to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration or to any other officer of the Department.

(b) UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE; ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.—

(1) UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.—There shall be within the Department an Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration (in this section referred to as the "Under Secretary") who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Under Secretary shall carry out all functions of the Secretary under this Act and other provisions of law relating to national security, as the Secretary may delegate.

(2) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.—In addition to the number of Assistant Secretaries otherwise authorized for the Department of Commerce, there shall be within the Department of Commerce the following Assistant Secretaries of Commerce:

(A) An Assistant Secretary for Export Administration who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall assist the Secretary and the Under Secretary in carrying out functions relating to export listing and licensing.

(B) An Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall assist the Secretary and the Under Secretary in carrying out functions relating to export enforcement.

(c) ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President and the Secretary may issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out this Act. Any such regulations the purpose of which is to carry out title II or title III may be issued only

after the regulations are submitted for review to such departments or agencies as the President considers appropriate. The Secretary shall consult with the appropriate export control advisory committee appointed under section 105(f) in formulating regulations under this title. The second sentence of this subsection does not require the concurrence or approval of any official, department, or agency to which such regulations are submitted.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS.—If the Secretary proposes to amend regulations issued under this Act, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives on the intent and rationale of such amendments. Such report shall evaluate the cost and burden to the United States exporters of the proposed amendments in relation to any enhancement of licensing objectives. The Secretary shall consult with the appropriate export control advisory committees appointed under section 105(f) in amending regulations issued under this Act.

SEC. 702. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.

(a) EXEMPTIONS FROM DISCLOSURE.—

(1) INFORMATION OBTAINED ON OR BEFORE JUNE 30, 1980.—Except as otherwise provided by the third sentence of section 602(c)(2), information obtained under the Export Administration Act of 1979, or any predecessor statute, on or before June 30, 1980, which is deemed confidential, including Shipper's Export Declarations, or with respect to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information, shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and such information shall not be published or disclosed, unless the Secretary determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the national interest.

(2) INFORMATION OBTAINED AFTER JUNE 30, 1980.—Except as otherwise provided by the third sentence of section 13(b)(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, information obtained under this Act, under the Export Administration Act of 1979 after June 30, 1980, or under the Export Administration regulations as maintained and amended under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1706), may be withheld from disclosure only to the extent permitted by statute, except that information submitted, obtained, or considered in connection with an application for an export license or other export authorization (or recordkeeping or reporting requirement) under the Export Administration Act of 1979, under this Act, or under the Export Administration regulations as maintained and amended under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1706), including—

(A) the export license or other export authorization itself;

(B) classification requests described in section 501(h);

(C) information or evidence obtained in the course of any investigation;

(D) information obtained or furnished under title VII in connection with any international agreement, treaty, or other obligation, and

(E) information obtained in making the determinations set forth in section 211 of this Act, and information obtained in any investigation of an alleged violation of section 602 of this Act except for information required to be disclosed by section 602(c)(2) or 606(b)(2) of this Act, shall be withheld from public disclosure and shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States

Code, unless the release of such information is determined by the Secretary to be in the national interest.

(b) INFORMATION TO CONGRESS AND GAO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title shall be construed as authorizing the withholding of information from Congress or from the General Accounting Office.

(2) AVAILABILITY TO THE CONGRESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any information obtained at any time under this title or under any predecessor Act regarding the control of exports, including any report or license application required under this title, shall be made available to any committee or subcommittee of Congress of appropriate jurisdiction upon the request of the chairman or ranking minority member of such committee or subcommittee.

(B) PROHIBITION ON FURTHER DISCLOSURE.—

No committee, subcommittee, or Member of Congress shall disclose any information obtained under this Act or any predecessor Act regarding the control of exports which is submitted on a confidential basis to the Congress under subparagraph (A) unless the full committee to which the information is made available determines that the withholding of the information is contrary to the national interest.

(3) AVAILABILITY TO THE GAO.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), information described in paragraph (2) shall, consistent with the protection of intelligence, counterintelligence, and law enforcement sources, methods, and activities, as determined by the agency that originally obtained the information, and consistent with the provisions of section 716 of title 31, United States Code, be made available only by the agency, upon request, to the Comptroller General of the United States or to any officer or employee of the General Accounting Office authorized by the Comptroller General to have access to such information.

(B) PROHIBITION ON FURTHER DISCLOSURES.—No officer or employee of the General Accounting Office shall disclose, except to Congress in accordance with this paragraph, any such information which is submitted on a confidential basis and from which any individual can be identified.

(c) INFORMATION EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary and the Commissioner of Customs shall exchange licensing and enforcement information with each other as necessary to facilitate enforcement efforts and effective license decisions.

(d) PENALTIES FOR DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—

(1) DISCLOSURE PROHIBITED.—No officer or employee of the United States, or any department or agency thereof, may publish, divulge, disclose, or make known in any manner or to any extent not authorized by law any information that—

(A) the officer or employee obtains in the course of his or her employment or official duties or by reason of any examination or investigation made by, or report or record made to or filed with, such department or agency, or officer or employee thereof; and

(B) is exempt from disclosure under this section.

(2) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—Any such officer or employee who knowingly violates paragraph (1) shall be fined not more than \$50,000, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, for each violation of paragraph (1). Any such officer or employee may also be removed from office or employment.

(3) CIVIL PENALTIES; ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS.—The Secretary may impose a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation of paragraph (1). Any officer or employee who commits such violation may also be removed from office or employment for

the violation of paragraph (1). Subsections 603 (e), (g), (h), and (i) and 606 (a), (b), and (c) shall apply to violations described in this paragraph.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
SEC. 801. ANNUAL AND PERIODIC REPORTS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the administration of this Act during the fiscal year ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year. All Federal agencies shall cooperate fully with the Secretary in providing information for each such report.

(b) REPORT ELEMENTS.—Each such report shall include in detail—

(1) a description of the implementation of the export control policies established by this Act, including any delegations of authority by the President and any other changes in the exercise of delegated authority;

(2) a description of the changes to and the year-end status of country tiering and the Control List;

(3) a description of the determinations made with respect to foreign availability and mass-market status, the set-asides of foreign availability and mass-market status determinations, and negotiations to eliminate foreign availability;

(4) a description of the regulations issued under this Act;

(5) a description of organizational and procedural changes undertaken in furtherance of this Act;

(6) a description of the enforcement activities, violations, and sanctions imposed under section 604;

(7) a statistical summary of all applications and notifications, including—

(A) the number of applications and notifications pending review at the beginning of the fiscal year;

(B) the number of notifications returned and subject to full license procedure;

(C) the number of notifications with no action required;

(D) the number of applications that were approved, denied, or withdrawn, and the number of applications where final action was taken; and

(E) the number of applications and notifications pending review at the end of the fiscal year;

(8) summary of export license data by export identification code and dollar value by country;

(9) an identification of processing time by—

(A) overall average, and

(B) top 25 export identification codes;

(10) an assessment of the effectiveness of multilateral regimes, and a description of negotiations regarding export controls;

(11) a description of the significant differences between the export control requirements of the United States and those of other multilateral control regime members, the specific differences between United States requirements and those of other significant supplier countries, and a description of the extent to which the executive branch intends to address the differences;

(12) an assessment of the costs of export controls;

(13) a description of the progress made toward achieving the goals established for the Department dealing with export controls under the Government Performance Results Act; and

(14) any other reports required by this Act to be submitted to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Whenever the Secretary determines, in consulta-

tion with other appropriate departments and agencies, that a significant violation of this Act poses a direct and imminent threat to United States national security interests, the Secretary, in consultation with other appropriate departments and agencies, shall advise the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives of such violation consistent with the protection of law enforcement sources, methods, and activities.

(d) FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Whenever information under this Act is required to be published in the Federal Register, such information shall, in addition, be made available on the appropriate Internet website of the Department.

SEC. 802. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) REPEAL.—The Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT.—(1) Section 103 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6212) is repealed.

(2) Section 251(d) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6271(d)) is repealed.

(c) ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION ACT.—Section 12 of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719j) is repealed.

(d) MINERAL LEASING ACT.—Section 28(u) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185(u)) is repealed.

(e) EXPORTS OF ALASKAN NORTH SLOPE OIL.—Section 28(s) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185(s)) is repealed.

(f) DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE PRODUCTS.—Section 7430(e) of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(g) OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT.—Section 28 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1354) is repealed.

(h) FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND SHORTAGE ACT.—Section 491 of the Forest Resource Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 620c) is repealed.

(i) ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—

(1) Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking “subsections (c)” and all that follows through “12 of such Act,” and inserting “subsections (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 603 of the Export Administration Act of 1999, by subsections (a) and (b) of section 607 of such Act, and by section 702 of such Act;”; and

(ii) in the third sentence, by striking “11(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1979” and inserting “603(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1999”; and

(B) in subsection (g)(1)(A)(ii), by inserting “or section 603 of the Export Administration Act of 1999” after “1979”.

(2) Section 39A(c) of the Arms Export Control Act is amended—

(A) by striking “subsections (c),” and all that follows through “12(a) of such Act” and inserting “subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 603, section 608(c), and subsections (a) and (b) of section 607, of the Export Administration Act of 1999”; and

(B) by striking “11(c)” and inserting “603(c)”.

(3) Section 40(k) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(k)) is amended—

(A) by striking “11(c), 11(e), 11(g), and 12(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979” and inserting “603(b), 603(c), 603(e), 607(a), and 607(b) of the Export Administration Act of 1999”; and

(B) by striking “11(c)” and inserting “603(c)”.

(j) OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—

(1) Section 5(b)(4) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)(4)) is amended by striking “section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979, or under section 6 of that Act to the extent that such controls promote the nonproliferation or antiterrorism policies of the United States” and inserting “titles II and III of the Export Administration Act of 1999”.

(2) Section 502B(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(a)(2)) is amended in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “Export Administration Act of 1979” the first place it appears and inserting “Export Administration Act of 1999”; and

(B) by striking “Act of 1979” and inserting “Act of 1999”.

(3) Section 140(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2656f(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting “or section 310 of the Export Administration Act of 1999” after “Act of 1979”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “or 310 of the Export Administration Act of 1999” after “6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979”.

(4) Section 40(e)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2712(e)(1)) is amended by striking “section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979” and inserting “section 310 of the Export Administration Act of 1999”.

(5) Section 205(d)(4)(B) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4305(d)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979” and inserting “section 310 of the Export Administration Act of 1999”.

(6) Section 110 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 2778a) is amended by striking “Act of 1979” and inserting “Act of 1999”.

(7) Section 203(b)(3) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)) is amended by striking “section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979, or under section 6 of such Act to the extent that such controls promote the nonproliferation or antiterrorism policies of the United States” and inserting “the Export Administration Act of 1999”.

(8) Section 1605(a)(7)(A) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))” and inserting “section 310 of the Export Administration Act of 1999”.

(9) Section 2332d(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405)” and inserting “section 310 of the Export Administration Act of 1999”.

(10) Section 620H(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378(a)(1)) is amended by striking “section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))” and inserting “section 310 of the Export Administration Act of 1999”.

(11) Section 1621(a) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p-4q(a)) is amended by striking “section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))” and inserting “section 310 of the Export Administration Act of 1999”.

(12) Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 11 (relating to violations) of the Export Administration of 1979” and inserting “section 603 (relating to penalties) of the Export Administration Act of 1999”.

SEC. 803. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All delegations, rules, regulations, orders, determinations, licenses,

or other forms of administrative action which have been made, issued, conducted, or allowed to become effective under—

(1) the Export Control Act of 1949, the Export Administration Act of 1969, the Export Administration Act of 1979, or the International Emergency Economic Powers Act when invoked to maintain and continue the Export Administration regulations, or

(2) those provisions of the Arms Export Control Act which are amended by section 802, and are in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked under this Act or the Arms Export Control Act.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT.—This Act shall not affect any administrative or judicial proceedings commenced or any application for a license made, under the Export Administration Act of 1979 or pursuant to Executive Order 12924, which is pending at the time this Act takes effect. Any such proceedings, and any action on such application, shall continue under the Export Administration Act of 1979 as if that Act had not been repealed.

(2) OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—This Act shall not affect any administrative or judicial proceeding commenced or any application for a license made, under those provisions of the Arms Export Control Act which are amended by section 802, if such proceeding or application is pending at the time this Act takes effect. Any such proceeding, and any action on such application, shall continue under those provisions as if those provisions had not been amended by section 802.

(c) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS.—Any determination with respect to the government of a foreign country under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, or Executive Order 12924, that is in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall, for purposes of this title or any other provision of law, be deemed to be made under section 310 of this Act until superseded by a determination under such section 310.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall make any revisions to the Export Administration regulations required by this Act no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

**ASHCROFT (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 2491**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. KERREY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SESSIONS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, H.R. 434, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this section is to establish U.S. policy with regard to trade of agriculture commodities, medicine and medical equipment.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF ANY UNILATERAL AGRICULTURAL OR MEDICAL SANCTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(2) AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM.—The term “agricultural program” means—

(A) any program administered under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et. seq.);

(B) any program administered under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431);

(C) any program administered under the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5601 et. seq.);

(D) the dairy export incentive program administered under section 153 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (15 U.S.C. 713a-14);

(E) any commercial export sale of agricultural commodities; or

(F) any export financing (including credits or credit guarantees) provided by the United States Government for agricultural commodities.

(3) JOINT RESOLUTION.—The term “joint resolution” means—

(A) in the case of subsection (b)(1)(B), only a joint resolution introduced within 10 session days of Congress after the date on which the report of the President under subsection (b)(1)(A) is received by Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress approves the report of the President pursuant to section 2(b)(1)(A) of the Food and Medicine for the World Act, transmitted on _____”, with the blank completed with the appropriate date; and

(B) in the case of subsection (e)(2), only a joint resolution introduced within 10 session days of Congress after the date on which the report of the President under subsection (e)(1) is received by Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress approves the report of the President pursuant to section 2(e)(1) of the Food and Medicine for the World Act, transmitted on _____”, with the blank completed with the appropriate date.

(4) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(5) MEDICINE.—The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(6) UNILATERAL AGRICULTURAL SANCTION.—The term “unilateral agricultural sanction” means any prohibition, restriction, or condition on carrying out an agricultural program with respect to a foreign country or foreign entity that is imposed by the United States for reasons of foreign policy or national security, except in a case in which the United States imposes the measure pursuant to a multilateral regime and the other member countries of that regime have agreed to impose substantially equivalent measures.

(7) UNILATERAL MEDICAL SANCTION.—The term “unilateral medical sanction” means any prohibition, restriction, or condition on exports of, or the provision of assistance consisting of, medicine or a medical device with respect to a foreign country or foreign entity that is imposed by the United States for reasons of foreign policy or national security, except in a case in which the United States imposes the measure pursuant to a multilateral regime and the other member countries of that regime have agreed to impose substantially equivalent measures.

(b) RESTRICTION.—

(1) NEW SANCTIONS.—Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d) and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may not impose a unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction against a foreign country or foreign entity, unless—

(A) not later than 60 days before the sanction is proposed to be imposed, the President submits a report to Congress that—

(i) describes the activity proposed to be prohibited, restricted, or conditioned; and
(ii) describes the actions by the foreign country or foreign entity that justify the sanction; and

(B) Congress enacts a joint resolution stating the approval of Congress for the report submitted under subparagraph (A).

(2) EXISTING SANCTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), with respect to any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction that is in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall terminate the sanction.

(B) EXEMPTIONS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction imposed with respect to—

(i) any program administered under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431);

(ii) the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) or the Intermediate Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-103) established under section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5622); or

(iii) the dairy export incentive program administered under section 153 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (15 U.S.C. 713a-14).

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (b) shall not affect any authority or requirement to impose (or continue to impose) a sanction referred to in subsection (b)—

(1) against a foreign country or foreign entity with respect to which Congress has enacted a declaration of war that is in effect on or after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) to the extent that the sanction would prohibit, restrict, or condition the provision or use of any agricultural commodity, medicine, or medical device that is—

(A) controlled on the United States Munitions List established under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778);

(B) controlled on any control list established under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.); or

(C) used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon or weapon of mass destruction.

(d) COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—Subsection (b) shall not affect the prohibitions in effect on or after the date of enactment of this Act under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) on providing, to the government of any country supporting international terrorism, United States government assistance, including United States foreign assistance, United States export assistance, or any United States credits or credit guarantees.

(e) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—Any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction that is imposed pursuant to the procedures described in subsection (b)(1) shall terminate not later than 2 years after the date on which the sanction became effective unless—

(1) not later than 60 days before the date of termination of the sanction, the President submits to Congress a report containing the recommendation of the President for the continuation of the sanction for an additional period of not to exceed 2 years and the request of the President for approval by Congress of the recommendation; and

(2) Congress enacts a joint resolution stating the approval of Congress for the report submitted under paragraph (1).

(f) CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY PROCEDURES.—(1) REFERRAL OF REPORT.—A report described in subsection (b)(1)(A) or (e)(1) shall be referred to the appropriate committee or committees of the House of Representatives and to the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate.

(2) REFERRAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A joint resolution shall be referred to the committees in each House of Congress with jurisdiction.

(B) REPORTING DATE.—A joint resolution referred to in subparagraph (A) may not be reported before the eighth session day of Congress after the introduction of the joint resolution.

(3) DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE.—If the committee to which is referred a joint resolution has not reported the joint resolution (or an identical joint resolution) at the end of 30 session days of Congress after the date of introduction of the joint resolution—

(A) the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution; and

(B) the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar of the House concerned.

(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—

(A) MOTION TO PROCEED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—When the committee to which a joint resolution is referred has reported, or when a committee is discharged under paragraph (3) from further consideration of a joint resolution—

(I) it shall be at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for any member of the House concerned to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution; and

(II) all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived.

(ii) PRIVILEGE.—The motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution—

(I) shall be highly privileged in the House of Representatives and privileged in the Senate; and

(II) not debatable.

(iii) AMENDMENTS AND MOTIONS NOT IN ORDER.—The motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution shall not be subject to—

(I) amendment;

(II) a motion to postpone; or

(III) a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business.

(iv) MOTION TO RECONSIDER NOT IN ORDER.—A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

(v) BUSINESS UNTIL DISPOSITION.—If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the House concerned until disposed of.

(B) LIMITATIONS ON DEBATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Debate on the joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection with the joint resolution, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the joint resolution.

(ii) FURTHER DEBATE LIMITATIONS.—A motion to limit debate shall be in order and shall not be debatable.

(iii) AMENDMENTS AND MOTIONS NOT IN ORDER.—An amendment to, a motion to postpone, a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, a motion to recommit the joint resolution, or a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

tion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

(C) VOTE ON FINAL PASSAGE.—Immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the House concerned, the vote on final passage of the joint resolution shall occur.

(D) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—An appeal from a decision of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution shall be decided without debate.

(5) COORDINATION WITH ACTION BY OTHER HOUSE.—If, before the passage by 1 House of a joint resolution of that House, that House receives from the other House a joint resolution, the following procedures shall apply:

(A) NO COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—The joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee.

(B) FLOOR PROCEDURE.—With respect to a joint resolution of the House receiving the joint resolution—

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House; but

(ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

(C) DISPOSITION OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF RECEIVING HOUSE.—On disposition of the joint resolution received from the other House, it shall no longer be in order to consider the joint resolution originated in the receiving House.

(6) PROCEDURES AFTER ACTION BY BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE.—If a House receives a joint resolution from the other House after the receiving House has disposed of a joint resolution originated in that House, the action of the receiving House with regard to the disposition of the joint resolution originated in that House shall be deemed to be the action of the receiving House with regard to the joint resolution originated in the other House.

(7) RULEMAKING POWER.—This paragraph is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such this paragraph—

(i) is deemed to be a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution; and

(ii) supersedes other rules only to the extent that this paragraph is inconsistent with those rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as the rules relate to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section takes effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EXISTING SANCTIONS.—In the case of any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction that is in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, this section takes effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

HOLLINGS AMENDMENTS NOS. 2492-2493

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HOLLINGS submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2492

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country until the President has negotiated, obtained, and implemented an agreement with the country providing tariff concessions for the importation of United States-made goods that reduce any such import tariffs to rates identical to the tariff rates applied by the United States to that country.

AMENDMENT NO. 2493

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not be available to any country until the President has negotiated with that country a side agreement concerning the environment, similar to the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, and submitted that agreement to the Congress.

HARKIN AMENDMENTS NOS. 2494-2495

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HARKIN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2494

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SECTION . SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Child Labor Deterrence Act of 1999".

SEC. . FINDINGS; PURPOSE; POLICY.

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

(I) Principle 9 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 20, 1959, states that ". . . the child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age; he shall in no case be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental, or moral development . . .".

(2) Article 2 of the International Labor Convention No. 138 Concerning Minimum Age For Admission to Employment states that "The minimum age specified in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this article shall not be less than the age of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years."

(3) The new International Labor Convention addressing the worst forms of child labor calls on member States to take immediate and effective action to prohibit and eliminate such labor. According to the convention, the worst forms of child labor are—

(A) slavery;

(B) debt bondage;

(C) forced or compulsory labor;

(D) the sale or trafficking of children, including the forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(E) child prostitution;

(F) the use of children in the production and trafficking of narcotics; and

(G) any other work that, by its nature or due to the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.

(4) According to the International Labor Organization, an estimated 250,000,000 children under the age of 15 worldwide are working, many of them in dangerous industries like mining and fireworks.

(5) Children under the age of 15 constitute approximately 22 percent of the workforce in some Asian countries, 41 percent of the workforce in parts of Africa, and 17 percent of the workforce in many countries in Latin America.

(6) The number of children under the age of 15 who are working, and the scale of their suffering, increase every year, despite the existence of more than 20 International Labor Organization conventions on child labor and national laws in many countries which purportedly prohibit the employment of under age children.

(7) In many countries, children under the age of 15 lack either the legal standing or means to protect themselves from exploitation in the workplace.

(8) The prevalence of child labor in many developing countries is rooted in widespread poverty that is attributable to unemployment and underemployment, precarious incomes, low living standards, and insufficient education and training opportunities among adult workers.

(9) The employment of children under the age of 15 commonly deprives the children of the opportunity for basic education and also denies gainful employment to millions of adults.

(10) The employment of children under the age of 15, often at pitifully low wages, undermines the stability of families and ignores the importance of increasing jobs, aggregated demand, and purchasing power among adults as a catalyst to the development of internal markets and the achievement of broadbased, self-reliant economic development in many developing countries.

(11) United Nations Children's Fund (commonly known as UNICEF) estimates that by the year 2000, over 1,000,000 adults will be unable to read or write at a basic level because such adults were forced to work as children and were thus unable to devote the time to secure a basic education.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to curtail the employment of children under the age of 15 in the production of goods for export by—

(1) eliminating the role of the United States in providing a market for foreign products made by such children;

(2) supporting activities and programs to extend primary education, rehabilitation, and alternative skills training to child workers, to improve birth registration, and to improve the scope and quality of statistical information and research on the commercial exploitation of such children in the workplace; and

(3) encouraging other nations to join in a ban on trade in products described in paragraph (1) and to support those activities and programs described in paragraph (2).

(c) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to actively discourage the employment of children under the age of 15 in the production of goods for export or domestic consumption;

(2) to strengthen and supplement international trading rules with a view to renouncing the use of under age children in the production of goods for export as a means of competing in international trade;

(3) to amend Federal law to prohibit the entry into commerce of products resulting from the labor of under age children; and

(4) to offer assistance to foreign countries to improve the enforcement of national laws prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 15 and to increase assistance

to alleviate the underlying poverty that is often the cause of the commercial exploitation of such children.

SEC. . UNITED STATES INITIATIVE TO CURTAIL INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN PRODUCTS OF CHILD LABOR.

In pursuit of the policy set forth in this Act, the President is urged to seek an agreement with the government of each country that conducts trade with the United States for the purpose of securing an international ban on trade in products of child labor.

SEC. . DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CHILD.—The term "child" means—

(A) an individual who has not attained the age of 15, as measured by the Julian calendar; or

(B) an individual who has not attained the age of 14, as measured by the Julian calendar, in the case of a country identified under section 5 whose national laws define a child as such an individual.

(2) EFFECTIVE IDENTIFICATION PERIOD.—The term "effective identification period" means, with respect to a foreign industry or host country, the period that—

(A) begins on the date of that issue of the Federal Register in which the identification of the foreign industry or host country is published under section 5(e)(1)(A); and

(B) terminates on the date of that issue of the Federal Register in which the revocation of the identification referred to in subparagraph (A) is published under section 5(e)(1)(B).

(3) ENTERED.—The term "entered" means entered, or withdrawn from a warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.

(4) EXTRACTION.—The term "extraction" includes mining, quarrying, pumping, and other means of extraction.

(5) FOREIGN INDUSTRY.—The term "foreign industry" includes any entity that produces, manufactures, assembles, processes, or extracts an article in a host country.

(6) HOST COUNTRY.—The term "host country" means any foreign country, and any possession or territory of a foreign country that is administered separately for customs purposes (including any designated zone within such country, possession, or territory) in which a foreign industry is located.

(7) MANUFACTURED ARTICLE.—The term "manufactured article" means any good that is fabricated, assembled, or processed. The term also includes any mineral resource (including any mineral fuel) that is entered in a crude state. Any mineral resource that at entry has been subjected to only washing, crushing, grinding, powdering, levigation, sifting, screening, or concentration by flotation, magnetic separation, or other mechanical or physical processes shall be treated as having been processed for the purposes of this Act.

(8) PRODUCTS OF CHILD LABOR.—An article shall be treated as being a product of child labor—

(A) if, with respect to the article, a child was engaged in the manufacture, fabrication, assembly, processing, or extraction, in whole or in part; and

(B) if the labor was performed—

(i) in exchange for remuneration (regardless to whom paid), subsistence, goods, or services, or any combination of the foregoing;

(ii) under circumstances tantamount to involuntary servitude; or

(iii) under exposure to toxic substances or working conditions otherwise posing serious health hazards.

(9) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary", except for purposes of section 5, means the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. . IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN INDUSTRIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE HOST COUNTRIES THAT UTILIZE CHILD LABOR IN EXPORT OF GOODS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES AND HOST COUNTRIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall undertake periodic reviews using all available information, including information made available by the International Labor Organization and human rights organizations (the first such review to be undertaken not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act), to identify any foreign industry that—

(A) does not comply with applicable national laws prohibiting child labor in the workplace;

(B) utilizes child labor in connection with products that are exported; and

(C) has on a continuing basis exported products of child labor to the United States.

(2) TREATMENT OF IDENTIFICATION.—For purposes of this Act, the identification of a foreign industry shall be treated as also being an identification of the host country.

(b) PETITIONS REQUESTING IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) FILING.—Any person may file a petition with the Secretary requesting that a particular foreign industry and its host country be identified under subsection (a). The petition must set forth the allegations in support of the request.

(2) ACTION ON RECEIPT OF PETITION.—Not later than 90 days after receiving a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) decide whether or not the allegations in the petition warrant further action by the Secretary in regard to the foreign industry and its host country under subsection (a); and

(B) notify the petitioner of the decision under subparagraph (A) and the facts and reasons supporting the decision.

(c) CONSULTATION AND COMMENT.—Before identifying a foreign industry and its host country under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Treasury regarding such action;

(2) hold at least 1 public hearing within a reasonable time for the receipt of oral comment from the public regarding such a proposed identification;

(3) publish notice in the Federal Register—

(A) that such an identification is being considered;

(B) of the time and place of the hearing scheduled under paragraph (2); and

(C) inviting the submission within a reasonable time of written comment from the public; and

(4) take into account the information obtained under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3).

(d) REVOCATION OF IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may revoke the identification of any foreign industry and its host country under subsection (a) if information available to the Secretary indicates that such action is appropriate.

(2) REPORT OF SECRETARY.—No revocation under paragraph (1) may take effect earlier than the 60th day after the date on which the Secretary submits to the Congress a written report—

(A) stating that in the opinion of the Secretary the foreign industry and host country concerned do not utilize child labor in connection with products that are exported; and

(B) stating the facts on which such opinion is based and any other reason why the Secretary considers the revocation appropriate.

(3) PROCEDURE.—No revocation under paragraph (1) may take effect unless the Secretary—

(A) publishes notice in the Federal Register that such a revocation is under consideration and invites the submission within a reasonable time of oral and written comment from the public on the revocation; and

(B) takes into account the information received under subparagraph (A) before preparing the report required under paragraph (2).

(e) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) promptly publish in the Federal Register—

(A) the name of each foreign industry and its host country identified under subsection (a);

(B) the text of the decision made under subsection (b)(2)(A) and a statement of the facts and reasons supporting the decision; and

(C) the name of each foreign industry and its host country with respect to which an identification has been revoked under subsection (d); and

(2) maintain and publish in the Federal Register a current list of all foreign industries and their respective host countries identified under subsection (a).

SEC. . PROHIBITION ON ENTRY.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), during the effective identification period for a foreign industry and its host country no article that is a product of that foreign industry may be entered into the customs territory of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the entry of an article—

(A) for which a certification that meets the requirements of subsection (b) is provided and the article, or the packaging in which it is offered for sale, contains, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, a label stating that the article is not a product of child labor;

(B) that is entered under any subheading in subchapter IV or VI of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (relating to personal exemptions); or

(C) that was exported from the foreign industry and its host country and was en route to the United States before the first day of the effective identification period for such industry and its host country.

(b) CERTIFICATION THAT ARTICLE IS NOT A PRODUCT OF CHILD LABOR.—

(1) FORM AND CONTENT.—The Secretary shall prescribe the form and content of documentation, for submission in connection with the entry of an article, that satisfies the Secretary that the exporter of the article in the host country, and the importer of the article into the customs territory of the United States, have undertaken reasonable steps to ensure, to the extent practicable, that the article is not a product of child labor.

(2) REASONABLE STEPS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), "reasonable steps" include—

(A) in the case of the exporter of an article in the host country—

(i) having entered into a contract, with an organization described in paragraph (4) in that country, providing for the inspection of the foreign industry's facilities for the purpose of certifying that the article is not a product of child labor, and affixing a label, protected under the copyright or trademark laws of the host country, that contains such certification; and

(ii) having affixed to the article a label described in clause (i); and

(B) in the case of the importer of an article into the customs territory of the United States, having required the certification and

label described in subparagraph (A) and setting forth the terms and conditions of the acquisition or provision of the imported article.

(3) WRITTEN EVIDENCE.—The documentation required by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall include written evidence that the reasonable steps set forth in paragraph (2) have been taken.

(4) CERTIFYING ORGANIZATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall compile and maintain a list of independent, internationally credible organizations, in each host country identified under section 5, that have been established for the purpose of—

(i) conducting inspections of foreign industries;

(ii) certifying that articles to be exported from that country are not products of child labor, and

(iii) labeling the articles in accordance with paragraph (2)(A).

(B) ORGANIZATION.—Each certifying organization shall consist of representatives of nongovernmental child welfare organizations, manufacturers, exporters, and neutral international organizations.

SEC. . PENALTIES.

(a) UNLAWFUL ACTS.—It shall be unlawful, during the effective identification period applicable to a foreign industry and its host country—

(1) to attempt to enter any article that is a product of that industry if the entry is prohibited under section 6(a)(1); or

(2) to violate any regulation prescribed under section 8.

(b) CIVIL PENALTY.—Any person who commits an unlawful act set forth in subsection (a) shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000.

(c) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—In addition to being liable for a civil penalty under subsection (b), any person who intentionally commits an unlawful act set forth in subsection (a) shall be, upon conviction, liable for a fine of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$35,000, or imprisonment for 1 year, or both.

(d) CONSTRUCTION.—The unlawful acts set forth in subsection (a) shall be treated as violations of the customs laws for purposes of applying the enforcement provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1202 et seq.), including—

(1) the search, seizure, and forfeiture provisions;

(2) section 592 (relating to penalties for entry by fraud, gross negligence, or negligence); and

(3) section 619 (relating to compensation to informers).

SEC. . REGULATIONS.

The Secretary shall prescribe regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. . UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENTAL ALTERNATIVES FOR UNDER AGE CHILD WORKERS.

In order to carry out section 2(c)(4), there is authorized to be appropriated to the President the sum of—

(1) \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004 for the United States contribution to the International Labor Organization for the activities of the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor; and

(2) \$100,000 for fiscal year 2000 for the United States contribution to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights for those activities relating to bonded child labor that are carried out by the Subcommittee and Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

AMENDMENT NO. 2495

At the appropriate, insert the following new section:

SEC. . LIMITATIONS ON BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no benefits under this Act shall be granted to any country (or to any designated zone in that country) that does not meet any effectively enforce the standards regarding child labor established by the ILO Convention (No. 182) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the President, after consultation with the Trade Policy Review Committee, shall submit a report to Congress on the enforcement of, and compliance with, the standards described in subsection (a).

BOXER AMENDMENT NO. 2496

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

In section 113, add the following new subsection:

(d) CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN.—The President shall direct the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the United States Trade Representative to urge participants in the Forum to commit to taking all necessary steps to ensure ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) by the national legislatures of those nations that have not yet ratified the Convention.

HELMS AMENDMENTS NOS. 2497-2500

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HELMS submitted four amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2497

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as amending, superseding, or restricting in any way the authority of the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 2498

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to permit the commercial export, with or without the benefit of subsidies, guarantees or United States credit, of agricultural commodities, medicine or medical supplies or equipment by United States persons or the United States government to the government of a country designated by the Secretary of State under Section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as amended) (22 U.S.C. 2371 et seq.) or any entity controlled by such government.

AMENDMENT NO. 2499

Strike section 2(a)(1) and insert the following:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "agricultural commodity" has the meaning given that term in section 402(2) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1732(2)).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term does not include any pesticide, fertilizer, or agricultural machinery or equipment.

Strike section 2(c)(1) and insert the following:

(1) against a foreign country with respect to which—

(A) Congress has declared war or enacted a law containing specific authorization for the use of force;

(B) the United States is involved in ongoing hostilities; or

(C) the President has proclaimed a state of national emergency; or

At the end of section 2(c)(2)(C), add the following:

(C) used or could be used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon or weapons of mass destruction.

Strike section (2)(d) and insert the following:

(d) COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—This section shall not affect the prohibitions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act or prohibitions imposed pursuant to any future determination by the Secretary of State, under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), on providing, to the government, or a corporation, partnership, or entity owned or controlled by the government, of any country supporting international terrorism, United States Government assistance, including United States foreign assistance, United States export assistance, or any United States credits or credit guarantees.

AMENDMENT NO. 2500

Strike section 2(a)(1) and insert the following:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 402(2) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1732(2)).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term does not include any pesticide, fertilizer, or agricultural machinery or equipment.

Strike section 2(c)(1) and insert the following:

(1) against a foreign country with respect to which—

(A) Congress has declared war or enacted a law containing specific authorization for the use of force;

(B) the United States is involved in ongoing hostilities; or

(C) the President has proclaimed a state of national emergency; or

At the end of section 2(c)(2)(C), add the following:

(C) used or could be used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon or weapons of mass destruction.

Strike section (2)(d) and insert the following:

(d) COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—This section shall not affect the prohibitions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act or prohibitions imposed pursuant to any future determination by the Secretary of State, under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), on providing, to the government, or a corporation, partnership, or entity owned or controlled by the government, of any country supporting international terrorism, United States Government assistance, including United States foreign assistance, United States export assistance, or any United States credits or credit guarantees.

HOLLINGS AMENDMENT NO. 2501

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . LABOR AGREEMENT REQUIRED.

The benefits provided by the amendments made by this Act shall not become available to any country until—

(1) the President has negotiated with that country a side agreement concerning labor standards, similar to the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (as defined in section 532(b)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 3471(b)(2)); and

(2) submitted that agreement to the Congress.

HARKIN AMENDMENT NO. 2502

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. GOODS MADE WITH FORCED OR INDENTURED LABOR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking “; but in no case” and all that follows to the end period; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “For purposes of this section, the term ‘forced labor or/and indentured labor’ includes forced or indentured child labor.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(1) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) CHILD LABOR.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(2) takes effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 2503

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

At the end, insert the following new title:

TITLE VI—OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION REGARDING THE FEASIBILITY AND DESIRABILITY OF NEGOTIATING FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.

(a) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act and after receiving advice from the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy Negotiations established under section 135(b) of the Trade Act of 1974, the President shall—

(1) make a determination on the feasibility and desirability of commencing formal negotiations regarding a free trade agreement with an eligible Pacific Rim country or countries to which the report relates; and

(2) submit a report to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives on that determination.

(b) FACTORS IN MAKING DETERMINATION.—In making a determination on the feasibility and desirability of establishing a free trade area between the United States and an eligible country, the President shall consider whether that country—

(1) is a member of the World Trade Organization;

(2) has expressed an interest in negotiating a bilateral free trade agreement with the United States;

(3) has pursued substantive trade liberalization and undertaken structural economic reforms in order to achieve an economy governed by market forces, fiscal restraint, and international trade disciplines and, as a result, has achieved a largely open economy;

(4) has demonstrated a broad affinity for United States trade policy objectives and initiatives;

(5) is an active participant in preparations of the General Council of the World Trade Organization for the 3d Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization which will be held in the United States from November 30 to December 3, 1999, and has demonstrated a commitment to United States objectives with respect to an accelerated negotiating round of the World Trade Organization;

(6) is working consistently to eliminate export performance requirements or local content requirements;

(7) seeks the harmonization of domestic and international standards in a manner that ensures transparency and non-discrimination among the member economies of APEC;

(8) is increasing the economic opportunities available to small- and medium-sized businesses through deregulation;

(9) is working consistently to eliminate barriers to trade in services;

(10) provides national treatment for foreign direct investment;

(11) is working consistently to accommodate market access objectives of the United States;

(12) is working constructively to resolve trade disputes with the United States and displays a clear intent to continue to do so;

(13) is a country whose bilateral trade relationship with the United States will benefit from improved dispute settlement mechanisms;

(14) is a country whose market for products and services of the United States will be significantly enhanced by eliminating substantially all tariff and nontariff barriers and structural impediments to trade.

(c) ELIGIBLE PACIFIC RIM COUNTRIES.—As used in this section:

(1) APEC.—The term “APEC” means the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum.

(2) ELIGIBLE PACIFIC RIM COUNTRY.—The term “eligible Pacific Rim country” means any country that is a WTO member (as defined in section 2 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501) and is a member economy of APEC.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR CERTAIN INSTITUTES AND SCHOOLS

JEFFORDS AMENDMENT NO. 2504

Mr. HAGEL (for Mr. JEFFORDS) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 440) to provide support for certain institutes and schools; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

Title V—Robert T. Stafford Public Policy Institute

SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS.

In this section:

(1) ENDOWMENT FUND.—The term “endowment fund” means a fund established by the Robert T. Stafford Public Policy Institute for the purpose of generating income for the support of authorized activities.

(2) ENDOWMENT FUND CORPUS.—The term “endowment fund corpus” means an amount equal to the grant or grants awarded under this title.

(3) ENDOWMENT FUND INCOME.—The term “endowment fund income” means an amount equal to the total value of the endowment fund minus the endowment fund corpus.

(4) INSTITUTE.—The term “institute” means the Robert T. Stafford Public Policy Institute.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Education.