

higher education, and increased job opportunities.

The National Assessment of Education Progress, The College Board, The U.S. Department of Justice, The National Endowment for the Arts, and scientific research on the brain have all recently reported evidence of the multiple advantages of arts instruction. For example, the July 5, 1999 issue of Time magazine has a report titled, ‘Fingers, Brains and Mozart,’ which highlights recent brain research and the positive effects of music instruction.

It is time for the United States Senate to recognize the achievements and efforts in arts education in all schools. I hope that by designating March, 2000 as Arts Education Month, more schools will engage in activities that showcase, celebrate, reward and provide new arts experiences.

I invite all of my colleagues to join me in sponsoring Arts Education Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 129—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES FOR YEARS OCTOBER 1, 1999 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2000 AND OCTOBER 1, 2000 TO FEBRUARY 28, 2001 BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, reported the following original resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 129

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized from October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000, and October 1, 2000, through February 28, 2001 in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000, under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,924,935.

(b) For the period October 1, 2000, through February 28, 2001, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,248,068.

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 29, 2000, and February 28, 2001, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees

paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from October 1, 1999 through September 30, 2000, and October 1, 2000, through February 28, 2001, to be paid from the Appropriation account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations.”

SENATE RESOLUTION—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT HAITI SHOULD CONDUCT FREE, FAIR, TRANSPARENT, AND PEACEFUL ELECTIONS

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 130

Expressing the sense of the Senate that Haiti should conduct free, fair, transparent, and peaceful elections.

Whereas Rene Preval was elected president of Haiti on December 17, 1995, and inaugurated on February 7, 1996;

Whereas a political impasse between President Preval and the Haitian Parliament over the past 2 years has stalled democratic development and contributed to the Haitian people's political disillusionment;

Whereas Haiti's economic development is stagnant, living conditions are deplorable, and democratic institutions have yet to become effective;

Whereas Haiti's political leaders propose free, fair, and transparent elections for local and national legislative bodies; and

Whereas Haiti's new independent Provisional Electoral Council has scheduled those elections for November and December 1999; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the provisional Electoral Council of Haiti for its decision to hold elections for 19 senate seats, providing for a transparent resolution of the disputed 1997 elections;

(2) urges the Government of Haiti to actively engage in dialogue with all elements of Haitian society to further a self-sustainable democracy;

(3) encourages the Government and all political parties in Haiti to proceed toward conducting free, fair, transparent, and peaceful elections as scheduled, in the presence of domestic and international observers, without pressure or interference;

(4) urges the Clinton Administration and the international community to continue to play a positive role in Haiti's economic and political development;

(5) urges the United Nations to provide appropriate technical support for the elections and to maximize the use of United Nations civilian police monitors of the CIVPOL mission during the election period;

(6) encourages the Clinton Administration and the international community to provide

all appropriate assistance for the coming elections;

(7) encourages the Government of Haiti to adopt adequate security measures in preparation for the proposed elections;

(8) urges all elements of Haitian civil society, including the political leaders of Haiti, to publicly renounce violence and promote a climate of security; and

(9) urges the United States and other members of the international community to continue support toward a lasting and committed transition to democracy in Haiti.

SENATE RESOLUTION 131—RELATING TO THE RETIREMENT OF RON KAVULICK

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SARBAKES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 131

Whereas, Ron Kavulick will retire on June 30, 1999, from service to the United States Senate after twenty years as a member of the staff of the Official Reporters of Debates;

Whereas, he has served the United States Senate with honor and distinction since joining the staff of the Official Reporters of Debates on October 22, 1979;

Whereas, his self-determination and hard work as an official reporter resulted in his appointment to the position of Chief Reporter on May 22, 1995;

Whereas, Ron Kavulick, as Chief Reporter of the Congressional Record, has at all times executed the important duties and responsibilities of his office with dedication and excellence; and

Whereas, Ron Kavulick has demonstrated exemplary service to the United States Senate as an institution and leaves a legacy of superior and professional service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to Ron Kavulick for his years of faithful service to his country and to the United States Senate.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Ron and Pat Kavulick.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

BROWNBACK AMENDMENT NO. 1118

Mr. BROWNBACK proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1234) making

appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes; as follows:

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

SEC. _____. SILK ROAD STRATEGY ACT OF 1999.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“(b) **AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.**—

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

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

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

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

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

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

“SEC. 499A. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

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

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

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

“SEC. 499B. DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE.

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

“(1) to develop the physical infrastructure necessary for regional cooperation among

the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

“SEC. 499C. BORDER CONTROL ASSISTANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“(2) Assistance for the development of non-governmental organizations.

“(3) Assistance for development of independent media.

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

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

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

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

“SEC. 499E. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.

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

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

“(c) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—Assistance under this chapter shall be provided on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

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

“SEC. 499F. DEFINITIONS.

“(a) **IN THIS CHAPTER.**

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

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

“(c) **RESTRICTION ON ASSISTANCE FOR GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN.**—Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5812 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting ““(a) RESTRICTION.”; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) **WAIVER.**—The restriction on assistance in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President determines, and so certifies to Congress, that the application of the restriction would not be in the national interests of the United States.”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

McCONNELL (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1119

Mr. McCONNELL (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1118 proposed by Mr. BROWNBACK to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 9, line 3 strike all after “(c) Restriction through line 12 States.”

BROWNBACK AMENDMENT NO. 1120

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

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

SEC. . HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR SUDANESE INDIGENOUS GROUPS.

The President, acting through the appropriate Federal agencies, is authorized to provide humanitarian assistance, including food, directly to the National Democratic Alliance participants and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement operating outside of the Operation Lifeline Sudan structure.

THOMAS (AND ENZI) AMENDMENT NO. 1121

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section and renumber the remaining sections accordingly:

“SEC. . PROHIBITION ON THE RETURN OF VETERANS MEMORIAL OBJECTS TO FOREIGN NATIONS WITHOUT SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION IN LAW.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding section 2572 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision of law, the President may not transfer a veterans memorial object to a foreign country or entity controlled by a foreign government, or otherwise transfer or convey such object to any person or entity for purposes of the ultimate transfer or conveyance of such object to a foreign country or entity controlled by a foreign government, unless specifically authorized by law.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENTITY CONTROLLED BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term “entity controlled by a foreign government” has the meaning given that term in section 2536(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) VETERANS MEMORIAL OBJECT.—The term “veterans memorial object” means any object, including a physical structure or portion thereof, that—

(A) is located at a cemetery of the National Cemetery System, war memorial, or military installation in the United States;

(B) is dedicated to, or otherwise memorializes, the death in combat or combat-related duties of members of the United States Armed Forces; and

(C) was brought to the United States from abroad as a memorial of combat abroad.”

ASHCROFT (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1122

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DODD, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LEAHY and Mr. CRAIG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REQUIREMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF ANY UNILATERAL AGRICULTURAL OR MEDICAL SANCTION.—(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given the term in section 402 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1732).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “agricultural commodity” does not include any agricultural commodity that is used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon.

(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 commercial sale of agricultural commodities, including a commercial sale of an agricultural commodity that is prohibited under a unilateral agricultural sanction that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(D) any export financing (including credits or credit guarantees) 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 ____ (b)(1)(A) of the ____ 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 ____ (e)(1) of the ____ Act ___, transmitted on ____.”, with the blank completed with the appropriate date.

(4) MEDICAL DEVICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “medical device” does not include any device that is used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon.

(5) MEDICINE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “medicine” does not include any drug that is used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon.

(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 for any fiscal year, 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 for any fiscal year, the President shall immediately cease to implement such sanction.

(B) EXEMPTIONS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction imposed with respect to an agricultural program or activity described in subparagraph (B) or (D) of subsection (a)(2).

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—The President may impose (or continue to impose) a sanction described in subsection (b) without regard to the procedures required by that subsection—

(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 that is controlled on—

(A) the United States Munitions List established under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778); or

(B) any control list established under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.).

(d) COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—This section shall not affect the prohibition on providing assistance to the government of any country supporting international terrorism that is established by section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

(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 ap-

peals 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.

(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 subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such this subsection—

(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 subsection 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.—This section takes effect 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 1123

Mr. WELLSTONE proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, supra; as follows:

On page 128, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following new title:

TITLE—INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIM PROTECTION

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “International Trafficking of Women and Children Victim Protection Act of 1999”.

SEC. 02. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The worldwide trafficking of persons has a disproportionate impact on women and girls and has been and continues to be condemned by the international community as a violation of fundamental human rights.

(2) The fastest growing international trafficking business is the trade in women, whereby women and girls seeking a better life, a good marriage, or a lucrative job abroad, unexpectedly find themselves in situations of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor, exploitative domestic servitude, or battering and extreme cruelty.

(3) Trafficked women and children, girls and boys, are often subjected to rape and other forms of sexual abuse by their traffickers and often held as virtual prisoners by their exploiters, made to work in slavery-like conditions, in debt bondage without pay and against their will.

(4) The President, the First Lady, the Secretary of State, the President’s Interagency Council on Women, and the Agency for International Development have all identified trafficking in women as a significant problem.

(5) The Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing Conference) called on all governments to take measures, including legislative measures, to provide better protection of the rights of women and girls in trafficking, to address the root factors that put women and girls at risk to traffickers, and to take measures to dismantle the national, regional, and international networks on trafficking.

(6) The United Nations General Assembly, noting its concern about the increasing number of women and girls who are being victimized by traffickers, passed a resolution in 1998 calling upon all governments to criminalize trafficking in women and girls in all its forms and to penalize all those offenders involved, while ensuring that the victims of these practices are not penalized.

(7) Numerous treaties to which the United States is a party address government obligations to combat trafficking, including such treaties as the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, which calls for the complete abolition of debt bondage and servile forms of marriage, and the 1957 Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, which undertakes to suppress and requires signatories not to make use of any forced or compulsory labor.

SEC. 03. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are to condemn and combat the international crime of trafficking in women and children and to assist the victims of this crime by—

(1) setting a standard by which governments are evaluated for their response to trafficking and their treatment of victims;

(2) authorizing and funding an interagency task force to carry out such evaluations and to issue an annual report of its findings to

include the identification of foreign governments that tolerate or participate in trafficking and fail to cooperate with international efforts to prosecute perpetrators;

(3) assisting trafficking victims in the United States by providing humanitarian assistance and by providing them temporary nonimmigrant status in the United States;

(4) assisting trafficking victims abroad by providing humanitarian assistance; and

SEC. 04. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

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

(2) VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING.—The term “victim of trafficking” means any person subjected to the treatment described in paragraph (2).

SEC. 05. INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Department of State in the Office of the Secretary of State an Inter-Agency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking (in this section referred to as the “Task Force”). The Task Force shall be co-chaired by the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Affairs and the Senior Coordinator on International Women’s Issues, President’s Interagency Council on Women.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—The members of the Task Force shall be appointed by the Secretary of State. The Task Force shall consist of no more than twelve members.

(3) COMPOSITION.—The Task Force shall include representatives from the—

(A) Violence Against Women Office, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice;

(B) Office of Women in Development, United States Agency for International Development; and

(C) Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State.

(4) STAFF.—The Task Force shall be authorized to retain up to five staff members within the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Affairs, and the President’s Interagency Council on Women to prepare the annual report described in subsection (b) and to carry out additional tasks which the Task Force may require. The Task Force shall regularly hold meetings on its activities with nongovernmental organizations.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Task Force, shall submit a report to Congress describing the status of international trafficking, including—

(1) a list of foreign states where trafficking originates, passes through, or is a destination; and

(2) an assessment of the efforts by the governments described in paragraph (1) to combat trafficking. Such an assessment shall address—

(A) whether any governmental authorities tolerate or are involved in trafficking activities;

(B) which governmental authorities are involved in anti-trafficking activities;

(C) what steps the government has taken toward ending the participation of its officials in trafficking;

(D) what steps the government has taken to prosecute and investigate those officials found to be involved in trafficking;

(E) what steps the government has taken to prohibit other individuals from participating in trafficking, including the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of individuals involved in trafficking, the criminal and civil penalties for trafficking, and the efficacy of those penalties on reducing or ending trafficking;

(F) what steps the government has taken to assist trafficking victims, including efforts to prevent victims from being further victimized by police, traffickers, or others, grants of stays of deportation, and provision of humanitarian relief, including provision of mental and physical health care and shelter;

(G) whether the government is cooperating with governments of other countries to extradite traffickers when requested;

(H) whether the government is assisting in international investigations of transnational trafficking networks; and

(I) whether the government—

(i) refrains from prosecuting trafficking victims or refrains from other discriminatory treatment towards trafficking victims due to such victims having been trafficked, or the nature of their work, or their having left the country illegally; and

(ii) recognizes the rights of victims and ensures their access to justice.

(c) REPORTING STANDARDS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—

(1) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that United States missions abroad maintain a consistent reporting standard and thoroughly investigate reports of trafficking.

(2) CONTACTS WITH NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—In compiling data and assessing trafficking for the Human Rights Report and the Inter-Agency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking Annual Report, United States mission personnel shall seek out and maintain contacts with human rights and other nongovernmental organizations, including receiving reports and updates from such organizations, and, when appropriate, investigating such reports.

SEC. 06. PROTECTION OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

(a) NONIMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.—Section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (R);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (S) and inserting “; or”; and

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

“(T) an alien who the Attorney General determines—

“(i) is physically present in the United States, and

“(ii) is or has been a trafficking victim (as defined in section 04 of the International Trafficking of Women and Children Victim Protection Act of 1999),

for a stay of not to exceed 3 months in the United States, except that any such alien who has filed a petition seeking asylum or who is pursuing civil or criminal action against traffickers shall have the alien’s status extended until the petition or litigation reaches its conclusion.”.

(b) WAIVER OF GROUNDS FOR INELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION.—Section 212(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” after “(d)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) The Attorney General shall, in the Attorney General’s discretion, waive the application of subsection (a) (other than para-

graph (3)(E)) in the case of a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(T), if the Attorney General considers it to be in the national interest to do so.”.

(c) INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE.—Section 1584 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) inserting “(a)” before “Whoever”;

(2) by striking “or” after “servitude”;

(3) by inserting “transfers, receives or harbors any person into involuntary servitude, or” after “servitude,”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) In this section, the term ‘involuntary servitude’ includes trafficking, slavery-like practices in which persons are forced into labor through non-physical means, such as debt bondage, blackmail, fraud, deceit, isolation, and psychological pressure.”.

(d) TRAFFICKING VICTIM REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State shall jointly promulgate regulations for law enforcement personnel, immigration officials, and Foreign Service officers requiring that—

(1) Federal, State and local law enforcement, immigration officials, and Foreign Service officers shall be trained in identifying and responding to trafficking victims;

(2) trafficking victims shall not be jailed, fined, or otherwise penalized due to having been trafficked, or nature of work;

(3) trafficking victims shall have access to legal assistance, information about their rights, and translation services;

(4) trafficking victims shall be provided protection if, after an assessment of security risk, it is determined the trafficking victim is susceptible to further victimization; and

(5) prosecutors shall take into consideration the safety and integrity of trafficked persons in investigating and prosecuting traffickers.

SEC. 07. ASSISTANCE TO TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

(a) IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to provide, through the Office of Refugee Resettlement, assistance to trafficking victims and their children in the United States, including mental and physical health services, and shelter.

(b) IN OTHER COUNTRIES.—The President, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to provide programs and activities to assist trafficking victims and their children abroad, including provision of mental and physical health services, and shelter. Such assistance should give special priority to programs by nongovernmental organizations which provide direct services and resources for trafficking victims.

SEC. 08. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE.—To carry out the purposes of section 05, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF HHS.—To carry out the purposes of section 08(a), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.—To carry out the purposes of section 08(b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the President \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

(d) PROHIBITION.—Funds made available to carry out this title shall not be available for the procurement of weapons or ammunition.

WELLSTONE AMENDMENT NO. 1124

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 128, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

TITLE VI—ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROJECTS IN CHINA AND TIBET

SEC. 601. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title to establish principles governing the conduct of United States economic cooperation projects in the People's Republic of China and in Tibet.

(b) PRINCIPLES.—It is the sense of Congress that any United States economic cooperation project shall, within its facilities and those of its suppliers in the People's Republic of China or Tibet, do the following:

(1) Prohibit the manufacture of goods or products by bonded labor or forced labor, within prison camps or as part of reform-through-labor or reeducation-through-labor programs.

(2) Provide wages that meet workers' basic needs and provide fair and decent working hours, including at a minimum, adhering to the wage and hour guidelines under the national labor laws and policies of the People's Republic of China.

(3) Use production methods that do not negatively affect the occupational safety and health of workers.

(4) Prohibit the use of corporal punishment, as well as any physical, sexual, or verbal abuse or harassment, of workers.

(5) Refrain from seeking police or military intervention to prevent workers from exercising their rights.

(6) Promote the following freedoms among their employees and the employees of their suppliers: freedom of association and assembly (including the right to form unions and to bargain collectively); freedom of expression; and freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention.

(7) Prohibit discrimination in hiring, remuneration, or promotion based on age, gender, marital status, pregnancy, ethnicity, or region of origin.

(8) Prohibit discrimination in hiring, remuneration, or promotion based on labor, political, or religious activity, on involvement in demonstrations, past records of arrests or internal exile for peaceful protest, or on membership in organizations committed to nonviolent social or political change.

(9) Use environmentally responsible methods of production that have minimal adverse impact on land, air, and water quality.

(10) Prohibit child labor, including at a minimum, complying with guidelines on minimum age for employment under the national labor laws of the People's Republic of China.

(c) PROMOTION OF PRINCIPLES BY OTHER NATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall forward a copy of the principles set forth in subsection (b) to each member nation of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and encourage such nation to promote principles similar to such principles.

SEC. 602. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each United States parent company conducting a United States economic cooperation project in the People's Republic of China or Tibet shall register with the Secretary of State and indicate whether such company agrees to implement the principles set forth in section 601(b).

(2) PROHIBITION ON FEE.—No fee shall be required for purposes of registration under paragraph (1).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 603. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORTS BY UNITED STATES PARENT COMPANIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each United States parent company conducting a United States economic cooperation project in the People's Republic of China or Tibet shall submit to the Secretary of State a report describing such company's adherence to the principles set forth in section 601(b) during the one-year period ending on the date of such report.

(2) FORM.—The report shall be submitted on a form furnished by the Secretary.

(3) SUBMITTAL DATES.—A United States parent company shall submit the report required by paragraph (1) not later than one year after the date on which the company registers under section 602 and annually thereafter.

(b) REVIEW OF REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review each report submitted under subsection (a) to determine whether the United States parent company submitting such report is adhering to the principles set forth in section 601(b).

(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The Secretary may request additional information from a United States parent company for purposes of the review of its report under this subsection, and may use other sources of information to verify the information contained in such report.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and to the Secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development a report assessing the adherence of United States parent companies subject to the reporting requirement in subsection (a) to the principles set forth in section 601(b). Each report shall cover the one-year period ending on the date of such report.

SEC. 604. EXPORT MARKETING SUPPORT.

(a) SUPPORT.—A department or agency of the United States Government may intercede with a foreign government or foreign national regarding export marketing activity in the People's Republic of China or Tibet on behalf of a United States parent company subject to the reporting requirement in section 603(a) only if the United States parent company adheres to the principles set forth in section 601(b).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall take effect two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 605. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADHERE.—The terms “adhere to”, “adhering to”, and “adherence to”, in the case of the principles set forth in section 601(b), mean—

(A) agreeing to implement the principles;

(B) implementing the principles by taking good faith measures with respect to each principle; and

(C) reporting accurately to the Secretary of State on the measures taken to implement the principles.

(2) INTERCEDE WITH A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OR FOREIGN NATIONAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “intercede with a foreign government or foreign national” includes any contact by an officer or employee of the United States with officials of any foreign government or foreign national involving or contemplating any effort to assist in selling a good, service, or technology in the People's Republic of China or Tibet.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term does not include multilateral or bilateral government-to-gov-

ernment trade negotiations intended to resolve trade issues which may affect United States parent companies which do not adhere to the principles set forth in section 601(b).

(3) UNITED STATES ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROJECT.—The term “United States economic cooperation project” means the following:

(A) An equity joint venture, cooperative joint venture, or wholly foreign-owned enterprise established under the laws of the People's Republic of China in which—

(i) a corporation, partnership, wholly-owned subsidiary, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States is an investor; or

(ii) a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of a country other than the United States, or under the laws of a territory or possession of a country other than the United States, which is wholly owned by a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States, is an investor and which employs more than 50 individuals in the People's Republic of China or Tibet.

(B) A branch office or representative office in the People's Republic of China or Tibet of—

(i) a corporation, partnership, wholly-owned subsidiary, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States; or

(ii) a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of a country other than the United States, or under the laws of a territory or possession of a country other than the United States, which is wholly owned by a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States, which employs more than 25 individuals in the People's Republic of China or Tibet.

(4) ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term “organized under the laws of the United States” means organized under the laws of the United States, any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

(5) UNITED STATES PARENT COMPANY.—The term “United States parent company” means a corporation, partnership, or other business association organized under the laws of the United States which is—

(A) the direct investor in a United States economic cooperation project as described in paragraph (3)(A)(i), or the sole owner of the investor in a United States economic cooperation project as described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii); or

(B) the registrant in the People's Republic of China of a branch office or representative office as described in paragraph (3)(B)(i), or the sole owner of the registrant of a branch office or representative office in the People's Republic of China or Tibet as described in paragraph (3)(B)(ii).

SMITH AMENDMENT NO. 1125

Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. SMITH of Oregon) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section and renumber any remaining sections accordingly:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE CITIZENS DEMOCRACY CORPS.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) with regard to promoting economic development and open, democratic countries in

the former Soviet Union and Central Eastern Europe, the Committee commends the work of the Citizens Democracy Corps (CDC), which utilizes senior-level U.S. business volunteers to assist enterprises, institutions, and local governments abroad. Their work demonstrates the significant impact that USAID support of a U.S. non-governmental organization (NGO) program can have on the key U.S. foreign policy priorities of promoting broad-based, stable economic growth and open, market-oriented economies in transitioning economies. By drawing upon the skills and voluntary spirit of U.S. businessmen and women to introduce companies, CDC furthers the goals of the Freedom of Support Act (NIS) and Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED), forging positive, lasting connections between the U.S. and these countries. The Committee endorses CDC's very cost-effective programs and believes they should be supported and expanded not only in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but in transitioning and developing economies throughout the world.

**SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY—
SISTERS, OREGON**

SMITH AMENDMENT NO. 1126

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SMITH of Oregon submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 416) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Sisters, Oregon, a certain parcel of land for use in connection with a sewage treatment facility; as follows:

On page 3, line 12, strike the quotation marks.

On page 3, line 14, strike "the following".

At the end, add the following:

"(e) AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE LAND IN SUBSTITUTION.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall acquire land within Oregon, and within or in the vicinity of the Deschutes National Forest, of an acreage equivalent to that of the land conveyed under subsection (a). Any lands acquired shall be added to and administered as part of the Deschutes National Forest."

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

**McCONNELL (AND LEAHY)
AMENDMENT NO. 1127**

Mr. McCONNELL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 11, line 12 strike everything after the word "loans" and through the word "provision" on line 22.

On page 18, line 21, after the colon insert the following:

Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be made available for political, economic, humanitarian, and associated support activities for Iraqi opposition groups designated under the Iraqi Liberation Act (Public Law 105-338); *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days prior to the obligation of these funds, the Secretary shall inform the Committees

on Appropriations of the purpose and amount of the proposed obligation of funds under this provision:

**McCAIN (AND STEVENS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1128**

Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. McCAIN for himself and Mr. STEVENS) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 7, line 3 strike the language beginning with "but shall be" through line 16 "Appropriations."

**LEAHY (AND McCONNELL)
AMENDMENT NO. 1129**

Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 7, line 22, after the colon, insert the following:

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

**COVERDELL (AND STEVENS)
AMENDMENT NO. 1130**

Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. COVERDELL for himself and Mr. STEVENS) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 8, line 6, after the word "AIDS" insert the following: "and including up to \$5,500,000 which may be made available to establish an International Health Center at Morehouse School of Medicine".

**McCONNELL (AND LEAHY)
AMENDMENT NO. 1131**

Mr. McCONNELL (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 22, line 5, before the word "Ukraine" insert the words "Government of".

On page 22, line 6, after "1999", insert the following: "including taking effective measures to end corruption by government officials".

**LEAHY (AND McCONNELL)
AMENDMENT NO. 1132**

Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 22, line 15, before the period, insert the following: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for Ukraine, \$3,500,000 shall be made available for the destruction of stockpiles of anti-personnel landmines in Ukraine".

LEAHY AMENDMENT NO. 1133

Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 10, line 10, after the colon, insert the following: "Provided further, That the proportion of funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for biodiversity activities should be at least the same as the proportion of funds that were made available for such activities from funds appropriated by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1995 (P.L. 103-306) to carry out sections 103 through 106 and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961".

LEAHY AMENDMENT NO. 1134

Mr. LEAHY proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 32, line 12, delete everything beginning with "For" through "expended" on page 33, line 7, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying direct or indirect loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible countries, pursuant to parts IV and V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including necessary expenses for the administration of activities carried out under these parts), and of modifying concessional credit agreements with least developed countries, as authorized under section 411 of the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 as amended; and concessional loans, guarantees and credit agreements with any country in sub-Saharan Africa, as authorized under section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461); \$43,000,000, to remain available until expended; provided that any limitation of subsection (e) of Section 411 of the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to the extent that limitation applies to sub-Saharan African countries shall not apply to funds appropriated hereunder or previously appropriate.

**ROTH (AND LAUTENBERG)
AMENDMENT NO. 1135**

Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. ROTH for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1234, *supra*; as follows:

On page 128, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following new section:

SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MANAGEMENT OF UNITED STATES INTERESTS IN UKRAINE

SEC. 580. (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Ukraine is a major European nation as it has the second largest territory and sixth largest population of all the States of Europe.

(2) Ukraine has important geopolitical and economic roles to play within Central and Eastern Europe.

(3) A strong, stable, and secure Ukraine serves the interests of peace and stability in all of Europe, which are important national security interests of the United States.

(4) Ukraine is a member State of the Council of Europe, the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Central European Initiative, and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Conference, is a participant in the Partnership for Peace program of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and has entered into a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the European Union.