

Insole	McKeon	Shadegg
Isakson	McNulty	Shaw
Israel	Meehan	Shays
Issa	Meek (FL)	Sherwood
Istook	MEEKS (NY)	Shimkus
Jefferson	Mica	Shows
John	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Johnson (CT)	Miller, Gary	Simmons
Johnson (IL)	Moore	Simpson
Johnson, E. B.	Moran (KS)	Skeen
Johnson, Sam	Moran (VA)	Skelton
Kanjorski	Morella	Slaughter
Keller	Murtha	Smith (MI)
Kelly	Myrick	Smith (TX)
Kennedy (MN)	Napolitano	Smith (WA)
Kerns	Neal	Snyder
Kind (WI)	Nethercutt	Stenholm
Kirk	Northup	Stump
Kleczyka	Nussle	Sununu
Knollenberg	Oberstar	Sweeney
Kolbe	Ortiz	Tanner
LaFalce	Osborne	Tauscher
LaHood	Ose	Tauzin
Lampson	Otter	Terry
Largent	Oxley	Thomas
Larsen (WA)	Paul	Thompson (CA)
Larson (CT)	Pence	Thornberry
Latham	Peterson (PA)	Thune
Leach	Petri	Thurman
Levin	Pitts	Tiahrt
Lewis (CA)	Platts	Tiberi
Lewis (KY)	Pomeroy	Toomey
Linder	Portman	Turner
Lofgren	Price (NC)	Upton
Lowey	Price (OH)	Vitter
Lucas (KY)	Putnam	Walden
Lucas (OK)	Ramstad	Walsh
Luther	Rangel	Watkins (OK)
Maloney (CT)	Rehberg	Watt (NC)
Maloney (NY)	Reynolds	Watts (OK)
Manzullo	Rodriguez	Waxman
Matheson	Roemer	Weiner
Matsui	Rogers (MI)	Weldon (PA)
McCarthy (MO)	Roukema	Weller
McCarthy (NY)	Ryan (WI)	Whitfield
McCrery	Ryun (KS)	Wicker
McDermott	Schiff	Wilson
McGovern	Schrock	Young (FL)
McHugh	Serrano	
McInnis	Sessions	

NOT VOTING—6

Blumenauer	Engel	Saxton
DeLay	McKinney	Spence

□ 1909

Mrs. MEEK of Florida and Messrs. EHLERS, LAHOOD, LARGENT, WATT of North Carolina, SHOWS, and ENGLISH changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. SANCHEZ, Messrs. NORWOOD, RADANOVICH, DINGELL, and Ms. WATERS changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the joint resolution was not passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I hit the wrong key on the recorded vote No. 255 on passage for H.J. Res. 50. I voted "no" accidentally and would like it to be changed to "yea" for the RECORD.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2506, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 199 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 199

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4 of rule XIII are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. Points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived except as follows: page 75, lines 17 through 23; page 107, lines 11 through 17. No further amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII and except pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate. Each amendment so printed may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or his designee and shall be considered as read. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL); pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purposes of debate only.

(Mr. DIAZ-BALART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 199 is a modified open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2506, the fiscal year 2002 foreign operations appropriations act.

The rule provides 1 hour of general debate, evenly divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations. Any Member wishing to offer an amendment may do so, as long as it complies with the regular rules of the House and has been printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for other Members to see.

This is, as I have said, Mr. Speaker, a modified open rule that will allow all Members the opportunity to offer amendments. This is, obviously, a fair rule that will allow Members ample opportunity to debate the very important

issues which are connected to this underlying legislation.

□ 1915

The underlying legislation is a product of bipartisanship. The Committee on Appropriations has funded a wide variety of programs while staying within the strict budgetary constraints. The bill provides funding for debt relief for heavily indebted countries. It increases funding for the Peace Corps. It increases funding for the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund. It provides disaster relief for our friends and neighbors in El Salvador.

The legislation also reaffirms our commitment to our great ally, Israel, by fully funding President Bush's request of almost \$3 billion for aid to Israel.

The bill also includes language that requires the President to determine whether the PLO is complying with its commitments to renounce terrorism. If the President cannot determine that the PLO is in substantial compliance with its commitments, then he must impose one or more of the followings sanctions for a time period of at least 6 months: either the closure of the PLO office in Washington, the designation of the PLO or one or more of its affiliated groups as a terrorist organization, and the limitation of assistance provided under the West Bank and Gaza program of humanitarian assistance.

Additionally, H.R. 2506 provides funding for portions of the President's Andean Regional Initiative. The Andean region, Mr. Speaker, is home to the only active insurgent movement in our hemisphere and home to the most intensive kidnapping and terrorist activity in our hemisphere. These activities pose a direct threat to hemispheric stability. The President's Andean Regional Initiative will strengthen democracy, regional stability and economic development in the region.

The President's initiative will work to promote democracy and democratic institutions by providing support for judicial reform, anti-corruption measures and the peace process in Colombia.

This program will also work to foster sustainable economic development and increased trade through alternative economic development, protection of the environment and renewal of the ATPA, the Andean Trade Preference Act. The initiative will work to reduce the supply of the illegal drugs at the source, while simultaneously reducing U.S. demand through eradication and interdiction efforts.

There are two distinctive features of this program compared to last year's Plan Colombia assistance, both of whom aim to promote peace and to stem the flow of cocaine and heroine from the Andean region.

First, the assistance for economic and social programs is roughly equal to the assistance for counter-narcotics programs. Second, more than half of the assistance is directed at regional

countries that are experiencing the spill-over effects of the illicit drug and terrorist activities.

The United States shares close cultural and economic ties with Latin America. We have a unique opportunity to help strengthen our hemisphere as a whole, and the President's Andean Regional Initiative is an important step in the right direction.

HIV/AIDS has become an international crisis of tremendous devastation. In Africa, an estimated 17 million people have already lost their lives to AIDS, including 2.4 million who died just this last year. The Committee on Appropriations has made international HIV/AIDS relief a priority for this Congress by allocating \$434 million within the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund for HIV/AIDS research and treatment and an additional \$40 million in other accounts.

This bill fully funds President Bush's request of \$100 million for a global HIV/AIDS trust fund, and the level of \$414 million available for bilateral HIV/AIDS assistance exceeds the authorization level of \$300 million by \$114 million.

In addition to the \$434 million appropriated in this bill, it is my understanding that the Committee on Appropriations has also included \$100 million for HIV/AIDS assistance in the supplemental appropriations bill which, Mr. Speaker, we expect back from the conference shortly. As a matter of fact, the Committee on Rules will be meeting on it this evening.

That is a total of \$534 million for HIV/AIDS relief. I think it is a recognition of the degree of tragedy that the pandemic represents for mankind. I commend the Committee on Appropriations for their actions in that field.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. It balances national security needs with humanitarian aid. This is, as I stated before, an open and fair rule. I would urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the underlying legislation which is very important to the national security interests of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) for yielding me time.

This is a modified open rule. It will allow for the consideration of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002.

As my colleague has described, this rule provides for one hour of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. It allows germane amendments under the 5-minute rule. This is the normal amending process in the House. However, the rule permits only amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, foreign assistance is important to all Americans. As the last superpower of the world, the United States is the only Nation with the ability to provide significant humanitarian assistance throughout this world. This helps maintain our Nation's moral authority and our negotiations on diplomatic issues. This has a direct effect on the success of our economic and military position which in turn benefits all Americans.

But aside from self-interest, providing humanitarian assistance is the right thing to do. Just as we are obligated to help our fellow Americans who are less fortunate than we are, we also have an obligation to help peoples of other nations.

Foreign aid does work. Many of my colleagues have seen this, and I have seen this firsthand in different countries. Earlier this month I returned from East Timor, which is a former Portuguese territory which faces numerous challenges in setting up basic institutions that we take for granted. I saw a number of projects that are funded through this bill. I saw coffee growing in a cooperative that employs 100,000 people. I also saw a U.S.-supported printing press which is helping to establish a free press in East Timor. These are directly funded through this bill.

I also saw a mobile clinic where immunizations and maternity care is given to village women and children, and this was funded by UNICEF which receives funding through this bill.

The scenes that I saw in East Timor are repeated throughout the world where U.S. foreign assistance saves lives and strengthens nations.

The Committee on Appropriations crafted a good bill which increases overall funding for foreign aid. I am especially pleased that the bill provides generous support for the Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund which is intended to reduce infant mortality and improve the health of the poorest of the world's children. The bill is a bipartisan product which included consultation with the minority; and I commend the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the subcommittee chairman, and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for their work.

However, I regret that the committee could not increase foreign aid more than it did, especially considering the cuts that have occurred over the past 15 years. The overall levels are still too low. In fact, the funding for foreign aid in this bill is still only about half the level of 1985.

Mr. Speaker, I am also concerned about the rule that we are now considering. This rule includes two self-executing amendments; that is, the rule automatically accepts two amendments to the bill. The power of the Committee on Rules to include self-executing amendments should be used sparingly, and it is highly unusual to self-execute two amendments. I do not believe that there is sufficient justification in either case.

One of the self-executing amendments adopted by the Committee on Rules involves an earmark for environmental programs. It is not certain from which account this money would be taken. However, it appears that the money could come from funds intended to provide debt relief for poor nations. If that is the case, then this amendment is ill-advised. The money for debt relief is needed to reduce the crushing debt that is destroying the economies of some needy countries.

However, because this amendment is automatic under the rule, the House will not have the opportunity to fully debate this amendment and establish for the record its ultimate effect.

Furthermore, the rule requires preprinting amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, despite my misgivings on the rule, I will not oppose it. I urge the adoption of the rule and of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), the distinguished chairman of the Republican Conference.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I speak today to congratulate the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) on his leadership in crafting a bill that ensures that we are the strongest Nation in the world and not forget our duty to the rest of the world. Specifically, I congratulate him for his support of democracy and economic development in West Africa and in, particularly, the country of Nigeria. Nigeria is the most populous nation in West Africa with 120 million people; and, as such, it is the key to peace and prosperity in that region.

After suffering through years of oppressive military rule, Nigeria is on the road to democracy. Today, the fledgling democracy, led by President Obasanjo, stands ready to lead Nigeria into a new era of prosperity. We should assist the people of Nigeria in their quest for democracy.

As part of our support for democracy in Nigeria, we should support the work being done by our government through the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative. The Initiative was founded for the purpose of improving the quality and access to education, enhancing the availability of technology to lesser developed countries, and increasing citizen participation in government. These are all principles that support democracy and, therefore, deserve our support. I thank the gentleman for support of this initiative.

However, there is one issue that troubles me because it hinders the growth of democracy in Nigeria and attacks the fiber of American society. The issue I speak of is the trafficking of drugs being masterminded by criminals operating in Nigeria and West Africa. Despite the committed efforts by President Obasanjo and his administration, these criminals still engage in the

wholesale movement of drugs into the United States. Not only do these people bring deadly drugs onto the streets of America, they also destroy the reputation of Nigeria and Nigerians worldwide. This stain on Nigeria's reputation hinders the economic expansion and democratic reforms that President Obasanjo is working to institute.

We must strengthen our partnership with Nigeria in fighting the drug-trafficking kingpins operating out of West Africa. It is a large task, and the dedicated agents acting as part of the Africa Regional Anticrime Program deserve our support.

The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) has made that support possible with this bill. I commend the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for his leadership and thank him for his support of these programs which I feel are crucial to supporting the ideals of democracy in Nigeria and in West Africa.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), who is the ranking minority member on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Agencies.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this rule, but I would like to express my concern about one aspect of it. I am specifically concerned about the self-enactment of two amendments. Both of these amendments are legislative in nature. There were several other requests for legislative amendments which were turned down by the Committee on Rules. I do not understand the rationale used to single out these two.

The first of these, an Olver-Gilchrest amendment to strike the language prohibiting funds for Kyoto implementation, has been accepted on the other bills and would have been accepted on this bill. A self-enacting rule only serves to foreclose debate on the issue.

The second self-enacting amendment inserts the requirement that \$25 million be made available for debt-for-nature swaps from within existing funds provided for debt relief. My concern is not with the program itself, which I strongly favor. My concern is that the bill had contained permissive language providing up to \$25 million for the program.

□ 1930

Passage of the rule will mandate that \$25 million be donated to Debt for Nature swaps from amounts provided for debt relief either in this bill or from previously appropriated funds. The Treasury Department has sufficient funds on hand now to pay the anticipated bilateral costs for debt relief through the end of fiscal year 2002. Six countries were anticipated to become eligible for debt relief in 2002. However, it now appears that two additional countries (Ghana and Angola) may become eligible in the coming year.

If only six countries become eligible in 2002, Treasury estimates that \$22

million will remain in the bilateral account. If more than six countries become eligible, a significant portion of the \$22 million on hand would be required to pay those costs.

The bottom line is that passage of the rule could jeopardize Treasury's ability to pay the costs of both bilateral and multilateral debt relief.

These concerns were not an issue when we put the bill together, because the authority for the Debt for Nature program was permissive. We were not consulted on the inclusion of this amendment, and I insist that we not leave Treasury short of necessary funding for debt relief next year. I would indicate to the chairman and to the House at this point that I intend to work with the chairman to correct this problem in conference.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), a new Member of this House who already has established a reputation as an expert in the area of foreign policy and international relations.

Mr. KIRK. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and this bill; and I would like to congratulate the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) on the successful completion of this their first measure.

Before being elected to Congress, I spent a great deal of my career working on various aspects of the United States foreign assistance programs. I have seen firsthand the positive effects these programs can have on building democracy, providing critical humanitarian aid, and making the world a safer place for us all. I commend almost all aspects of this bill but especially for continued vital assistance programs around the world to fight HIV/AIDS and also for international family planning. The data is now in that international family planning is one of the best ways to reduce the incidence of abortion. We have seen clearly in Kazakhstan that if you support women's rights, if you support maternal and child health and you want to reduce the incidence of abortion, you support international family planning. I also want to commend the committee for its action on Tibetan refugee assistance and support to our allies in the Caucasus, particularly Armenia.

I am especially pleased with this bill's strong support of Israel and stability in the Middle East. This bill provides strong funding for Israel under the Economic Support Fund as well as for Egypt, a critical ally in this region. I want to particularly commend the chairman's strong bill language regarding the continued escalation of violence and the PLO's lack of 100 percent effort to achieve 100 percent compliance with the Oslo Accords. I urge my colleagues to support this measure and to support Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I am totally committed to America's role in the world. As a

new member of the Committee on the Budget, I took up the sometimes lonely fight for the International Affairs budget function 150. It is that battle that we must continue in years to come. It has always been my belief that it is less expensive in American blood and treasure to support our allies than to try to accomplish something unilaterally with military forces overseas. This bill is a good investment. It represents the best that America has to offer in the world. I urge its adoption along with the rule.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to voice my support for both the Foreign Operations appropriations bill and the rule, and I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their efforts. I am pleased that this legislation addresses two areas of the world very important to me, Armenia and India. However, in both cases I am hopeful that more money can be found for both countries in conference.

Earlier this year in testimony before the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, I requested the subcommittee provide no less than \$90 million in U.S. aid to Armenia. This was the amount that Armenia received in last year's bill. I was encouraged by the \$82.5 million that was approved by the subcommittee because it was substantially higher than the \$70 million President Bush requested in his budget earlier this year. However, I know that Armenia needs at least as much as it received last year.

I am also pleased that no changes were made to section 907 of the Freedom Support Act. I have been concerned that negotiators involved in the Nagorno-Karabagh peace process would attempt to use section 907 as a bargaining tool prior to a peace agreement.

I am also happy, Mr. Speaker, that the subcommittee included language encouraging the State Department send more of the money Congress has appropriated in the past for aid to Nagorno-Karabagh. In the past, I have been concerned that out of the \$20 million allocated to the people of Nagorno-Karabagh, only \$11.8 million has been sent to the region for aid programs. It is important that these remaining funds be appropriately sent to the region to ensure that the residents of Nagorno-Karabagh receive the assistance.

Appropriators should also be commended for expressing the need to provide a peace dividend in the event a settlement is reached between the Caucasus nations over Nagorno-Karabagh.

The bill also includes language directing assistance for confidence-building measures and other activities to further peace in the Caucasus region, especially those in the areas of

Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabagh. These measures include strengthening compliance with the cease-fire, studying post-conflict regional development such as water management and infrastructure, establishing a youth exchange program and other humanitarian initiatives.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in regards to India, a massive and devastating earthquake hit the Gujarat region in January. I am grateful for the more than \$13 million that has already been sent to assist the region, but clearly \$13 million is not enough to address the continued struggles India, particularly Gujarat, is facing during this earthquake's aftermath. We must continue to provide as much support as possible.

An amendment may be brought up to provide more direct assistance for earthquake relief. Another may be proposed that would add \$10 million to the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance at USAID. There is also the possibility of providing more assistance in conference. I would ask that my colleagues support these efforts. But in any case, Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill and I would urge its adoption.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK).

(Ms. KILPATRICK asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I first want to thank our new chairman, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), for his tenacity and his bipartisanship as we put together a very good bill. I thank the gentleman from Arizona very much for his leadership and to our ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), for her hard work as we worked together to craft a bill that is a good one and is also bipartisan.

In the development assistance account, this bill does address the problems; and the rule that we have before us today helps to implement the bill that comes forward. In the child disease account and health account, we find that we have \$1.4 billion there to begin to help with some of the diseases in the world. I wish there could have been more money for the diseases, and I am hopeful that we will work to find more money as we move into this process. Airborne diseases such as tuberculosis and others need more attention; and I would hope that as we move forward, we will be able to address more dollars into those accounts.

The Andean Counterdrug Initiative. Last year, this initiative was called Plan Colombia. We put in \$1.3 billion for Plan Colombia. Today, less than 25 percent of that has been spent. We hope that because 90 percent of the cocaine and heroin that comes into our country comes from Colombia that we would begin to spend this money for interdiction of these drugs and to begin to meet the drug crisis here in America. Unfortunately, it has not begun. I would hope that our committee would

call a hearing and that we would hear how that \$1.3 billion is going to be spent. This bill gives an additional \$600 million for that same counter initiative of drug control. I am hopeful again that we are able to spend this money for the interdiction of drugs which is a cancer in America.

Drug treatment is a must. We must put more money into drug treatment. I do not think yet our country has gotten that. Yes, you must cut off the supply through interdiction, but you also must put money in treatment, treatment on demand. I know we will see a few amendments here that speak to some of that. We have not yet addressed that in this entire budget and certainly not in this Foreign Operations budget. But overall it is a good budget, and it is a good bill.

I do have some concerns about those things that I have mentioned. I will work with the chairman and our ranking member as we go forward to increase funding for HIV/AIDS and increase funding for the attack on the cancer, drugs, in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the rule/bill and thank the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee Mr. KOLBE who has worked extremely hard to try and craft a bipartisan bill in spite of extremely limited resources and wide and varying demands by both sides. I would also like to acknowledge the work of the Ranking Member Mrs. LOWEY, who has worked hard and successfully ensured that she was prepared and engaged on the many issues facing her in her new leadership role on this side of the aisle.

DEVELOPMENT AID

This bill is a decent bill that attempts to address the increasing demands on foreign assistance. I am pleased that this measure provides \$2.5 Billion in Development Aid which includes \$120 million for UNICEF. I am pleased that the amount that we have funded is nearly \$200 million more than the President requested for Development Aid (both Development Assistance and Children Survival and Disease Programs.)

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ACCOUNT

Although the bill provides less than the President's request in the Development Assistance account, it does provide \$1.1 Billion—\$76 million more than the current level of funding. In the Development Assistance account I have fought to ensure funding for programs like Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) which is an African-led development program—with special emphasis on girls and women—concentrating on improving the quality of education and access to it.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS

We have funded the Child Survival and Disease Fund at \$1.4 Billion. This amount is \$169 million more than the current level and nearly \$400 million more than the President's request. Here, I have fought hard to fund programs like Hopeworldwide's Siyawela (which means "We are Crossing Over" in Swahili) program in South Africa which through support groups provides children affected by AIDS, infected by AIDS and orphaned by AIDS with counseling, medical care, psychosocial support, basic education, nutritional support and recreational activities.

Do not be mistaken—I have criticisms of the Foreign Assistance measure as well. First there is the issues of HIV/AIDS. It is clear that this measure does not go far enough to address this global pandemic that is devastating large portions of the world's population. Today between 34 and 40 million people are HIV positive, with over 18,000 new infections daily. More than 95% of these infections occur in developing countries. At this rate, by the end of the present decade, nearly as many will have died from AIDS as soldiers were killed in all the wars of the 20th century. It is predicted that nearly 100 million people will be infected with the disease by 2005. In the face of this pandemic our measure provides \$474 million for AIDS prevention and Control which is \$159 million more than currently provided and \$45 million more than the President's request. While I commend the Committee for providing additional funding it is not nearly enough to address this global scourge. Estimates of the amounts needed to address this issue range in excess of \$7 to \$10 Billion dollars. Surely the richest country in the world could provide further funding and set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

ANDEAN COUNTER DRUG INITIATIVE

In my humble opinion, the money we provide for military assistance to many countries could go a long way to addressing the problems of HIV/AIDS. This bill provides \$676 million for Andean Counterdrug Initiative, the newest incantation of the former Plan Colombia. This amount is provided on top of the \$1.3 billion we provided in last years bill. At best, this funding represents a botched attempt to interdict drugs in a way that has been highly immeasurable and adversely affects the people of the Andean region.

In Colombia where this initiative began, there are widespread outcry's for an end to the military assistance. There are reports of human rights abuses by all warring factions. The Colombian military and the paramilitary are accused of colluding to the detriment of the Colombian people. The rebel groups are also criticized for kidnapping and conscripting the children of this region. I don't think we know who is doing what in Colombia, but we do know that the flow of drugs across our borders has not been significantly reduced. We know that all parties involved potentially profit from our war on drugs.

FUMIGATION

Then there is the insistence by our country on a policy of Aerial eradication also known as fumigation. Aerial eradication of coca without sufficient alternatives simply moves the problem from one place to the next. Efforts in Bolivia and Peru shifted the focus of production to Colombia. According to the UN Drug Control Programme's 2000 report, coca cultivation in Peru declined 82,201 hectares between 1990–2000 and increased by 82,500 hectares in Colombia in the same period. Eradication without alternative development moved production from Colombia's Guaviare province to Putumayo province; now it is moving to Narino province and Ecuador. Since massive fumigation efforts were launched in December, there has been no change in the US price of cocaine (according to DEA 5/23/01). What is perhaps the most troubling is that there are complaints of illness and environmental degradation resulting from the fumigation policy our country is promoting. As long as US users crave drugs, greedy drug lords will find new

territory to produce their product. As long as there is crushing poverty in the region, there will be a supply of poor farmers to grow coca and poppy. Sending guns to Colombia cannot solve the problems of hunger in Latin America and addiction in the US.

The roots of Andean problems are social and economic as are the roots of many of the problems in this country and the rest of the world. This bill is a good bill, but by far it is not the best. It could go a lot further in addressing the social and economic concerns that fuel many of the world's problems.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, again supporting the rule, urging our colleagues to support it as well as the underlying legislation which is so important, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2506, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

LIMITING AMENDMENTS DURING CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2506, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during consideration of H.R. 2506 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 199—

(1) no amendment to the bill may be offered on the legislative day of July 19, 2001, except pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate; and amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 4, 8, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35 and 37;

(2) each such amendment may be offered after the Clerk reads through page 1, line 6, and may amend portions of the bill not yet read (except that amendment numbered 25 must conform to the requirements of clause 2(f) of rule XXI);

(3) no further amendment to the bill may be offered after the legislative day of July 19, 2001, except pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate; and amendments printed in the portion of

the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the legislative day of July 19, 2001, or any RECORD before that date, designated for the purpose specified in clause 8 of rule XVIII and not earlier disposed of.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 199 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2506.

□ 1944

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

□ 1945

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to present to the Members H.R. 2506, the fiscal year 2002 appropriations bill for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs. The privilege of managing this bill, one that provides the wherewithal for an effective and humane foreign policy, means a great deal to me personally. I especially appreciate the trust that the Speaker and the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) have placed in me, and I thank my subcommittee colleagues in particular for their advice and support.

When I became chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, I set out three priorities for myself: first, reversing the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; second, encouraging economic growth through open trade and transparent laws; and, third, improving the accountability of the agencies funded through this bill. Making progress on the first two priorities, to at least some degree, is contingent on effective management of the Agency for International Development.

Our recommended bill is the product of bipartisan compromise. It funds the

President's priorities, though there are a few critical differences. Above all, the bill promotes interests abroad, while improving the prospects for a better life for millions of poor people from Latin America to Asia.

H.R. 2506 appropriates \$15.2 billion in new discretionary budget authority, approximately \$1 million less than the President's request, but \$304 million more than last year. A major reason for the increase over last year is that \$676 million is in the bill in new funding for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. Members will remember that the initial Plan Colombia adopted by Congress last year was funded by a supplemental appropriation bill, which put the spending outside the boundaries of the subcommittee's fiscal year 2001 allocation. Now, unlike the original Plan Colombia, approximately half of the Andean Initiative funds long-term economic development and good governance projects.

The committee recommendation fully funds the military and economic aid request for Israel, for Egypt, and for Jordan. Overall, \$5.14 billion is provided for the Middle East, and I will return to that region momentarily.

For export and investment assistance programs, the committee is recommending \$604 million, which is \$137 million below the 2001 level, but \$118 million above the administration request. The committee accepts a portion of the proposed cut from the current appropriations for the Export-Import Bank, but provides sufficient funds to maintain current program levels.

For international HIV-AIDS programs, the committee is recommending a total of \$474 million. That compares with \$315 million in fiscal year 2001. The committee fully funds the President's request of \$100 million for an international health trust fund, 80 percent of which would be allocated for AIDS. The supplemental appropriation bill which we will consider tomorrow also includes an additional \$100 million from current year funds for the international trust fund.

In addition, no less than \$414 million is available for bilateral HIV and AIDS programs. This amount exceeds the President's request by \$45 million and the level authorized in law by \$114 million. Some of the increase is for new programs in vulnerable countries such as Burma, where little donor assistance is available to restrict the spread of AIDS.

I am aware that Members will offer amendments to increase funding even further for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Both of these are worthy causes. But I would advise them that the committee has been increasing HIV funding above the request for many years under the gentle prodding from the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the former ranking member of the subcommittee.

Yet our Members are aware that we also need to balance the current enthusiasms with longer-term economic