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Jones (NC)
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So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

MS. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, district business prevents me from being present for legislative business scheduled for today, Monday, July 22, 2002. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on the following roll call votes: H. Con. Res. 439, Honoring Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus (Roll Call No. 324); and H. Res. 492, Expressing Gratitude for the World Trade Center Cleanup and Recovery Efforts at the Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island, New York Following the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001 (Roll Call No. 325).

AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 5005, HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, today a Dear Colleague letter will be sent to all Members informing them that the Committee on Rules will meet this week to grant a rule that may limit the amendment process for H.R. 5005, the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Select Committee on Homeland Security is expected to file its report early Wednesday morning.

Any Member who wishes to offer an amendment to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 should submit 55 copies of the amendment and one copy of a brief explanation of the amendment by 12 noon on Wednesday, July 24, to the Committee on Rules in room H-312 in the Capitol. Members should draft their amendments to the text of the bill as reported by the Select Committee on Homeland Security, which will be made available later today on the majority leader's Web site as well as the Committee on Rules website.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure their amendments are properly drafted, and

should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

FREEDOM PROMOTION ACT OF 2002

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3969) to enhance United States public diplomacy, to reorganize United States international broadcasting, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3969

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Freedom Promotion Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

- Sec. 101. Findings and purposes.
- Sec. 102. Public diplomacy responsibilities of the Department of State.
- Sec. 103. Annual plan on public diplomacy strategy.
- Sec. 104. Public diplomacy training.
- Sec. 105. United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.
- Sec. 106. Library program.
- Sec. 107. Sense of Congress concerning public diplomacy efforts in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Sec. 108. Funding and authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Sec. 201. Establishment of initiatives for predominantly Muslim countries.
- Sec. 202. Database of alumni of American and foreign participants in exchange programs.
- Sec. 203. Report on inclusion of freedom and democracy advocates in educational and cultural exchange programs.
- Sec. 204. Fulbright-Hays authorities.
- Sec. 205. Supplemental authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 206. Supplemental authorization of appropriations for the National Endowment for Democracy.

TITLE III—REORGANIZATION OF UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

- Sec. 301. Establishment of United States International Broadcasting Agency.
- Sec. 302. Authorities and functions of the agency.
- Sec. 303. Role of the secretary of State.
- Sec. 304. Administrative provisions.
- Sec. 305. Broadcasting Board of Governors and International Broadcasting Bureau.
- Sec. 306. Transition.
- Sec. 307. Conforming amendments.
- Sec. 308. References.
- Sec. 309. Broadcasting standards.
- Sec. 310. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 311. Effective date.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department” means the Department of State.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of State.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

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

(1) The United States possesses strong and deep connections with the peoples of the world separate from its relations with their governments. These connections can be a major asset in the promotion of United States interests and foreign policy.

(2) Misinformation and hostile propaganda in these countries regarding the United States and its foreign policy endanger the interests of the United States. Existing efforts to counter such misinformation and propaganda are inadequate and must be greatly enhanced in both scope and substance.

(3) United States foreign policy has been hampered by an insufficient consideration of the importance of public diplomacy in the formulation and implementation of that policy and by the underuse of modern communication techniques.

(4) The United States should have an operational strategy and a coordinated effort regarding the utilization of its public diplomacy resources.

(5) The development of an operational strategy and a coordinated effort by United States agencies regarding public diplomacy would greatly enhance United States foreign policy.

(6) The Secretary of State has undertaken efforts to ensure that of the new job positions established at the Department of State after September 30, 2002, a significant proportion of the positions is for public diplomacy.

(b) PURPOSES.—It is the purpose of this Act to enhance in scope and substance, redirect, redefine, and reorganize United States public diplomacy.

SEC. 102. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 265 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 56 the following new section:

“SEC. 57. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall make public diplomacy an integral component in the planning and execution of United States foreign policy. The Department of State, in coordination with the United States International Broadcasting Agency, shall develop a comprehensive strategy for the use of public diplomacy resources and assume a prominent role in coordinating the efforts of all Federal agencies involved in public diplomacy. Public diplomacy efforts shall be addressed to developed and developing countries, to select and general audiences, and shall utilize all available media to ensure that the foreign policy of the United States is properly explained and understood not only by the governments of countries but also by their peoples, with the objective of enhancing support for United States foreign policy. The Secretary shall ensure that the public diplomacy strategy of the United States is cohesive and coherent and shall aggressively and through the most effective mechanisms counter misinformation and

propaganda concerning the United States. The Secretary shall endeavor to articulate the importance in American foreign policy of the guiding principles and doctrines of the United States, particularly freedom and democracy. The Secretary, in coordination with the Board of Governors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency, shall develop and articulate long-term measurable objectives for United States public diplomacy. The Secretary is authorized to produce and distribute public diplomacy programming for distribution abroad in order to achieve public diplomacy objectives, including through satellite communication, the Internet, and other established and emerging communications technologies.

“(b) INFORMATION CONCERNING UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IDENTIFICATION OF ASSISTANCE.—In cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other public and private assistance organizations and agencies, the Secretary shall ensure that information concerning foreign assistance provided by the United States Government, United States nongovernmental organizations and private entities, and the American people is disseminated widely and prominently, particularly, to the extent practicable, within countries and regions that receive such assistance. The Secretary shall ensure that, to the extent practicable, projects funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that do not involve commodities, including projects implemented by private voluntary organizations, are identified as being supported by the United States of America, as American Aid or provided by the American people.

“(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on efforts to disseminate information concerning assistance described in paragraph (1) during the preceding fiscal year. Each such report shall include specific information concerning all instances in which the United States Agency for International Development has not identified projects in the manner prescribed in paragraph (1) because such identification was not practicable. Any such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified appendix.

“(c) AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may contract with and compensate government and private agencies or persons for property and services to carry out this section.”.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY RESERVE CORPS.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall establish a public diplomacy reserve corps to augment the public diplomacy capacity and capabilities of the Department in emergency and critical circumstances worldwide. The Secretary shall develop a detailed action plan for the temporary deployment and use of the corps to bolster public diplomacy resources and expertise. To the extent considered necessary and appropriate, the Secretary may recruit experts in public diplomacy and related fields from the private sector and utilize the expertise of former employees of the Department in implementing this subsection.

(2) While actively serving with the reserve corps, individuals are prohibited from engaging in activities directly or indirectly intended to influence public opinion within the United States to the same degree that employees of the Department engaged in public diplomacy are so prohibited.

(c) TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT UPGRADES.—

(1) The Secretary shall establish a fully capable multimedia programming and distribution capacity including satellite, Internet, and other services, and also including the capability to acquire and produce audio and video feeds and Internet streaming to foreign news organizations. The technology and equipment upgrades under the first sentence shall be fully implemented within 2 years of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) To the extent practicable, activities under this subsection shall utilize the facilities of the United States International Broadcasting Agency established by title III for the purpose of furthering the public diplomacy objectives of the Department of State as enunciated in this section. The Secretary shall reimburse the reasonable expenses of the United States International Broadcasting Agency which are incurred as a result of the Department's use of the Agency's facilities.

(d) FUNCTIONS OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—

(1) Section 1(b)(3) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(b)(3)) is amended by striking “formation” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “formation, supervision, and implementation of United States public diplomacy policies, programs, and activities, including the provision of guidance to Department personnel in the United States and overseas who conduct or implement such policies, programs, and activities. The Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy shall assist the United States Agency for International Broadcasting in presenting the policies of the United States clearly and effectively, shall submit statements of United States policy and editorial material to the Agency for broadcast consideration in addition to material prepared by the Agency, and shall ensure that editorial material created by the Agency for broadcast is reviewed expeditiously by the Department.”.

(2) The Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy, in carrying out the functions under the last sentence of section 1(b)(3) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as added by paragraph (1)), shall consult public diplomacy officers operating at United States overseas posts and in the regional bureaus of the Department of State.

SEC. 103. ANNUAL PLAN ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY STRATEGY.

The Secretary of State, in coordination with all appropriate Federal agencies, shall prepare an annual review and analysis of the impact of public diplomacy efforts on target audiences. Each review shall assess the United States public diplomacy strategy worldwide and by region, including the allocation of resources and an evaluation and assessment of the progress in, and barriers to, achieving the goals set forth under previous plans submitted under this section. On the basis of such review, the Secretary of State, in coordination with all appropriate Federal agencies shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual plan for the implementation of a public diplomacy strategy which specifies goals, agency responsibilities, and necessary resources and mechanisms for achieving such goals during the next fiscal year. The plan may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 104. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY TRAINING.

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

(1) The Foreign Service should recruit individuals with expertise and professional experience in public diplomacy.

(2) Ambassadors should have a prominent role in the formulation of public diplomacy

strategies for the countries and regions to which they are assigned and be accountable for the operation and success of public diplomacy efforts at their posts.

(3) Initial and subsequent training of Foreign Service officers should be enhanced to include information and training on public diplomacy and the tools and technology of mass communication.

(b) PERSONNEL.—

(1) In the recruitment, training, and assignment of members of the Foreign Service, the Secretary shall emphasize the importance of public diplomacy and of applicable skills and techniques. The Secretary shall consider the priority recruitment into the Foreign Service, at middle-level entry, of individuals with expertise and professional experience in public diplomacy or mass communications, especially individuals with language facility and experience in particular countries and regions.

(2) The Secretary of State shall seek to increase the number of Foreign Service officers proficient in languages spoken in predominantly Muslim countries. Such increase shall be accomplished through the recruitment of new officers and incentives for officers in service.

SEC. 105. UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) STUDY AND REPORT BY UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—Section 604(c)(2) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1469(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2)(A) Not less often than every two years, the Commission shall undertake an indepth review of United States public diplomacy programs, policies, and activities. Each study shall assess the effectiveness of the various mechanisms of United States public diplomacy, in light of factors including public and media attitudes around the world toward the United States, Americans, and United States foreign policy, and make appropriate recommendations.

“(B) A comprehensive report of each study under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted to the Secretary of State and the appropriate congressional committees. At the discretion of the Commission, any report under this subsection may be submitted in classified form or with a classified appendix.

(b) INFORMATION AND SUPPORT FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—Upon request of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, the Secretary of State, the Director of the United States International Broadcasting Agency, and the head of any other Federal agency that conducts public diplomacy programs and activities shall provide information to the Advisory Commission to assist in carrying out the responsibilities under section 604(c)(5) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (as amended by subsection (a)).

(c) ENHANCING THE EXPERTISE OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—

(1) QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.—Section 604(a)(2) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1469(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “At least 4 members shall have substantial experience in the conduct of public diplomacy or comparable activities in the private sector. No member shall be an officer or employee of the United States.”.

(2) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall not apply to individuals who are members of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 106. LIBRARY PROGRAM.

The Secretary of State shall develop and implement a demonstration program to as-

sist foreign governments to establish or upgrade their public library systems to improve literacy and support public education. The program should provide training in the library sciences. The purpose of the program shall be to advance American values and society, particularly the importance of freedom and democracy.

SEC. 107. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING PUBLIC DIPLOMACY EFFORTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

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

(1) A significant number of sub-Saharan African countries have predominantly Muslim populations, including such key countries as Nigeria, Senegal, Djibouti, Mauritania, and Guinea.

(2) In several of these countries, groups with links to militant religious organizations are active among the youth, primarily young men, promoting a philosophy and practice of intolerance and radical clerics are effectively mobilizing public sentiment against the United States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary should include countries in sub-Saharan Africa with predominantly Muslim populations in the public diplomacy activities authorized by this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

SEC. 108. FUNDING AND AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for the Diplomatic and Consular Programs of the Department of State, \$297,759,000 for the fiscal year 2002 and \$305,693,000 for the fiscal year 2003 shall be available only for public diplomacy programs and activities as carried out prior to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, other than programs of educational and cultural exchange.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC DIPLOMACY PROGRAMS.—

(1) In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs of the Department of State which shall be available only for improvements and modernization of public diplomacy programs and activities of the Department of State as carried out prior to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, other than programs of educational and cultural exchange.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) TRANSLATION SERVICES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1), \$4,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003 is authorized to be appropriated only for translation services available to public affairs officers in overseas posts.

(B) BROADCAST SERVICES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1), \$7,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003 is authorized to be appropriated only for the Office of Broadcast Services to carry out section 102(c).

TITLE II—UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 201. ESTABLISHMENT OF INITIATIVES FOR PREDOMINANTLY MUSLIM COUNTRIES.

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

(1) Surveys indicate that, in countries of predominantly Muslim population, opinions of the United States and American foreign policy among the general public and select audiences are significantly distorted by

highly negative and hostile beliefs and images and that many of these beliefs and images are the result of misinformation and propaganda by individuals and organizations hostile to the United States.

(2) These negative opinions and images are highly prejudicial to the interests of the United States and to its foreign policy.

(3) As part of a broad and long-term effort to enhance a positive image of the United States in the Muslim world, a key element should be the establishment of programs to promote a greater familiarity with American society and values among the general public and select audiences in countries of predominantly Muslim population.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF INITIATIVES.—The Secretary of State shall establish the following programs with countries with predominantly Muslim populations as part of the educational and cultural exchange programs of the Department of State for the fiscal years 2002 and 2003:

(1) JOURNALISM PROGRAM.—A program for foreign journalists, editors, and postsecondary students of journalism which, in cooperation with private sector sponsors to include universities, shall sponsor workshops and professional training in techniques, standards, and practices in the field of journalism to assist the participants to achieve the highest standards of professionalism.

(2) ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING.—The Secretary shall establish a program to provide grants to United States citizens to work in middle and secondary schools as English language teaching assistants for not less than an academic year. If feasible, the host government or local educational agency shall share the salary costs of the assistants.

(3) SISTER CITY PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary shall expand and enhance sister-city partnerships between United States and international municipalities in an effort to increase global cooperation at the community level. Such partnerships shall encourage economic development, municipal cooperation, health care initiatives, youth and educational programs, disability advocacy, emergency preparedness, and humanitarian assistance.

(4) YOUTH AMBASSADORS.—The Secretary shall establish a program for visits by middle and secondary school students to the United States during school holidays in their home country for periods not to exceed 4 weeks. Participating students shall reflect the economic and geographic diversity of their countries. Activities shall include cultural and educational activities designed to familiarize participating students with American society and values. To the extent practicable, such visits shall be coordinated with middle and secondary schools in the United States to provide for school-based activities and interactions. The Secretary shall encourage the establishment of direct school-to-school linkages under the program.

(5) FULBRIGHT EXCHANGE PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall seek to substantially increase the number of awards under the J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program to graduate students, scholars, professionals, teachers, and administrators from the United States who are applying for such awards to study, teach, conduct research, or pursue scholarship in predominantly Muslim countries. Part of such increase shall include awards for scholars and teachers who plan to teach subjects relating to American studies.

(6) HUBERT H. HUMPHREY FELLOWSHIPS.—The Secretary shall seek to substantially increase the number of Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships awarded to candidates from predominantly Muslim countries.

(7) LIBRARY TRAINING EXCHANGE PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall develop an exchange program for postgraduate students seeking additional training in the library sciences and related fields.

(c) GENERAL PROVISION.—Programs established under this section shall be carried out under the provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

SEC. 202. DATABASE OF ALUMNI OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS IN EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

To the extent practicable, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other agencies that conduct international exchange and training programs, shall establish and maintain a database listing all American and foreign alumni of such programs in order to encourage networking, interaction, and communication with alumni.

SEC. 203. REPORT ON INCLUSION OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ADVOCATES IN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Congress a report concerning the implementation of section 102 of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996. The report shall include information concerning the number of grants to conduct exchange programs to countries described in such section that have been submitted for competitive bidding, what measures have been taken to ensure that willingness to include supporters of freedom and democracy in such programs is given appropriate weight in the selection of grantees, and an evaluation of whether United States exchange programs in the countries described in such section are fully open to supporters of freedom and democracy, and, if not, what obstacles remain and what measures are being taken to implement such policy.

SEC. 204. FULBRIGHT-HAYS AUTHORITIES.

Section 112(d) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460) is amended by striking “operating under the authority of this Act and consistent with” and inserting “which operate under the authority of this Act or promote”.

SEC. 205. SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to such amounts as are otherwise authorized to be appropriated, for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003 there are authorized to be appropriated \$35,000,000 for educational and cultural exchange programs of the Department of State.

SEC. 206. SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.

In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years 2002 and 2003, there are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 2002 and \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 2003 for the National Endowment for Democracy to fund programs that promote democracy, good governance, the rule of law, independent media, religious tolerance, the rights of women, and strengthening of civil society in countries of predominantly Muslim population within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State.

SEC. 207. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN JOURNALISTS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should work toward the establishment of a program for foreign jour-

nalists from regions of conflict that will provide professional training in techniques, standards, and practices in the field of journalism.

TITLE III—REORGANIZATION OF UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

SEC. 301. ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 304 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6203) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 304. ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING AGENCY.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as an independent agency in the executive branch the United States International Broadcasting Agency (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the ‘Agency’).

“(b) BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE AGENCY.—

“(1) HEAD OF AGENCY.—The Agency shall be headed by the Board of Governors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the ‘Board of Governors’).

“(2) AUTHORITIES AND FUNCTIONS.—The Board of Governors shall—

“(A) carry out the authorities and functions of the Agency under section 305; and

“(B) be responsible for the exercise of all authorities and powers and the discharge of all duties and functions of the Agency.

“(3) COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—

“(A) The Board of Governors shall consist of 9 members, as follows:

“(i) Eight voting members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(ii) The Secretary of State who shall also be a voting member.

“(B) The President shall appoint one member (other than the Secretary of State) as Chair of the Board of Governors, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

“(C) Exclusive of the Secretary of State, not more than 4 of the members of the Board of Governors appointed by the President shall be of the same political party.

“(4) TERM OF OFFICE.—The term of office of each member of the Board of Governors shall be three years, except that the Secretary of State shall remain a member of the Board of Governors during the Secretary’s term of service. The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, board members to fill vacancies occurring prior to the expiration of a term, in which case the members so appointed shall serve for the remainder of such term. Any member whose term has expired may serve until a successor has been appointed and qualified. When there is no Secretary of State, the Acting Secretary of State shall serve as a member of the board until a Secretary is appointed.

“(5) SELECTION OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—Members of the Board of Governors appointed by the President shall be citizens of the United States who are not regular full-time employees of the United States Government. Such members shall be selected by the President from among Americans distinguished in the fields of mass communications, print, broadcast media, or foreign affairs.

“(6) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Board of Governors, while attending meetings of the board or while engaged in duties relating to such meetings or in other activities of the board pursuant to this section (including travel time) shall be entitled to receive compensation equal to the daily equivalent of the compensation prescribed for level IV of

the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code. While away from their homes or regular places of business, members of the board may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. The Secretary of State shall not be entitled to any compensation under this title, but may be allowed travel expenses as provided under this subsection.

“(7) DECISIONS.—Decisions of the Board of Governors shall be made by majority vote, a quorum being present. A quorum shall consist of 5 members.

“(8) IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL LIABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any and all limitations on liability that apply to the members of the Board of Governors also shall apply to such members when acting in their capacities as members of the boards of directors of RFE/RL, Incorporated and Radio Free Asia.

“(c) DIRECTOR.—

“(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Board of Governors shall appoint a Director of the Agency. The Director shall receive basic pay at the rate payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code. The Director may be removed through a majority vote of the Board.

“(2) FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.—The Director shall have the following functions and duties:

“(A) To exercise the authorities delegated by the Board of Governors pursuant to section 305(b).

“(B) To carry out all broadcasting activities conducted pursuant to this title, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act.

“(C) To examine and make recommendations to the Board of Governors on long-term strategies for the future of international broadcasting, including the use of new technologies.

“(D) To review engineering activities to ensure that all broadcasting elements receive the highest quality and cost-effective delivery services.

“(E) To procure supplies, services, and other personal property to carry out the functions of the Agency.

“(F) To obligate and expend, for official reception and representation expenses, such amounts as may be made available through appropriations.

“(G) To provide for the use of United States Government transmitter capacity for relay of broadcasting by grantees.

“(H) To procure temporary and intermittent personal services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate provided for positions classified above grade GS-15 of the General Schedule under section 5108 of title 5, United States Code.

“(I) To procure for the Agency, pursuant to section 1535 of title 31, United States Code goods and services from other departments or agencies.

“(J) To the extent funds are available, to lease space and acquire personal property for the Agency.

“(d) INSPECTOR GENERAL AUTHORITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Department of State shall exercise the same authorities with respect to the Agency as the Inspector General exercises under the Inspector General Act of 1978 and section 209 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 with respect to the Department of State.

“(2) RESPECT FOR JOURNALISTIC INTEGRITY OF BROADCASTERS.—The Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service shall respect the journalistic integrity of all the broadcasters covered by this

title and may not evaluate the philosophical or political perspectives reflected in the content of broadcasts.”.

(b) **RETENTION OF EXISTING BOARD MEMBERS.**—The members of the Broadcasting Board of Governors appointed by the President pursuant to section 304 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 on the day before the effective date of this title and holding office as of that date may serve the remainder of their terms of office as members of the Board of Governors established under subsection (b) without reappointment, or if their term has expired may serve until a successor is appointed and qualified.

SEC. 302. AUTHORITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AGENCY.

Section 305 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6204) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 305. AUTHORITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AGENCY.

“(a) The Agency shall have the following authorities and functions:

“(1) To supervise all broadcasting activities conducted pursuant to this title, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act.

“(2) To review and evaluate the mission and operation of, and to assess the quality, effectiveness, and professional integrity of, all such activities within the context of the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States and the guiding principles and doctrines of the United States, particularly freedom and democracy.

“(3) To develop strategic goals after reviewing human rights reporting and other reliable assessments to assist in determining programming and resource allocation.

“(4) To ensure that United States international broadcasting is conducted in accordance with the standards and principles contained in section 303.

“(5) To review, evaluate, and determine, at least annually, after consultation with the Secretary of State, the addition or deletion of language services.

“(6) To make and supervise grants for broadcasting and related activities in accordance with sections 308 and 309.

“(7) To allocate funds appropriated for international broadcasting activities among the various elements of the Agency and grantees, subject to the limitations in sections 308 and 309 and subject to reprogramming notification requirements in law for the reallocation of funds.

“(8) To undertake such studies as may be necessary to identify areas in which broadcasting activities under its authority could be made more efficient and economical.

“(9) To submit to the President and the Congress an annual report which summarizes and evaluates activities under this title, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act, placing special emphasis on the assessment described in paragraph (2).

“(10) To make available in the annual report required by paragraph (9) information on funds expended on administrative and managerial services by the Agency and by grantees and the steps the Agency has taken to reduce unnecessary overhead costs for each of the broadcasting services.

“(11) To utilize the provisions of titles III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, and X of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, and section 6 of Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977, as in effect on the day before the effective date of title XIII of the Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998, to the extent the Director considers necessary in carrying out the provisions and purposes of this title.

“(12) To utilize the authorities of any other statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding that had been available to the Director of the United States Information Agency, the Bureau, or the Board before the effective date of title XIII of the Foreign Affairs Consolidation Act of 1998 for carrying out the broadcasting activities covered by this title.

“(b) **DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Board of Governors may delegate to the Director of the Agency, or any other officer or employee of the United States, the authorities provided in this section, except those authorities provided in paragraph (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), or (9) of subsection (a).

“(c) **BROADCASTING BUDGETS.**—Director and the grantees identified in sections 308 and 309 shall submit proposed budgets to the Board. The Board shall forward its recommendations concerning the proposed budget for the Board and broadcasting activities under this title, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act to the Office of Management and Budget.”.

SEC. 303. ROLE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Section 306 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6205) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 306. ROLE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

“To assist the Agency in carrying out its functions, the Secretary of State shall provide such information and guidance on foreign policy and public diplomacy issues to the Agency as the Secretary considers appropriate.”.

SEC. 304. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

The United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 is amended by striking section 307 and inserting the following new section:

“SEC. 307. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

“(a) **OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.**—The Board of Governors may appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Agency. Except as otherwise provided by law, such officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws and their compensation shall be fixed in accordance with title 5, United States Code.

“(b) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.**—The Board of Governors, as may be provided in appropriation Acts, may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and may compensate such experts and consultants at rates not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

“(c) **ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Board of Governors may accept, subject to regulations issued by the Office of Personnel Management, voluntary services if such services—

“(A) are to be uncompensated; and

“(B) are not used to displace any employee.

“(2) **TREATMENT.**—Any individual who provides voluntary services under this section shall not be considered a Federal employee for any purpose other than for purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (relating to compensation for injury) and sections 2671 through 2680 of title 28, United States Code (relating to tort claims).

“(d) **DELEGATION.**—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Board of Governors may delegate any function to the Director and such other officers and employees of the Agency as the Board of Governors may designate, and may authorize such successive

redelegations of such functions within the Agency as may be necessary or appropriate.

“(e) **CONTRACTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and other applicable Federal law, the Board of Governors may make, enter into, and perform such contracts, grants, leases, cooperative agreements, and other similar transactions with Federal or other public agencies (including State and local governments) and private organizations and persons, and to make such payments, by way of advance or reimbursement, as the Board of Governors may determine necessary or appropriate to carry out functions of the Board of Governors or the Agency.

“(2) **APPROPRIATION AUTHORITY REQUIRED.**—No authority to enter into contracts or to make payments under this title shall be effective except to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance under appropriation Acts.

“(f) **REGULATIONS.**—The Director may prescribe such rules and regulations as the Board of Governors considers necessary or appropriate to administer and manage the functions of the Agency, in accordance with chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code.

“(g) **SEAL.**—The Director shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Agency of such design as the Board of Governors shall approve. Judicial notice shall be taken of such seal.”.

SEC. 305. BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING BUREAU.

The Broadcasting Board of Governors and the International Broadcasting Bureau are abolished.

SEC. 306. TRANSITION.

(a) **TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this title or an amendment made by this title, all functions that on the day before the effective date specified in section 311 are authorized to be performed by the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the International Broadcasting Bureau and any officer, employee, or component of such entities, under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law, are transferred to the Agency established under this title effective on that date.

(b) **DETERMINATION OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS.**—If necessary, the Office of Management and Budget shall make any determination of the functions that are transferred under this title.

(c) **TRANSITION PROVISIONS.**—

(1) **EXERCISE OF AUTHORITIES.**—Except as otherwise provided by law, the Board of Governors may, for purposes of performing a function that is transferred to the Agency by this title, exercise all authorities under any other provision of law that were available with respect to the performance of that function to the official responsible for the performance of that function on the day before the effective date specified in section 310.

(2) **AUTHORITIES TO WIND UP AFFAIRS.**—

(A) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget may take such actions as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget considers necessary to wind up any outstanding affairs of the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the International Broadcasting Bureau associated with the functions that are transferred pursuant to subsection (a).

(B) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget may take such actions as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget considers necessary to wind up any outstanding affairs of the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the International Broadcasting Bureau associated with the functions that are transferred pursuant to subsection (a).

(3) TRANSFER OF ASSETS.—Any property, records, unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds employed, used, held, available, or to be made available in connection with a function transferred to the Agency by this Act are transferred on the effective date specified in section 310.

SEC. 307. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ACT OF 1994.—The United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 is amended as follows:

(1) Section 308 (22 U.S.C. 6207) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “The Board” and inserting “The Agency”; and

(ii) in paragraph (1) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “Board of Governors of the International Broadcasting Agency”;

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking paragraph (2);

(ii) by striking “(1)”; and

(iii) by striking “Board” both places it appears and inserting “Agency”;

(C) in subsections (c), (d), (g), (h), and (i) by striking “Board” each place it appears and inserting “Agency”;

(D) in subsection (g)(4) by striking “International Broadcasting Bureau” and inserting “Agency”; and

(E) in subsections (i) and (j) by striking “and the Foreign Service” each place it appears.

(2) Section 309 (22 U.S.C. 6208) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1) by striking “Board” both places it appears and inserting “Agency”;

(B) by striking subsection (e);

(C) in subsections (f) and (g) by striking “Board” each place it appears and inserting “Agency”; and

(D) in subsection (g) by striking “Chairman of the Board” and inserting “Agency”.

(3) By striking section 311 (22 U.S.C. 6210).

(4) In section 313 (22 U.S.C. 6212) by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”.

(5) In section 314 (22 U.S.C. 6213) by striking paragraph (2).

(6) By striking section 315.

(b) CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY (LIBERTAD) ACT OF 1996.—Section 107 of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6037) is amended in subsections (a) and (b) by striking “International Broadcasting Bureau” each place it appears and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(c) RADIO BROADCASTING TO CUBA ACT.—The Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 3 (22 U.S.C. 1465a) as follows:

(A) In the section heading by striking “BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS” and inserting “UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING AGENCY”.

(B) In subsection (a) by striking “the Board”)” and inserting “the ‘Agency’)”.

(C) In subsections (a), (d), and (f) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(3) In section 4 (22 U.S.C. 1465b) as follows:

(A) In the first sentence by striking “The” and all that follows through “Bureau” and inserting: “The Board of Governors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency shall establish within the Agency”.

(B) In the third sentence by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “Board of Governors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(C) In the fourth sentence by striking “Board of the International Broadcasting Bureau” and inserting “Board of Governors

of the United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(4) In section 5 (22 U.S.C. 1465c) as follows:

(A) In subsection (b) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “Board of Governors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(B) By striking “Board” each place it appears and inserting “Advisory Board”.

(5) In section 6 (22 U.S.C. 1465d) as follows:

(A) In subsection (a) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency” and by striking “Board” and inserting “Board of Directors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(B) In subsection (b) by striking “Board” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(6) In section 7 (22 U.S.C. 1465e) by striking “Board” in subsections (b) and (d) and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(7) In section 8(a) (22 U.S.C. 1465f(a)), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(d) TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO CUBA ACT.—The Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465aa note) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 243(a) (22 U.S.C. 1465bb) is amended by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(2) Section 244 (22 U.S.C. 1465cc) is amended as follows:

(A) In subsection (a) by amending the third sentence to read as follows: “The Board of Governors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency shall appoint a head of the Service who shall report directly to the Board of Governors.”.

(B) In subsection (b) by striking “Board” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(C) In subsection (c) by striking “The Board” and inserting “The Agency” and by striking “Board determines” and inserting “Board of Governors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency determines”.

(3) In section 246 (22 U.S.C. 1465dd) by striking “United States Information Agency” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency” and by striking “Board” and inserting “Board of Governors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(e) UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1948.—The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 505 (22 U.S.C. 1464a), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” each place it appears and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”; and

(2) in section 506(c) (22 U.S.C. 1464b(c))—

(A) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”; and

(B) by striking “Board” and inserting “Agency”.

(e) FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1980.—The Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 202(a)(1) (22 U.S.C. 3922(a)(1)), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”;

(2) in section 210 (22 U.S.C. 3930), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”;

(3) in section 1003(a) (22 U.S.C. 4103(a)), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors”

and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”; and

(4) in section 1101(c) (22 U.S.C. 4131(c)), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors,” and inserting “the United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(f) STATE DEPARTMENT BASIC AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1956.—The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 23(a) (22 U.S.C. 2695(a)), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors,” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”;

(2) in section 25(f) (22 U.S.C. 2697(f))—

(A) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”; and

(B) by striking “the Board and the Agency” and inserting “their respective agencies”;

(3) in section 26(b) (22 U.S.C. 2698(b))—

(A) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors,” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”; and

(B) by striking “the Board and the Agency” and inserting “their respective agencies”;

(4) in section 32 (22 U.S.C. 2704), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States International Broadcasting Agency”.

(g) TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau.”.

(2) by adding at the end the following: “Director, United States International Broadcasting Agency.”.

SEC. 308. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise provided in this title or an amendment made by this title, any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the International Broadcasting Bureau or any other officer or employee of the Broadcasting Board of Governors or the International Broadcasting Bureau shall be deemed to refer to the United States International Broadcasting Agency or the Board of Governors of the United States International Broadcasting Agency established under this title.

SEC. 309. BROADCASTING STANDARDS.

Section 303(a) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6) by striking “and”;

(2) in paragraph (8) by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding after paragraph (8) the following new paragraph:

“(9) seek to ensure that resources are allocated to broadcasts directed at people whose governments deny freedom of expression or who are otherwise in special need of honest and professional broadcasting, commensurate with the need for such broadcasts.”.

SEC. 310. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to such amounts as are otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 2003, there are authorized to be appropriated \$135,000,000 for the fiscal year 2003 for the Broadcasting Board of Governors to expand television and radio broadcasting to countries with predominantly Muslim populations and to support audience development.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 311. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided, this title and the amendments made by this title shall

take effect on the last day of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3969, the Freedom Promotion Act of 2002. As Americans, we are justly proud of our country. If any Nation has been a greater force for good in the long and tormented history of this world, I am unaware of it. We have guarded whole continents from conquests, showered aid on distant lands, sent thousands of youthful idealists to remote and often inhospitable areas to help the world's forgotten.

Why then when we read or listen to descriptions of Americans in foreign press, do we so often seem to be entering a fantasyland of hatred?

□ 1915

Much of the popular press overseas, often including the government-owned media, daily depict the United States as a force for evil, accusing this country of an endless number of malevolent plots against the world. As we battle the terrorists who masterminded the murder of thousands of Americans, our actions are widely depicted in the Muslim world as a war against Islam. Our efforts at self-defense, which should be supported by every decent person on this planet, instead spark riots that threaten governments that dare to cooperate with us.

How is it that the country that invented Hollywood and Madison Avenue has such trouble promoting a positive image of itself overseas? Over the years, the images of mindless hatred directed at us have become familiar fixtures on our television screens. All this time, we have heard calls that "something must be done." Clearly, whatever has been done has not been enough.

I believe that the problem is too great and too entrenched to be solved by tweaking an agency here or reshuffling a program there. We must rethink our entire approach and seek out new perspectives and methods. We must both address our immediate needs and also lay the groundwork for long-term changes, changes that must include utilizing the full range of modern media and tapping into the private sec-

tor's vast expertise in the creation and promotion of compelling messages and images.

To begin this process, with the assistance of my cosponsors, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), I have introduced the bipartisan bill now before us, H.R. 3969, the Freedom Promotion Act of 2002. This legislation is designed to meet a number of pressing needs by reorienting and reinvigorating our approach to public diplomacy.

The bill is divided into three titles. The major provisions of title I elevate the role and prominence of public diplomacy in the State Department's programs and decision-making and include a requirement that the Secretary of State prepare an annual strategic plan for the use of public diplomacy along with an operational plan for its implementation. Title II establishes a series of initiatives focused on the Muslim world, the goal of which is to increase those people's direct contact with the American people for the purpose of enhancing their understanding of the United States and its values. Title III reorganizes our international broadcasting operations in order to ensure greater clarity and responsibility in decisionmaking. All sources agree that the current organizational structure produces great confusion. Our purpose, however, is not merely to rationalize decisionmaking but to create the conditions needed to design and implement fundamental reforms throughout our broadcasting efforts.

Mr. Speaker, these are the broad goals of this legislation. I have prepared a section-by-section description of the bill that I insert in the RECORD.

LEGISLATION SUMMARY

TITLE I: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Specific authorizing language. The legislation gives shape to the direction and manner in which public diplomacy is carried out by defining the statutory authorization; defines the role of the Secretary of State in public diplomacy more specifically in terms of standards, technologies, and target audiences:

Requires the Secretary of State to ensure that there is a "cohesive and coherent" strategy to "aggressively . . . counter misinformation and hostile propaganda concerning the United States."

In coordination with the reconstituted International Broadcasting Agency, the Secretary of State "shall develop and articulate long-term measurable objectives for United States public diplomacy.

Mandates development of an annual strategic communications plan by the Department of State to advance U.S. foreign policy goals including a tactical communications plan for implementation at the embassy level. The development of this plan must be coordinated with the many federal agencies active in international programs. Although the State Department is not given operational control over programs and activities conducted by other agencies, it is designated as the lead agency.

Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy—Created in 1999 with the consolidation of the Department of State and the United Information Agency (USIA), the Under Sec-

retary is given new authority over public diplomacy directors serving in the department's six regional bureaus to improve coordination of public diplomacy activities.

The legislation creates a firewall around the budget for public diplomacy and authorizes an additional \$70 million for exchange and cultural programs and \$40 million for other public diplomacy programs over two years.

The legislation also provides \$7.5 million annually to the Office of Broadcast Services at the Department of State to accelerate its outreach to the world. A key objective is to equip the State Department with the requisite facilities, including studios and satellite capability, to enable it to act as a command center for a public diplomacy operations globally and in real time.

Development of programming. The State Department is authorized to develop programming in coordination with U.S. Agency for International Development for foreign audiences separate from the renamed International Broadcasting Agency. State is encouraged to work with foreign television broadcasters and other media to produce and distribute programming.

Establishment of the Public Diplomacy Reserve Corps. Includes a database of eligible experts in foreign policy and mass communication for temporary assignments to augment the Department during "emergency and critical circumstances worldwide."

Enhanced training in media and advocacy skills for the Foreign Service and Ambassadors. The Foreign Service is encouraged to recruit individuals with experience in public diplomacy and to emphasize to all incoming officers that public diplomacy is an important part of their job. Training for Ambassadors and Foreign Service officers should include a component on public diplomacy and the tools and technology of mass communication. In particular, Ambassadors should take a prominent role in the formulation of public diplomacy strategies for the country and regions to which they are assigned and be formally held accountable for the operation and success of the public diplomacy efforts at their posts.

Translation services. To assist Public Affairs Offices in embassies worldwide, the legislation adds an additional \$4 million annually for document translation services.

Mandates in-depth research on public and media attitudes in regions chosen at the discretion of the Department of State. This includes a requirement that analyses of the comparative effectiveness of the various efforts undertaken in the area of public diplomacy be provided annually, including the use of the private sector in the U.S. and overseas.

Alumni program. A database of international alumni of U.S. exchange programs will be created in order to expand and utilize the connections established.

American Library initiative. A demonstration program will examine the most effective way to augment resources in local public library systems to improve literacy and to "familiarize participants with American values and society, particularly the importance of freedom and democracy."

Reform of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy. Mandates a comprehensive biennial study by the Commission of the State Department's public diplomacy and requires that at least four of the seven Commission members have "substantial experience in the conduct of public diplomacy or comparable activities in the private sector."

TITLE II: INITIATIVES AIMED AT THE MUSLIM WORLD

Youth Ambassadors—Authorizes a summer youth exchange program for young individuals from countries with a predominantly

Muslim population. (Short-term exchanges of 3-4 weeks in length) to familiarize participants with the United States.

Journalism program—Authorizes an initiative to work with foreign journalists to increase their familiarity with appropriate practices and techniques and to enhance international standards of quality and objectivity. This program will be established and operated in cooperation with private sector sponsors, including universities and exchange programs.

English language training. Creates a pilot program to increase English language skills by sending Americans to middle schools in the Muslim world to provide English language instruction.

Sister Cities Initiative: Authorizes funds for an expanded "sister cities" program to increase the number of US-sister city partnerships in countries with a predominantly Muslim population. (Currently there are 42 such partnerships). These partnerships are aimed at community level development and volunteer action and include non-federal support.

Fulbright Exchange Programs: Requires new emphasis on exchanges of U.S. professionals seeking to study, teach, conduct research or pursue scholarship in predominately Muslim countries.

National Endowment for Democracy: Provides an additional \$10 million over two years to fund programs "that promote democracy, media, religious tolerance, the rights of women and strengthening of civil society" in predominately Muslim countries.

TITLE III: INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Establishment of the International Broadcasting Agency—The legislation reorganizes U.S. international broadcasting programs, now headed by a part-time Board of Broadcasting Governors, into an agency headed by a director appointed by the Board. The reorganization is designed to ensure accountability by an identified decision maker while causing minimal disruption to broadcasting operations and preserving the strengths of the Board. The present Board of Governors will be reconstituted as the Board of International Broadcasting of the U.S. International Broadcasting Agency and will retain operational control of grants to entities including Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, and Radio Free Europe.

Development of television services to the Middle East and elsewhere. The legislation provides an initial \$135 million to the Board of International Broadcasting (formerly known as the BBG) to expand television and radio broadcasting to countries with predominately Muslim populations, in order to dramatically expand access to mass audiences of uncensored news and entertainment.

There is a manager's amendment that includes a few changes from the bill as reported. We have made a number of accommodations to the concerns expressed by the State Department and others, and the bill now enjoys State Department support. These changes include reducing the authorization for the 2003 fiscal year for State Department's operating account for public diplomacy programs; providing a 2-year authorization for the initiatives focused on countries with predominantly Muslim populations for the 2002 and 2003 fiscal years; and adding a sense of Congress to establish a training program for journalists from regions of conflict.

The measures in this bill are long overdue, but they represent only the first steps in what must become an on-

going effort to ensure that the truth about our country rises above the cacophony of hate and misinformation that often passes for discourse in many areas of the world. Our goal should not merely be to talk to the governments and elites of the world but to engage people at all levels and in every country and do so on a permanent basis. We must do so not as an adjunct to our foreign policy but as a central component of that policy.

America's story is a compelling one, but it is up to us to tell it. We have much to do, but we must never forget that beyond the islands of hatred populated by vocal enemies, there is an enormous reservoir of good will and that legions of silent allies await.

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

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in strong support of H.R. 3969, the Freedom Promotion Act of 2002.

Let me begin, Mr. Speaker, by applauding Chairman Hyde for his tireless work on this bill. It is his push, his creativity, and his efforts that have brought this bill into introduction, through passage in committee and now to the floor. He has a strong personal commitment to enhancing our public diplomacy programs and he is showing tremendous leadership on that critical issue. I would also like to commend my ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for his great dedication to public diplomacy. As both of these distinguished Members are well aware, winning the information war is critical to winning the war on terrorism. Helping prevent one key element in the prevention of future terrorist attacks must be the enhancement of international understanding of U.S. policies and values and a response to the hateful anti-American propaganda that often fuels terrorism. This can only be done through strong public diplomacy, including expanded international broadcasting and enhanced educational and cultural exchanges, particularly in the Middle East and in other countries with large Muslim populations.

Mr. Speaker, in the struggle against international terrorism, the United States must not be afraid to proclaim the universal values we espouse, democracy, free markets, human rights and social justice. These ideals represent the strongest weapons in America's arsenal and are the ultimate guarantors of our victory in this struggle. Disseminating these values more broadly and more effectively is the purpose and the promise of this legislation.

This compromise bill represents the best in bipartisanship in pursuit of U.S. national security interests. In the Committee on International Relations, we worked together to craft an amendment that streamlines the management of our international broadcasting operations while at the same time maintaining a bipartisan board as a

firewall to shield broadcasting from inappropriate political influence. This structure is key to preserving journalistic integrity and the credibility of our broadcasts.

We also adopted important amendments to increase funding for the National Endowment for Democracy's activities in the Middle East, to more systematically advertise our foreign assistance to overseas audiences, and to ensure that the predominantly Muslim countries of Africa are not overlooked.

Finally, we adopted an amendment that I offered with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) to provide additional resources for a 24-hour Arabic language satellite television service in the Middle East, as well as new television services and expanded radio broadcasts to countries with large Muslim populations in Central, South and East Asia. It is critical that we offer people in these countries a balanced alternative to al-Jazeera and other media sources that have contributed to growing anti-Americanism in the Muslim world.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has a responsibility to ensure that the brave men and women fighting for freedom in Afghanistan and beyond are the best trained, best equipped, and best led in the world. We also have a duty to provide our diplomatic corps and our broadcasting personnel, who are on the front lines of our public diplomacy efforts, with the same moral and material support. The funds authorized in this bill are a drop in the bucket compared to the amount we have already spent in the war on terrorism, but they will make a difference in our public diplomacy efforts.

Mr. Speaker, in the wake of last September's horrific events, this Chamber has united to take bold and courageous action in support of our war against international terrorism. The legislation before us is an integral part of that war effort and deserves the same strong bipartisan show of support.

I urge all my colleagues to support the resolution.

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would not want this opportunity to pass without commending my friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), who has made his usual indispensable contribution to good legislation. He is a very valuable and contributing Member. I am delighted to have him as an active cosponsor on this bill.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Freedom Promotion Act. This important legislation is designed to enhance public diplomacy in countries with predominantly Muslim populations.

During the 1990's, the United States fought in four military conflicts in support of countries with majority Muslim areas. We liberated Kuwait, saved 250,000 people in Somalia, ended

the Bosnia genocide, and halted Milosevic's ethnic cleansing in Kosova. With that record, it is almost inconceivable to me that we need to enhance our nation's image in the Middle East and other areas with large Muslim populations. Nevertheless, for a variety of reasons we do. This bill is an important first step toward telling the world the story of America and the values for which we stand.

I particularly support this legislation because it includes my amendment authorizing funding for the promotion of democracy, good governance, the rule of law, independent media, religious tolerance, the rights of women, and strengthening civil society in Middle Eastern states. For too long, America has tolerated Arab dictatorships because of our need for secure oil supplies. September 11th demonstrated that our country needs true friends in the region—democracies which respect the rights of their people—not petty autocracies which trample civil and political rights to perpetuate their rule. The funding to promote democracy in the Middle East will be coordinated by the National Endowment for Democracy, which does such excellent work around the world to promote America's democratic values.

My amendment passed prior to the recent release of the Arab Human Development Report 2002 written by Arab scholars and experts with the support of the United Nations Development Program. Yet, this report, which found a "freedom deficit" in the Arab world, only adds to the importance of democracy promotion in the Middle East. As stated in a July 7 New York Times Editorial, "For too long, America embraced corrupt and autocratic Arab leaders, asking only that they accommodate Western oil needs and not make excessive trouble for Israel. As a result, too many young Arabs now identify the United States more readily with repressive dictators it supports in the Middle East than with the tolerant democracy it practices at home." My amendment is designed to turn back that tide.

Once again, I strongly support H.R. 3969, the Freedom Promotion Act and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3969, the Freedom Promotion Act.

Mr. Speaker, Chairman HYDE has crafted a superb bill and I am proud of him and of our Committee. The bill, as our Committee report states, is intended to "enhance in scope and substance, redirect, redefine, and reorganize United States public diplomacy." It is clear that we have not been getting the desired results from our public diplomacy efforts. Even with the major reorganization of the last decade, our efforts have not met the challenge of the post-September 11 world.

The team assembled by the President, including Under Secretary Beers and, of course, Secretary Powell, a most formidable communicator in his own right, are working overtime. But they need the tools and resources that this bill provides them.

I am especially interested in the special authorities for outreach to the Muslim world that are incorporated in this bill. The governments of too many Muslim states have been directing the energies of their people at the United States, or at Israel, in the search for an excuse for mismanagement at home. We need to tell our story and deflect this improperly-placed blame, which can only lead to hatred, terrorism, and war.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the work of Chairman HYDE and my colleagues and urge them to support the bill.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3969, the Freedom Promotion Act of 2002. I would like to thank Chairman HYDE and Ranking Member Lantos of the House International Relations Committee for their leadership on this very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, American leadership and generosity have made the United States the leading international donor. Each year, the United States provides billions of dollars in foreign aid. Unfortunately, despite our efforts to improve the daily lives of people around the world, anti-American sentiment exists and is—quite alarmingly—on the rise. Often, the recipients of our aid do not know that it comes from the United States.

I was pleased to offer an amendment to H.R. 3969 during the International Relations Committee markup ensuring that the positive work and support the United States provides to troubled regions around the world be properly identified. U.S. assistance funded by the American taxpayer should be clearly identified, and the extent of American generosity for purposes of poverty reduction and development should be well known.

Foreign aid is a potentially powerful tool in our public diplomacy campaign. Broadcasting this fact abroad can help in building support for U.S. foreign policy and generate good will. Directing the Secretary of State to take advantage of this untapped resource, and requiring him to report to Congress on his efforts to do so, ensures that U.S. foreign assistance becomes an integral component of public diplomacy.

My amendment to H.R. 3969 was only the first step in the effort to effectively promote U.S. assistance abroad. Now more than ever, this bill is vital to shaping an effective foreign policy that ensures America's security interests in the aftermath of September 11, and advances America's enduring principles of justice, democracy and human rights.

Thank you and I urge an 'aye' vote.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3969, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 4628, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, today a Dear Colleague will be sent to all Members informing them that the Committee on Rules will meet this week to grant a rule for H.R. 4628, the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2003, which may require that amendments be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD prior to their consideration on the floor.

The Intelligence Authorization Act is tentatively scheduled for floor debate on Wednesday, July 24. In order for an amendment to be in order on the floor, it would need to be submitted to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the end of legislative business on Tuesday, July 23.

Amendments should be drafted to the text of the bill as reported by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, which was filed on Thursday, July 18.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDATORY STEROID TESTING PROGRAM FOR MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 496) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players Association should implement a mandatory steroid testing program.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 496

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players Association should implement a mandatory steroid testing program; and

(2) such a program would send a clear message to our Nation's children that steroids are dangerous, illegal, and morally offensive to our country's competitive spirit and one of our most cherished sports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material on the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Res. 496 which expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players Association should implement a mandatory steroid testing program.

Baseball is our national pastime. I am a lifelong fan and proudly hang pictures of my beloved Pittsburgh Pirates