

outcome more satisfactory to all participants than the Librarian's decision. I also monitored closely the progress of negotiations between the RIAA and webcasters. On July 31, I sent a letter with Senator HATCH to Sound Exchange, which was created by the RIAA to act as the agent for copyright holders in negotiating the voluntary licenses with webcasters under the DMCA and to serve as the receiving agent for royalties under the CARP process. The letter posed questions on the status of the reported on-going negotiations between RIAA/Sound Exchange and the smaller webcasters, the terms being proposed and considered, and how likely the outcome of those negotiations would be to produce viable deals for smaller webcasters, while still satisfying the copyright community.

Reports on the progress of these negotiations were disappointing, which makes this legislation all the more important. As a general principle, marketplace negotiations are the appropriate mechanism for determining the allocation of compensation among interested parties under copyright law. Yet, we have made exceptions to this general principle, as reflected in this legislation and the very compulsory license provisions it amends.

The legislation reflects a compromise for all the parties directly affected by this legislation—small webcasters that could not survive with the rates set by the Librarian and copyright owners and performers who under this bill will give certain eligible webcasters an alternative royalty payment scheme. This legislation does not represent a complete victory for any of these stakeholders. Artists and music labels may believe that they are forgoing significant royalties under this legislation and I appreciate that they are those in the webcasting business, who are either not covered or not sufficiently helped by the bill, who believe that this legislation should do more. As one analyst at the Radio and Internet Newsletter stated, in the October 11, 2002 issue, "Clearly, the 'Small Webcaster Amendments Act of 2002' (a/k/a H.R. 5469) is an imperfect bill that doesn't fix everything for everybody . . . Still, overall, does it do more good than harm for more people? My belief is that many are helped one way or the other and virtually no one is assured of being hurt. Thus, the answer, on the whole, would be yes."

I know that most webcasters share my belief that artists and labels should be fairly compensated for use of their creative works. This legislation provides both compensation to the copyright owners and helps to support the webcasting industry by offering more variable payment options to small webcasters than the one-size-fits all per performance rate set out in the original CARP and Librarian decisions. The rates, terms and record-keeping provisions are applicable only to the parties that qualify for and elect to be

governed by this alternative royalty structure and no broad principles should be extrapolated from the rates, terms and record-keeping provisions contained in the bill. The Copyright Office is presently engaged in a rule-making on record-keeping and this bill does not supplant that ongoing process.

This legislation does three things to help small webcasters pay royalties and stay in business. As one Vermont webcaster told me, "Although the percentage of revenue is too high, at least we have the option. A percentage of revenue deal will enable [us] to stay in business moving forward, grow our audience, and compete."

First, the Librarian royalty rate is based on a per performance formula, which has the unfortunate effect of requiring webcasters to pay high fees for their use of music, even before the audience of the webcaster has grown to a sufficient size to attract any appreciable advertising revenues. Without any percentage of revenue option (as provided by the legislation), the webcasting industry would be closed to all but those with the substantial resources necessary to subsidize the business until the advertising revenue caught up to the per performance royalty rate. The bill provides a percentage of revenue option for small businesses with less than \$500,000 in gross revenue in 2003 and \$1.25 million dollars in 2004. The bill also provides for minimum fees and a percentage of expenses floor on the royalties, to assure that copyright owners and artists receive some payment for performance of their music.

Second, for noncommercial webcasters, such as college webcasters, the bill corrects an anomaly in the Librarian's decision. Under that decision, non-profit entities held FCC licenses were given a lower per performance rate than were commercial entities. However, the decision made no such provision for noncommercial entities that were not FCC licenses. The bill extends the lower rate to all nonprofit entities.

Finally, the bill reduces the retroactive burden on many of the small commercial webcasters by allowing them to make their payments based on a percentage of revenue or percentage of expense, but also allows both small commercial and noncommercial webcasters to pay these retroactive fees in three payments over the span of a year.

To accommodate the concerns of artists and the RIAA, the bill provides for the reporting of information about which songs were played by the small commercial webcasters. This information will be used to account properly for the distribution of the royalties to the copyright holders and the artists.

A number of concerns have been raised that the rate, terms and record-keeping provisions in the bill do not constitute evidence of any rates, rate structure fees, definitions, conditions or terms that would have been negotiated in the marketplace between a

willing buyer and willing seller. This concern stems from the DMCA's statutory license fee standard directing the CARP to establish rates and terms "that most clearly represent the rates and terms that would have been negotiated in the marketplace between a willing buyer and a willing seller," rather than a determination of "reasonable copyright royalty rates" according to a set of balancing factors. This new webcasting standard may be having the unfortunate and unintended result that webcasters and copyright owners are concerned that the rates and terms of any voluntary licensing agreements will be applied industry-wide. The new webcasting standard appears to be making all sides cautious and reluctant to enter into, rather than facilitating, voluntary licensing agreements.

Passage of this legislation does not mean that our work is done. As this webcasting issue has unfolded, I have heard complaints from all sides about the fairness and completeness of procedures employed in the arbitration. Indeed, the concerns of many small webcasters were never heard, since the cost of participating in the proceedings was prohibitively expensive and their ability to participate for free was barred by procedural rules. One thing is clear: Compulsory licenses are no panacea and their implementation may only invite more congressional intervention. To avoid repeated requests for the Congress or the courts to intercede, we must make sure the procedures and standards used to establish the royalty rates for the webcasting and other compulsory licenses produce fair, workable results. Next year, we should focus attention on reforming the CARP process.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Helms amendment at the desk be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4955) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill (H.R. 5469), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.J. RES. 124

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that H.J. Res. 124, the continuing resolution just received from the House, be placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AFGHANISTAN FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 2002

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 597, S. 2712.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2712) to authorize economic and democratic development assistance for Afghanistan and to authorize military assistance for Afghanistan and certain other foreign countries.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part printed in *Italic.*]

S. 2712

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

[SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; DEFINITION.]

[(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002”.]

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

[Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents; definition.]

[TITLE I—ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN]

[Sec. 101. Declaration of policy.]

[Sec. 102. Purposes of assistance.]

[Sec. 103. Principles of assistance.]

[Sec. 104. Authorization of assistance.]

[Sec. 105. Coordination of assistance.]

[Sec. 106. Administrative provisions.]

[Sec. 107. Authorization of appropriations.]

[TITLE II—MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN AND CERTAIN OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS]

[Sec. 201. Support for security during transition in Afghanistan.]

[Sec. 202. Authorization of assistance.]

[Sec. 203. Eligible foreign countries and eligible international organizations.]

[Sec. 204. Reimbursement for assistance.]

[Sec. 205. Authority to provide assistance.]

[Sec. 206. Promoting secure delivery of humanitarian and other assistance in Afghanistan.]

[Sec. 207. Sunset.]

[TITLE III—ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN]

[Sec. 301. Prohibition on United States involvement in poppy cultivation or illicit narcotics growth, production, or trafficking.]

[Sec. 302. Requirement to report by certain United States officials.]

[Sec. 303. Report by the President.]

[(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this Act, the term “Government of Afghanistan” includes—

[(1) the government of any political subdivision of Afghanistan; and

[(2) any agency or instrumentality of the Government of Afghanistan.]

[TITLE I—ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN]

[SEC. 101. DECLARATION OF POLICY.]

[Congress makes the following declarations:

[(1) The United States and the international community should support efforts

that advance the development of democratic civil authorities and institutions in Afghanistan and the establishment of a new broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, and fully representative government in Afghanistan.]

[(2) The United States, in particular, should provide its expertise to meet immediate humanitarian and refugee needs, fight the production and flow of illicit narcotics, and aid in the reconstruction of Afghanistan’s agriculture, health care, civil service, financial, and educational systems.]

[(3) By promoting peace and security in Afghanistan and preventing a return to conflict, the United States and the international community can help ensure that Afghanistan does not again become a source for international terrorism.]

[(4) The United States should support the objectives agreed to on December 5, 2001, in Bonn, Germany, regarding the provisional arrangement for Afghanistan as it moves toward the establishment of permanent institutions and, in particular, should work intensively toward ensuring the future neutrality of Afghanistan, establishing the principle that neighboring countries and other countries in the region do not threaten or interfere in one another’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence, including supporting diplomatic initiatives to support this goal.]

[(5) The special emergency situation in Afghanistan, which from the perspective of the American people combines security, humanitarian, political, law enforcement, and development imperatives, requires that the President should receive maximum flexibility in designing, coordinating, and administering efforts with respect to assistance for Afghanistan and that a temporary special program of such assistance should be established for this purpose.]

[(6) To foster stability and democratization and to effectively eliminate the causes of terrorism, the United States and the international community should also support efforts that advance the development of democratic civil authorities and institutions in the broader Central Asia region.]

[SEC. 102. PURPOSES OF ASSISTANCE.]

[The purposes of assistance authorized by this title are—

[(1) to help assure the security of the United States and the world by reducing or eliminating the likelihood of violence against United States or allied forces in Afghanistan and to reduce the chance that Afghanistan will again be a source of international terrorism;

[(2) to support the continued efforts of the United States and the international community to address the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and among Afghan refugees in neighboring countries;

[(3) to fight the production and flow of illicit narcotics, to control the flow of precursor chemicals used in the production of heroin, and to enhance and bolster the capacities of Afghan governmental authorities to control poppy cultivation and related activities;

[(4) to help achieve a broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, and fully representative government in Afghanistan that is freely chosen by the people of Afghanistan and that respects the human rights of all Afghans, particularly women, including authorizing assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan with a particular emphasis on meeting the educational, health, and sustenance needs of women and children to better enable their full participation in Afghan society;

[(5) to support the Government of Afghanistan in its development of the capacity to fa-

cilitate, organize, develop, and implement projects and activities that meet the needs of the Afghan people;

[(6) to foster the participation of civil society in the establishment of the new Afghan government in order to achieve a broad-based, multiethnic, gender-sensitive, fully representative government freely chosen by the Afghan people, without prejudice to any decisions which may be freely taken by the Afghan people about the precise form in which their government is to be organized in the future;

[(7) to support the reconstruction of Afghanistan through, among other things, programs that create jobs, facilitate clearance of landmines, and rebuild the agriculture sector, the health care system, and the educational system of Afghanistan; and

[(8) to include specific resources to the Ministry for Women’s Affairs of Afghanistan to carry out its responsibilities for legal advocacy, education, vocational training, and women’s health programs.]

[SEC. 103. PRINCIPLES OF ASSISTANCE.]

[The following principles should guide the provision of assistance authorized by this title:

[(1) **TERRORISM AND NARCOTICS CONTROL.**—Assistance should be designed to reduce the likelihood of harm to United States and other allied forces in Afghanistan and the region, the likelihood of additional acts of international terrorism emanating from Afghanistan, and the cultivation, production, trafficking, and use of illicit narcotics in Afghanistan.]

[(2) **ROLE OF WOMEN.**—Assistance should increase the participation of women at the national, regional, and local levels in Afghanistan, wherever feasible, by enhancing the role of women in decisionmaking processes, as well as by providing support for programs that aim to expand economic and educational opportunities and health programs for women and educational and health programs for girls.]

[(3) **AFGHAN OWNERSHIP.**—Assistance should build upon Afghan traditions and practices. The strong tradition of community responsibility and self-reliance in Afghanistan should be built upon to increase the capacity of the Afghan people and institutions to participate in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.]

[(4) **STABILITY.**—Assistance should encourage the restoration of security in Afghanistan, including, among other things, the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of combatants, and the establishment of the rule of law, including the establishment of a police force and an effective, independent judiciary.]

[(5) **COORDINATION.**—Assistance should be part of a larger donor effort for Afghanistan. The magnitude of the devastation—natural and man-made—to institutions and infrastructure make it imperative that there be close coordination and collaboration among donors. The United States should endeavor to assert its leadership to have the efforts of international donors help achieve the purposes established by this title.]

[SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.]

[(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President is authorized to provide assistance for Afghanistan for the following activities:

[(1) **URGENT HUMANITARIAN NEEDS.**—To assist in meeting the urgent humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan, including assistance such as—

[(A) emergency food, shelter, and medical assistance;

[(B) clean drinking water and sanitation;

[(C) preventative health care, including childhood vaccination, therapeutic feeding, maternal child health services, and infectious diseases surveillance and treatment;

[(D) family tracing and reunification services; and

[(E) clearance of landmines.

[(2) REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS.—To assist refugees and internally displaced persons as they return to their home communities in Afghanistan and to support their reintegration into those communities, including assistance such as—

[(A) assistance identified in paragraph (1);

[(B) assistance to communities, including those in neighboring countries, that have taken in large numbers of refugees in order to rehabilitate or expand social, health, and educational services that may have suffered as a result of the influx of large numbers of refugees;

[(C) assistance to international organizations and host governments in maintaining security by screening refugees to ensure the exclusion of armed combatants, members of foreign terrorist organizations, and other individuals not eligible for economic assistance from the United States; and

[(D) assistance for voluntary refugee repatriation and reintegration inside Afghanistan and continued assistance to those refugees who are unable or unwilling to return, and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons, including those persons who need assistance to return to their homes, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations charged with providing such assistance.

[(3) COUNTERNARCOTICS EFFORTS.—(A) To assist in the eradication of poppy cultivation, the disruption of heroin production, and the reduction of the overall supply and demand for illicit narcotics in Afghanistan and the region, with particular emphasis on assistance to—

[(i) eradicate opium poppy, establish crop substitution programs, purchase nonopium products from farmers in opium-growing areas, quick-impact public works programs to divert labor from narcotics production, develop projects directed specifically at narcotics production, processing, or trafficking areas to provide incentives to cooperation in narcotics suppression activities, and related programs;

[(ii) establish or provide assistance to one or more entities within the Government of Afghanistan, including the Afghan State High Commission for Drug Control, and to provide training and equipment for the entities, to help enforce counternarcotics laws in Afghanistan and limit illicit narcotics growth, production, and trafficking in Afghanistan;

[(iii) train and provide equipment for customs, police, and other border control entities in Afghanistan and the region relating to illicit narcotics interdiction and relating to precursor chemical controls and interdiction to help disrupt heroin production in Afghanistan and the region;

[(iv) continue the annual opium crop survey and strategic studies on opium crop planting and farming in Afghanistan; and

[(v) reduce demand for illicit narcotics among the people of Afghanistan, including refugees returning to Afghanistan.

[(B) For each of the fiscal years 2002 through 2005, \$15,000,000 of the amount made available to carry out this title is authorized to be made available for a contribution to the United Nations Drug Control Program for the purpose of carrying out activities described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A). Amounts made available under the preceding sentence are in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

[(4) REESTABLISHMENT OF FOOD SECURITY, REHABILITATION OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR,

IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH CONDITIONS, AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—To assist in expanding access to markets in Afghanistan, to increase the availability of food in markets in Afghanistan, to rehabilitate the agriculture sector in Afghanistan by creating jobs for former combatants, returning refugees, and internally displaced persons, to improve health conditions, and assist in the rebuilding of basic infrastructure in Afghanistan, including assistance such as—

[(A) rehabilitation of the agricultural infrastructure, including irrigation systems and rural roads;

[(B) extension of credit;

[(C) provision of critical agricultural inputs, such as seeds, tools, and fertilizer, and strengthening of seed multiplication, certification, and distribution systems;

[(D) improvement in the quantity and quality of water available through, among other things, rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems and the development of local capacity to manage irrigation systems;

[(E) livestock rehabilitation through market development and other mechanisms to distribute stocks to replace those stocks lost as a result of conflict or drought;

[(F) mine awareness and demining programs and programs to assist mine victims, war orphans, and widows;

[(G) programs relating to infant and young child feeding, immunizations, vitamin A supplementation, and prevention and treatment of diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections;

[(H) programs to improve maternal and child health and reduce maternal and child mortality;

[(I) programs to improve hygienic and sanitation practices and for the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and malaria;

[(J) programs to reconstitute the delivery of health care, including the reconstruction of health clinics or other basic health infrastructure, with particular emphasis on health care for children who are orphans;

[(K) programs for housing, rebuilding urban infrastructure, and supporting basic urban services; and

[(L) disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of armed combatants into society, particularly child soldiers.

[(5) REESTABLISHMENT OF AFGHANISTAN AS A VIABLE NATION-STATE.—(A) To assist in the development of the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to meet the needs of the people of Afghanistan through, among other things, support for the development and expansion of democratic and market-based institutions, including assistance such as—

[(i) support for international organizations that provide civil advisers to the Government of Afghanistan;

[(ii) support for an educated citizenry through improved access to basic education, with particular emphasis on basic education for children who are orphans, with particular emphasis on basic education for children;

[(iii) programs to enable the Government of Afghanistan to recruit and train teachers, with special focus on the recruitment and training of female teachers;

[(iv) programs to enable the Government of Afghanistan to develop school curriculum that incorporates relevant information such as landmine awareness, food security and agricultural education, human rights awareness, and civic education;

[(v) support for the activities of the Government of Afghanistan to draft a new constitution, other legal frameworks, and other initiatives to promote the rule of law in Afghanistan;

[(vi) support to increase the transparency, accountability, and participatory nature of

governmental institutions, including programs designed to combat corruption and other programs for the promotion of good governance;

[(vii) support for an independent media;

[(viii) programs that support the expanded participation of women and members of all ethnic groups in government at national, regional, and local levels;

[(ix) programs to strengthen civil society organizations that promote human rights and support human rights monitoring;

[(x) support for national, regional, and local elections and political party development;

[(xi) support for the effective administration of justice at the national, regional, and local levels, including the establishment of a responsible and community-based police force; and

[(xii) support for establishment of a central bank and central budgeting authority.

[(B) For each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2005, not less than \$10,000,000 of the amount made available to carry out this title should be made available for the purposes of carrying out a traditional Afghan assembly or “Loya Jirga” and for support for national, regional, and local elections and political party development under subparagraph (A)(x).

[(6) MARKET ECONOMY.—To support the establishment of a market economy, the establishment of private financial institutions, the adoption of policies to promote foreign direct investment, the development of a basic telecommunication infrastructure, and the development of trade and other commercial links with countries in the region and with the United States, including policies to—

[(A) encourage the return of Afghanistan citizens or nationals living abroad who have marketable and business-related skills;

[(B) establish financial institutions, including credit unions, cooperatives, and other entities providing microenterprise credits and other income-generation programs for the poor, with particular emphasis on women;

[(C) facilitate expanded trade with countries in the region;

[(D) promote and foster respect for basic workers’ rights and protections against exploitation of child labor; and

[(E) provide financing programs for the reconstruction of Kabul and other major cities in Afghanistan.

[(b) LIMITATION.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available to carry out this title (except amounts made available for assistance under paragraphs (1) through (3) and subparagraphs (F) through (I) of paragraph (4) of subsection (a)) may be provided only if the President first determines and certifies to Congress with respect to the fiscal year involved that substantial progress has been made toward adopting a constitution and establishing a democratically elected government for Afghanistan.

[(2) WAIVER.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the President first determines and certifies to Congress that it is important to the national interest of the United States to do so.

[(B) CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATION.—A certification transmitted to Congress under subparagraph (A) shall include a written explanation of the basis for the determination of the President to waive the application of paragraph (1).

ISEC. 105. COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is strongly urged to designate, within the Department of State, a coordinator who shall be responsible for—

[(1) designing an overall strategy to advance United States interests in Afghanistan;

[(2) ensuring program and policy coordination among agencies of the United States Government in carrying out the policies set forth in this title;

[(3) pursuing coordination with other countries and international organizations with respect to assistance to Afghanistan;

[(4) ensuring that United States assistance programs for Afghanistan are consistent with this title;

[(5) ensuring proper management, implementation, and oversight by agencies responsible for assistance programs for Afghanistan; and

[(6) resolving policy and program disputes among United States Government agencies with respect to United States assistance for Afghanistan.

[(b) RANK AND STATUS OF THE COORDINATOR.—The coordinator designated under subsection (a) shall have the rank and status of ambassador.

[SEC. 106. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.]

[(a) APPLICABLE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.—Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this title, the administrative authorities under chapters 1 and 2 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply to the provision of assistance under this title to the same extent and in the same manner as such authorities apply to the provision of economic assistance under part I of such Act.

[(b) USE OF THE EXPERTISE OF AFGHAN-AMERICANS.—In providing assistance authorized by this title, the President should—

[(1) maximize the use, to the extent feasible, of the services of Afghan-Americans who have expertise in the areas for which assistance is authorized by this title; and

[(2) in the awarding of contracts and grants to implement activities authorized under this title, encourage the participation of such Afghan-Americans (including organizations employing a significant number of such Afghan-Americans).

[(c) DONATIONS OF MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT; USE OF LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—In providing assistance authorized by this title, the President, to the maximum extent practicable, should—

[(1) encourage the donation of appropriate excess or obsolete manufacturing and related equipment by United States businesses (including small businesses) for the reconstruction of Afghanistan; and

[(2) utilize research conducted by United States land grant colleges and universities and the technical expertise of professionals within those institutions, particularly in the areas of agriculture and rural development.

[(d) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not more than 5 percent of the amount made available to a Federal department or agency to carry out this title for a fiscal year may be used by the department or agency for administrative expenses in connection with such assistance.

[(e) MONITORING.—

[(1) COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall monitor the provision of assistance under this title.

[(2) INSPECTOR GENERAL OF USAID.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development shall conduct audits, inspections, and other activities, as appropriate, associated with the expenditure of the funds to carry out this title.

[(B) FUNDING.—Not more than \$1,500,000 of the amount made available to carry out this title for a fiscal year shall be made available to carry out subparagraph (A).

[(f) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—Funds made available to carry out

this title may not be obligated until 15 days after notification of the proposed obligation of the funds has been provided to the congressional committees specified in section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section.

[SEC. 107. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.]

[(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this title \$300,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2002 through 2004, and \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 2005. Amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to the preceding sentence for fiscal year 2002 are in addition to amounts otherwise available for assistance for Afghanistan.

[(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) are—

[(1) authorized to remain available until expended; and

[(2) in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, including, with respect to food assistance under section 104(a)(1), funds available under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the Food for Progress Act of 1985, and section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

[TITLE II—MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN AND CERTAIN OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS]

[SEC. 201. SUPPORT FOR SECURITY DURING TRANSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.]

[(It is the sense of Congress that, during the transition to a broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, fully representative government in Afghanistan, the United States should support—

[(1) the development of a civilian-controlled and centrally-governed standing Afghanistan army that respects human rights and prohibits the use of children as soldiers or combatants;

[(2) the creation and training of a professional civilian police force that respects human rights; and

[(3) a multinational security force in Afghanistan.

[SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.]

[(a) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) To the extent that funds are appropriated in any fiscal year for the purposes of this Act, the President may provide, consistent with existing United States statutes, defense articles, defense services, counter-narcotics, crime control and police training services, and other support (including training) to the Government of Afghanistan.

[(B) To the extent that funds are appropriated in any fiscal year for these purposes, the President may provide, consistent with existing United States statutes, defense articles, defense services, and other support (including training) to eligible foreign countries and eligible international organizations.

[(C) The assistance authorized under subparagraph (B) shall be used for directly supporting the activities described in section 203.

[(2) DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to direct the drawdown of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training for the Government of Afghanistan, eligible foreign countries, and eligible international organizations.

[(3) AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE.—The assistance authorized under paragraphs (1) and (2) and under Public Law 105-338 may include the supply of defense articles, defense services, counter-narcotics, crime control and police training services,

other support, and military education and training that are acquired by contract or otherwise.

[(b) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—The aggregate value (as defined in section 644(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of assistance provided under subsection (a)(2) may not exceed \$300,000,000, provided that such limitation shall be increased by any amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 204(b)(1).

[SEC. 203. ELIGIBLE FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.]

[(a) ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a foreign country or international organization shall be eligible to receive assistance under section 202 if such foreign country or international organization is participating in or directly supporting United States military activities authorized under Public Law 107-40 or is participating in military, peacekeeping, or policing operations in Afghanistan aimed at restoring or maintaining peace and security in that country.

[(2) EXCEPTION.—No country the government of which has been determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)), or section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)) shall be eligible to receive assistance under section 202.

[(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a)(2) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so.

[SEC. 204. REIMBURSEMENT FOR ASSISTANCE.]

[(a) IN GENERAL.—Defense articles, defense services, and military education and training provided under section 202(a)(2) shall be made available without reimbursement to the Department of Defense except to the extent that funds are appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (b)(1).

[(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the applicable appropriation, fund, or account for the value (as defined in section 644(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of defense articles, defense services, or military education and training provided under section 202(a)(2).

[(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended, and are in addition to amounts otherwise available for the purposes described in this title.

[SEC. 205. ELIGIBLE FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.]

[(a) AUTHORITY.—The President may provide assistance under this title to any eligible foreign country or eligible international organization if the President determines that such assistance is important to the national security interest of the United States and notifies the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of such determination at least 15 days in advance of providing such assistance.

[(b) NOTIFICATION.—The report described in subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified and unclassified form and shall include information relating to the type and amount of assistance proposed to be provided and the actions that the proposed recipient of such

assistance has taken or has committed to take.

[SEC. 206. PROMOTING SECURE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN AND OTHER ASSISTANCE IN AFGHANISTAN.]

[(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

[(1) The President has declared his view that the United States should provide significant assistance to Afghanistan so that it never again becomes a haven for terrorism.

[(2) The delivery of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance from the international community is necessary for the safe return of refugees and is critical to the future stability of Afghanistan.

[(3) Enhanced stability in Afghanistan through an improved security environment is critical to the fostering of the Afghan Interim Authority and the traditional Afghan assembly or “Loya Jirga” process, which is intended to lead to a permanent national government in Afghanistan, and also is essential for the participation of women in Afghan society.

[(4) Incidents of violence between armed factions and local and regional commanders, and serious abuses of human rights, including attacks on women and ethnic minorities throughout Afghanistan, create an insecure, volatile, and unsafe environment in parts of Afghanistan, displacing thousands of Afghan civilians from their local communities.

[(5) The violence and lawlessness may jeopardize the “Loya Jirga” process, undermine efforts to build a strong central government, severely impede reconstruction and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and increase the likelihood that parts of Afghanistan will once again become safe havens for al-Qaida, Taliban forces, and drug traffickers.

[(6) The lack of security and lawlessness may also perpetuate the need for United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan and threaten the ability of the United States to meet its military objectives.

[(7) The International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, currently led by Turkey, and composed of forces from other willing countries without the participation of United States Armed Forces, is deployed only in Kabul and currently does not have the mandate or the capacity to provide security to other parts of Afghanistan.

[(8) Due to the ongoing military campaign in Afghanistan, the United States does not contribute troops to the International Security Assistance Force but has provided support to other countries that are doing so.

[(9) The United States is providing political, financial, training, and other assistance to the Afghan Interim Authority as it begins to build a national army and police force to help provide security throughout Afghanistan, but this effort is not meeting the immediate security needs of Afghanistan.

[(10) Because of these immediate security needs, the Afghan Interim Authority, its Chairman, Hamid Karzai, and many Afghan regional leaders have called for the International Security Assistance Force, which has successfully brought stability to Kabul, to be expanded and deployed throughout the country, and this request has been strongly supported by a wide range of international humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, and Refugees International.

[(11)(A) On January 29, 2002, the President stated that “[w]e will help the new Afghan government provide the security that is the foundation of peace”.

[(B) On March 25, 2002, the Secretary of Defense stated, with respect to the reconstruction of Afghanistan, that “the first thing . . . you need for anything else to happen, for

hospitals to happen, for roads to happen, for refugees to come back, for people to be fed and humanitarian workers to move on the country . . . [y]ou’ve got to have security”.

[(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It should be the policy of the United States to support measures to help meet the immediate security needs of Afghanistan in order to promote safe and effective delivery of humanitarian and other assistance throughout Afghanistan, further the rule of law and civil order, and support the formation of a functioning, representative Afghan national government.

[(c) PREPARATION OF STRATEGY.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every six months thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a strategy for meeting the immediate and long-term security needs of Afghanistan in order to promote safe and effective delivery of humanitarian and other assistance throughout Afghanistan, further the rule of law and civil order, and support the formation of a functioning, representative Afghan national government.

[SEC. 207. SUNSET.]

[(The authority of this title shall expire after December 31, 2004.)

[TITLE III—ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN]

[SEC. 301. PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN POPPY CULTIVATION OR ILLICIT NARCOTICS GROWTH, PRODUCTION, OR TRAFFICKING.]

[(No officer or employee of any Federal department or agency who is involved in the provision of assistance under this Act may knowingly encourage or participate in poppy cultivation or illicit narcotics growth, production, or trafficking in Afghanistan. No United States military or civilian aircraft or other United States vehicle that is used with respect to the provision of assistance under this Act may be used to facilitate the distribution of poppies or illicit narcotics in Afghanistan.)

[SEC. 302. REQUIREMENT TO REPORT BY CERTAIN UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.]

[(a) REQUIREMENT.—An officer or employee of any Federal department or agency involved in the provision of assistance under this Act and having knowledge of facts or circumstances that reasonably indicate that any agency or instrumentality of the Government of Afghanistan, or any other individual (including an individual who exercises civil power by force over a limited region) or organization in Afghanistan, that receives assistance under this Act is involved in poppy cultivation or illicit narcotics growth, production, or trafficking shall, notwithstanding any memorandum of understanding or other agreement to the contrary, report such knowledge or facts to the appropriate official.

[(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appropriate official” means the Attorney General, the Inspector General of the Federal department or agency involved, or the head of such department or agency.

[SEC. 303. REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT.]

[(Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall transmit to Congress a written report on the progress of the Government of Afghanistan toward the eradication of poppy cultivation, the disruption of heroin production, and the reduction of the overall supply and demand for illicit

narcotics in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of this Act.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; DEFINITION.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents; definition.

TITLE I—ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN

Sec. 101. Declaration of policy.

Sec. 102. Purposes of assistance.

Sec. 103. Principles of assistance.

Sec. 104. Authorization of assistance.

Sec. 105. Coordination of assistance.

Sec. 106. Administrative provisions.

Sec. 107. Relationship to other authority.

Sec. 108. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN AND CERTAIN OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 201. Support for security during transition in Afghanistan.

Sec. 202. Authorization of assistance.

Sec. 203. Eligible foreign countries and eligible international organizations.

Sec. 204. Reimbursement for assistance.

Sec. 205. Congressional notification requirements.

Sec. 206. Promoting secure delivery of humanitarian and other assistance in Afghanistan.

Sec. 207. Relationship to other authority.

Sec. 208. Sense of Congress regarding expansion of the International Security Assistance Force; authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 209. Sunset.

(c) *DEFINITION.*—In this Act, the term “Government of Afghanistan” includes—

(1) the government of any political subdivision of Afghanistan; and

(2) any agency or instrumentality of the Government of Afghanistan.

TITLE I—ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN

SEC. 101. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

Congress makes the following declarations:

(1) The United States and the international community should support efforts that advance the development of democratic civil authorities and institutions in Afghanistan and the establishment of a new broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, and fully representative government in Afghanistan.

(2) The United States, in particular, should provide its expertise to meet immediate humanitarian and refugee needs, fight the production and flow of illicit narcotics, and aid in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

(3) By promoting peace and security in Afghanistan and preventing a return to conflict, the United States and the international community can help ensure that Afghanistan does not again become a source for international terrorism.

(4) The United States should support the objectives agreed to on December 5, 2001, in Bonn, Germany, regarding the provisional arrangement for Afghanistan as it moves toward the establishment of permanent institutions and, in particular, should work intensively toward ensuring the future neutrality of Afghanistan, establishing the principle that neighboring countries and other countries in the region do not threaten or interfere in one another's sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence, including supporting diplomatic initiatives to support this goal.

(5) The special emergency situation in Afghanistan, which from the perspective of the

American people combines security, humanitarian, political, law enforcement, and development imperatives, requires that the President should receive maximum flexibility in designing, coordinating, and administering efforts with respect to assistance for Afghanistan and that a temporary special program of such assistance should be established for this purpose.

(6) To foster stability and democratization and to effectively eliminate the causes of terrorism, the United States and the international community should also support efforts that advance the development of democratic civil authorities and institutions in the broader Central Asia region.

SEC. 102. PURPOSES OF ASSISTANCE.

The purposes of assistance authorized by this title are—

(1) to help assure the security of the United States and the world by reducing or eliminating the likelihood of violence against United States or allied forces in Afghanistan and to reduce the chance that Afghanistan will again be a source of international terrorism;

(2) to support the continued efforts of the United States and the international community to address the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and among Afghan refugees in neighboring countries;

(3) to fight the production and flow of illicit narcotics, to control the flow of precursor chemicals used in the production of heroin, and to enhance and bolster the capacities of Afghan governmental authorities to control poppy cultivation and related activities;

(4) to help achieve a broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, and fully representative government in Afghanistan that is freely chosen by the people of Afghanistan and that respects the human rights of all Afghans, particularly women, including authorizing assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan with a particular emphasis on meeting the educational, health, and sustenance needs of women and children to better enable their full participation in Afghan society;

(5) to support the Government of Afghanistan in its development of the capacity to facilitate, organize, develop, and implement projects and activities that meet the needs of the Afghan people;

(6) to foster the participation of civil society in the establishment of the new Afghan government in order to achieve a broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, fully representative government freely chosen by the Afghan people, without prejudice to any decisions which may be freely taken by the Afghan people about the precise form in which their government is to be organized in the future;

(7) to support the reconstruction of Afghanistan through, among other things, programs that create jobs, facilitate clearance of landmines, and rebuild the agriculture sector, the health care system, and the educational system of Afghanistan; and

(8) to provide resources to the Ministry for Women's Affairs of Afghanistan to carry out its responsibilities for legal advocacy, education, vocational training, and women's health programs.

SEC. 103. PRINCIPLES OF ASSISTANCE.

The following principles should guide the provision of assistance authorized by this title:

(1) **TERRORISM AND NARCOTICS CONTROL.**—Assistance should be designed to reduce the likelihood of harm to United States and other allied forces in Afghanistan and the region, the likelihood of additional acts of international terrorism emanating from Afghanistan, and the cultivation, production, trafficking, and use of illicit narcotics in Afghanistan.

(2) **ROLE OF WOMEN.**—Assistance should increase the participation of women at the national, regional, and local levels in Afghanistan, wherever feasible, by enhancing the role of women in decisionmaking processes, as well as

by providing support for programs that aim to expand economic and educational opportunities and health programs for women and educational and health programs for girls.

(3) **AFGHAN OWNERSHIP.**—Assistance should build upon Afghan traditions and practices. The strong tradition of community responsibility and self-reliance in Afghanistan should be built upon to increase the capacity of the Afghan people and institutions to participate in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

(4) **STABILITY.**—Assistance should encourage the restoration of security in Afghanistan, including, among other things, the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of combatants, and the establishment of the rule of law, including the establishment of a police force and an effective, independent judiciary.

(5) **COORDINATION.**—Assistance should be part of a larger donor effort for Afghanistan. The magnitude of the devastation—natural and man-made—to institutions and infrastructure make it imperative that there be close coordination and collaboration among donors. The United States should endeavor to assert its leadership to have the efforts of international donors help achieve the purposes established by this title.

SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized to provide assistance for Afghanistan for the following activities:

(1) **URGENT HUMANITARIAN NEEDS.**—To assist in meeting the urgent humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan, including assistance such as—

(A) emergency food, shelter, and medical assistance;

(B) clean drinking water and sanitation;

(C) preventative health care, including childhood vaccination, therapeutic feeding, maternal child health services, and infectious diseases surveillance and treatment;

(D) family tracing and reunification services; and

(E) clearance of landmines.

(2) **REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS.**—To assist refugees and internally displaced persons as they return to their home communities in Afghanistan and to support their reintegration into those communities, including assistance such as—

(A) assistance identified in paragraph (1);

(B) assistance to communities, including those in neighboring countries, that have taken in large numbers of refugees in order to rehabilitate or expand social, health, and educational services that may have suffered as a result of the influx of large numbers of refugees;

(C) assistance to international organizations and host governments in maintaining security by screening refugees to ensure the exclusion of armed combatants, members of foreign terrorist organizations, and other individuals not eligible for economic assistance from the United States; and

(D) assistance for voluntary refugee repatriation and reintegration inside Afghanistan and continued assistance to those refugees who are unable or unwilling to return, and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons, including those persons who need assistance to return to their homes, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations charged with providing such assistance.

(3) **COUNTERNARCOTICS EFFORTS.**—(A) To assist in the eradication of poppy cultivation, the disruption of heroin production, and the reduction of the overall supply and demand for illicit narcotics in Afghanistan and the region, with particular emphasis on assistance to—

(i) eradicate opium poppy, establish crop substitution programs, purchase nonopium products from farmers in opium-growing areas, quick-im-

pact public works programs to divert labor from narcotics production, develop projects directed specifically at narcotics production, processing, or trafficking areas to provide incentives to cooperation in narcotics suppression activities, and related programs;

(ii) establish or provide assistance to one or more entities within the Government of Afghanistan, including the Afghan State High Commission for Drug Control, and to provide training and equipment for the entities, to help enforce counternarcotics laws in Afghanistan and limit illicit narcotics growth, production, and trafficking in Afghanistan;

(iii) train and provide equipment for customs, police, and other border control entities in Afghanistan and the region relating to illicit narcotics interdiction and relating to precursor chemical controls and interdiction to help disrupt heroin production in Afghanistan and the region;

(iv) continue the annual opium crop survey and strategic studies on opium crop planting and farming in Afghanistan; and

(v) reduce demand for illicit narcotics among the people of Afghanistan, including refugees returning to Afghanistan.

(B) For each of the fiscal years 2002 through 2005, \$15,000,000 of the amount made available to carry out this title is authorized to be made available for a contribution to the United Nations Drug Control Program for the purpose of carrying out activities described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A). Amounts made available under the preceding sentence are in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

(4) **REESTABLISHMENT OF FOOD SECURITY, REHABILITATION OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR, IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH CONDITIONS, AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE.**—To assist in expanding access to markets in Afghanistan, to increase the availability of food in markets in Afghanistan, to rehabilitate the agriculture sector in Afghanistan by creating jobs for former combatants, returning refugees, and internally displaced persons, to improve health conditions, and assist in the rebuilding of basic infrastructure in Afghanistan, including assistance such as—

(A) rehabilitation of the agricultural infrastructure, including irrigation systems and rural roads;

(B) extension of credit;

(C) provision of critical agricultural inputs, such as seeds, tools, and fertilizer, and strengthening of seed multiplication, certification, and distribution systems;

(D) improvement in the quantity and quality of water available through, among other things, rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems and the development of local capacity to manage irrigation systems;

(E) livestock rehabilitation through market development and other mechanisms to distribute stocks to replace those stocks lost as a result of conflict or drought;

(F) mine awareness and demining programs and programs to assist mine victims, war orphans, and widows;

(G) programs relating to infant and young child feeding, immunizations, vitamin A supplementation, and prevention and treatment of diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections;

(H) programs to improve maternal and child health and reduce maternal and child mortality;

(I) programs to improve hygienic and sanitation practices and for the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and malaria;

(J) programs to reconstitute the delivery of health care, including the reconstruction of health clinics or other basic health infrastructure, with particular emphasis on health care for children who are orphans;

(K) programs for housing, rebuilding urban infrastructure, and supporting basic urban services; and

(L) disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of armed combatants into society, particularly child soldiers.

(5) REESTABLISHMENT OF AFGHANISTAN AS A VIABLE NATION-STATE.—(A) To assist in the development of the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to meet the needs of the people of Afghanistan through, among other things, support for the development and expansion of democratic and market-based institutions, including assistance such as—

(i) support for international organizations that provide civil advisers to the Government of Afghanistan;

(ii) support for an educated citizenry through improved access to basic education, with particular emphasis on basic education for children who are orphans, with particular emphasis on basic education for children;

(iii) programs to enable the Government of Afghanistan to recruit and train teachers, with special focus on the recruitment and training of female teachers;

(iv) programs to enable the Government of Afghanistan to develop school curriculum that incorporates relevant information such as landmine awareness, food security and agricultural education, human rights awareness, and civic education;

(v) support for the activities of the Government of Afghanistan to draft a new constitution, other legal frameworks, and other initiatives to promote the rule of law in Afghanistan;

(vi) support to increase the transparency, accountability, and participatory nature of governmental institutions, including programs designed to combat corruption and other programs for the promotion of good governance;

(vii) support for an independent media;

(viii) programs that support the expanded participation of women and members of all ethnic groups in government at national, regional, and local levels;

(ix) programs to strengthen civil society organizations that promote human rights and support human rights monitoring;

(x) support for national, regional, and local elections and political party development;

(xi) support for the effective administration of justice at the national, regional, and local levels, including the establishment of a responsible and community-based police force;

(xii) support for establishment of a central bank and central budgeting authority; and

(xiii) assistance in identifying and surveying key road and rail routes essential for economic renewal in Afghanistan and the region, support in reconstructing those routes, and support for the establishment of a customs service and training for customs officers.

(B) For each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2005, not less than \$10,000,000 of the amount made available to carry out this title should be made available for the purposes of carrying out a traditional Afghan assembly or “Loya Jirga” and for support for national, regional, and local elections and political party development under subparagraph (A)(x).

(6) MARKET ECONOMY.—To support the establishment of a market economy, the establishment of private financial institutions, the adoption of policies to promote foreign direct investment, the development of a basic telecommunication infrastructure, and the development of trade and other commercial links with countries in the region and with the United States, including policies to—

(A) encourage the return of Afghanistan citizens or nationals living abroad who have marketable and business-related skills;

(B) establish financial institutions, including credit unions, cooperatives, and other entities providing microenterprise credits and other income-generation programs for the poor, with particular emphasis on women;

(C) facilitate expanded trade with countries in the region;

(D) promote and foster respect for basic workers’ rights and protections against exploitation of child labor; and

(E) provide financing programs for the reconstruction of Kabul and other major cities in Afghanistan.

(7) ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN AND GIRLS.—

(A) ASSISTANCE OBJECTIVES.—To assist women and girls in Afghanistan in the areas of political and human rights, health care, education, training, security, and shelter, with particular emphasis on assistance—

(i) to support construction of, provide equipment and medical supplies to, and otherwise facilitate the establishment and rehabilitation of, health care facilities in order to improve the health care of women, children, and infants;

(ii) to expand immunization programs for women and children;

(iii) to establish, maintain, and expand primary and secondary schools for girls that include mathematics, science, and languages in their primary curriculum;

(iv) to develop and expand technical and vocational training programs and income-generation projects for women;

(v) to provide special educational opportunities for girls whose schooling was ended by the Taliban, and to support the ability of women to have access to higher education;

(vi) to develop and implement programs to protect women and girls against sexual and physical abuse, abduction, trafficking, exploitation, and sex discrimination in the delivery of humanitarian supplies and services;

(vii) to provide emergency shelters for women and girls who face danger from violence;

(viii) to direct humanitarian assistance to widows, who make up a very large and needy population in war-torn Afghanistan;

(ix) to support the work of women-led and local nongovernmental organizations with demonstrated experience in delivering services to Afghan women and children;

(x) to disseminate information throughout Afghanistan on the rights of women and on international standards of human rights;

(xi) to provide women’s rights and human rights training for military, police, and legal personnel; and

(xii) to support the National Human Rights Commission in programs to promote women’s rights and human rights and in the investigation and monitoring of women’s rights and human rights abuses.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—For each of the fiscal years 2002 through 2005—

(i) \$15,000,000 of the total amount made available for such fiscal year to carry out this title is authorized to be made available to the Afghan Ministry of Women’s Affairs; and

(ii) \$5,000,000 of the total amount made available for such fiscal year to carry out this title is authorized to be made available to the National Human Rights Commission of Afghanistan.

(C) RELATION TO OTHER AVAILABLE FUNDS.—Amounts made available under subparagraph (B) are in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

(b) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available to carry out this title (except amounts made available for assistance under paragraphs (1) through (3) and subparagraphs (F) through (I) of paragraph (4) of subsection (a)) may be provided only if the President first determines and certifies to Congress with respect to the fiscal year involved that progress is being made toward adopting a constitution and establishing a democratically elected government for Afghanistan.

(2) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the President first determines and certifies to Congress that it is important to the national interest of the United States to do so.

(B) CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATION.—A certification transmitted to Congress under subparagraph (A) shall include a written explanation of the basis for the determination of the President to waive the application of paragraph (1).

(c) ENTERPRISE FUND.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to funds otherwise available for such purpose, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President for an enterprise fund for Afghanistan \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, and \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2005. The provisions contained in section 201 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (excluding the authorizations of appropriations provided in subsection (b) of that section) shall apply with respect to such enterprise fund and to funds made available to such enterprise fund under this subsection.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 105. COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is strongly urged to designate, within the Department of State, a coordinator who shall be responsible for—

(1) designing an overall strategy to advance United States interests in Afghanistan;

(2) ensuring program and policy coordination among agencies of the United States Government in carrying out the policies set forth in this title;

(3) pursuing coordination with other countries and international organizations with respect to assistance to Afghanistan;

(4) ensuring that United States assistance programs for Afghanistan are consistent with this title;

(5) ensuring proper management, implementation, and oversight by agencies responsible for assistance programs for Afghanistan; and

(6) resolving policy and program disputes among United States Government agencies with respect to United States assistance for Afghanistan.

(b) RANK AND STATUS OF THE COORDINATOR.—The coordinator designated under subsection (a) shall have the rank and status of ambassador.

SEC. 106. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) APPLICABLE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.—Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this title, the administrative authorities under chapters 1 and 2 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply to the provision of assistance under this title to the same extent and in the same manner as such authorities apply to the provision of economic assistance under part I of such Act.

(b) USE OF THE EXPERTISE OF AFGHAN-AMERICANS.—In providing assistance authorized by this title, the President should—

(1) maximize the use, to the extent feasible, of the services of Afghan-Americans who have expertise in the areas for which assistance is authorized by this title; and

(2) in the awarding of contracts and grants to implement activities authorized under this title, encourage the participation of such Afghan-Americans (including organizations employing a significant number of such Afghan-Americans).

(c) DONATIONS OF MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT; USE OF LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—In providing assistance authorized by this title, the President, to the maximum extent practicable, should—

(1) encourage the donation of appropriate excess or obsolete manufacturing and related equipment by United States businesses (including small businesses) for the reconstruction of Afghanistan; and

(2) utilize research conducted by United States land grant colleges and universities and the technical expertise of professionals within those institutions, particularly in the areas of agriculture and rural development.

(d) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Amounts made available to carry out this title may be made available to a Federal department or agency for administrative expenses incurred by the department or agency in connection with the providing of assistance under this title.

(e) MONITORING.—

(1) COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall monitor the provision of assistance under this title.

(2) INSPECTOR GENERAL OF USAID.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development shall conduct audits, inspections, and other activities, as appropriate, associated with the expenditure of the funds to carry out this title.

(B) FUNDING.—Not more than \$1,500,000 of the amount made available to carry out this title for a fiscal year shall be made available to carry out subparagraph (A).

(f) PRIORITY FOR DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.—To the maximum extent practicable, assistance authorized under this title should be provided directly to the Government of Afghanistan (including any appropriate ministry thereof).

SEC. 107. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AUTHORITY.

The authority to provide assistance under this title is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to the Government of Afghanistan.

SEC. 108. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this title (other than section 104(c)) \$500,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) are—

(1) authorized to remain available until expended; and

(2) in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, including, with respect to food assistance under section 104(a)(1), funds available under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the Food for Progress Act of 1985, and section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

TITLE II—MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN AND CERTAIN OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 201. SUPPORT FOR SECURITY DURING TRANSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that, during the transition to a broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, fully representative government in Afghanistan, the United States should support—

(1) the development of a civilian-controlled and centrally-governed standing Afghan army that respects human rights and prohibits the use of children as soldiers or combatants;

(2) the creation and training of a professional civilian police force that respects human rights; and

(3) a multinational security force in Afghanistan.

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to exercise his authorities under section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318) to direct the drawdown of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training—

(A) for the Government of Afghanistan, in accordance with this section; and

(B) for eligible foreign countries, and eligible international organizations, in accordance with this section and sections 203 and 205.

(2) AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE.—The assistance authorized under paragraph (1) may include the supply of defense articles, defense services, counter-narcotics, crime control and police training services, other support, and military education and training that are acquired by contract or otherwise.

(b) AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE.—The aggregate value (as defined in section 644(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of assistance pro-

vided under subsection (a) may not exceed \$300,000,000, except that such limitation shall be increased by any amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 204(b)(1).

SEC. 203. ELIGIBLE FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND ELIGIBLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a foreign country or international organization shall be eligible to receive assistance under section 202 if—

(A) such country or organization is participating in military, peacekeeping, or policing operations in Afghanistan aimed at restoring or maintaining peace and security in that country; and

(B) such assistance is provided specifically for such operations in Afghanistan.

(2) EXCEPTION.—No country the government of which has been determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)), or section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)) shall be eligible to receive assistance under section 202.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a)(2) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so.

SEC. 204. REIMBURSEMENT FOR ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Defense articles, defense services, and military education and training provided under section 202(a)(2) shall be made available without reimbursement to the Department of Defense except to the extent that funds are appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (b)(1).

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the applicable appropriation, fund, or account for the value (as defined in section 644(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of defense articles, defense services, or military education and training provided under section 202(a)(2).

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended, and are in addition to amounts otherwise available for the purposes described in this title.

SEC. 205. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The President may provide assistance under this title to any eligible foreign country or eligible international organization if the President determines that such assistance is important to the national security interest of the United States and notifies the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of such determination at least 15 days in advance of providing such assistance.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—The report described in subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified and unclassified form and shall include information relating to the type and amount of assistance proposed to be provided and the actions that the proposed recipient of such assistance has taken or has committed to take.

SEC. 206. PROMOTING SECURE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN AND OTHER ASSISTANCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The President has declared his view that the United States should provide significant assistance to Afghanistan so that it never again becomes a haven for terrorism.

(2) The delivery of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance from the international com-

munity is necessary for the safe return of refugees and is critical to the future stability of Afghanistan.

(3) Enhanced stability in Afghanistan through an improved security environment is critical to the fostering of the Afghan Interim Authority and the traditional Afghan assembly or “Loya Jirga” process, which is intended to lead to a permanent national government in Afghanistan, and also is essential for the participation of women in Afghan society.

(4) Incidents of violence between armed factions and local and regional commanders, and serious abuses of human rights, including attacks on women and ethnic minorities throughout Afghanistan, create an insecure, volatile, and unsafe environment in parts of Afghanistan, displacing thousands of Afghan civilians from their local communities.

(5) The violence and lawlessness may jeopardize the “Loya Jirga” process, undermine efforts to build a strong central government, severely impede reconstruction and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and increase the likelihood that parts of Afghanistan will once again become safe havens for al-Qaida, Taliban forces, and drug traffickers.

(6) The lack of security and lawlessness may also perpetuate the need for United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan and threaten the ability of the United States to meet its military objectives.

(7) The International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, currently led by Turkey, and composed of forces from other willing countries without the participation of United States Armed Forces, is deployed only in Kabul and currently does not have the mandate or the capacity to provide security to other parts of Afghanistan.

(8) Due to the ongoing military campaign in Afghanistan, the United States does not contribute troops to the International Security Assistance Force but has provided support to other countries that are doing so.

(9) The United States is providing political, financial, training, and other assistance to the Afghan Interim Authority as it begins to build a national army and police force to help provide security throughout Afghanistan, but this effort is not meeting the immediate security needs of Afghanistan.

(10) Because of these immediate security needs, the Afghan Interim Authority, its Chairman, Hamid Karzai, and many Afghan regional leaders have called for the International Security Assistance Force, which has successfully brought stability to Kabul, to be expanded and deployed throughout the country, and this request has been strongly supported by a wide range of international humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, and Refugees International.

(11)(A) On January 29, 2002, the President stated that “[w]e will help the new Afghan government provide the security that is the foundation of peace”.

(B) On March 25, 2002, the Secretary of Defense stated, with respect to the reconstruction of Afghanistan, that “the first thing . . . you need for anything else to happen, for hospitals to happen, for roads to happen, for refugees to come back, for people to be fed and humanitarian workers to move on the country . . . [y]ou’ve got to have security”.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It should be the policy of the United States to support measures to help meet the immediate security needs of Afghanistan in order to promote safe and effective delivery of humanitarian and other assistance throughout Afghanistan, further the rule of law and civil order, and support the formation of a functioning, representative Afghan national government.

(c) PREPARATION OF STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every

six months thereafter through January 1, 2006, the President shall provide the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate with—

(A) a strategy for meeting the immediate and long-term security needs of Afghanistan in order to promote safe and effective delivery of humanitarian and other assistance throughout Afghanistan, further the rule of law and civil order, and support the formation of a functioning, representative Afghan national government; and

(B) a description of the progress of the Government of Afghanistan toward the eradication of poppy cultivation, the disruption of heroin production, and the reduction of the overall supply and demand for illicit narcotics in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) **FORM OF INFORMATION.**—The initial provision of information under paragraph (1) shall be made by transmittal of a written report. Thereafter, the information required under paragraph (1) may be provided in a written report or in an oral briefing.

SEC. 207. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AUTHORITY.

(a) **ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.**—The authority to provide assistance under this title is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to the Government of Afghanistan.

(b) **LAWS RESTRICTING AUTHORITY.**—Assistance under this title to the Government of Afghanistan may be provided notwithstanding any other provision of law.

SEC. 208. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EXPANSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—Congress urges the President, in order to fulfill the objective of establishing security in Afghanistan, to use the full diplomatic influence of the United States to expand the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) beyond Kabul, Afghanistan by—

(1) sponsoring in the United Nations Security Council a resolution authorizing such an expansion of that force;

(2) enlisting the European and other allies of the United States to provide forces for an expanded International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan; and

(3) providing such financial and military assistance, including personnel, as the President considers necessary to achieve the expansion of the International Security Assistance Force.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the President \$500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004 to provide the assistance described in subsection (a)(3).

SEC. 209. SUNSET.

The authority of this title shall expire after September 30, 2005.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Hagel-Biden-Helms amendment at the desk be agreed to; the committee substitute amendment, as amended, be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4956) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2712), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND FASTING

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 155, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 155) affirming the importance of a national day of prayer and fasting, and expressing the sense of Congress that November 27, 2002, should be designated as a national day of prayer and fasting.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and the preamble be agreed to; the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 155) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 155

Whereas the President has sought the support of the international community in responding to the threat of terrorism, violent extremist organizations, and states that permit or host organizations that are opposed to democratic ideals;

Whereas a united stance against terrorism and terrorist regimes will likely lead to an increased threat to the armed forces and law enforcement personnel of those states that oppose these regimes of terror and that take an active role in rooting out these enemy forces;

Whereas Congress has aided and supported a united response to acts of terrorism and violence inflicted upon the United States, our allies, and peaceful individuals all over the world;

Whereas President Abraham Lincoln, at the outbreak of the Civil War, proclaimed that the last Thursday in September 1861 should be designated as a day of humility, prayer, and fasting for all people of the Nation;

Whereas it is appropriate and fitting to seek guidance, direction, and focus from God in times of conflict and in periods of turmoil;

Whereas it is through prayer, self-reflection, and fasting that we can better examine those elements of our lives that can benefit from God's wisdom and love;

Whereas prayer to God and the admission of human limitations and frailties begins the process of becoming both stronger and closer to God;

Whereas becoming closer to God helps provide direction, purpose, and conviction in those daily actions and decisions we must take;

Whereas our Nation, tested by civil war, military conflicts, and world wars, has always benefited from the grace and benevolence bestowed by God; and

Whereas dangers and threats to our Nation persist and in this time of peril, it is appropriate that the people of the United States, leaders and citizens alike, seek guidance, strength, and resolve through prayer and fasting: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) November 27, 2002, should be designated as a day for humility, prayer, and fasting for all people of the United States; and

(2) all people of the United States should—
(A) observe this day as a day of prayer and fasting;

(B) seek guidance from God to achieve greater understanding of our own failings;

(C) learn how we can do better in our everyday activities; and

(D) gain resolve in how to confront those challenges which we must confront.

CLARIFYING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBILITY IN THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 756, S. 2934.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2934) to amend title 36, United States Code, to clarify the requirements for the eligibility in the American Legion.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD as if read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2934) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

AMENDING TITLE 36 U.S. CODE TO CLARIFY THE REQUIREMENT FOR ELIGIBILITY IN THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 758, H.R. 3988.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3988) to amend title 36, United States Code, to clarify the requirement for eligibility in the American Legion.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.