

Wilson (SC)	Woolsey	Wynn
Wolf	Wu	Young (AK)

NAYS—18

Abercrombie	McCollum	Otter
Filner	McDermott	Paul
Grijalva	Miller, George	Rahall
Kucinich	Moran (VA)	Stark
Lee	Oberstar	Turner (TX)
Lofgren	Obey	Waters

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—4

Becerra	Sabo
Israel	Watt

NOT VOTING—11

Carson (IN)	Hoeffel	Majette
Collins	Holden	Thompson (MS)
Deutsch	Isakson	Young (FL)
Greenwood	Jones (NC)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1203

Mr. OBEY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON H.R. 4837, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

Mr. KNOLLENBERG, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-607) on the bill (H.R. 4837) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4818 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 715 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4818.

The Chair designates the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and requests the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) to assume the chair temporarily.

□ 1203

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, with Mr. TERRY (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

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

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

I am pleased to present to the House today the funding recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs. The bill provides important funding for programs designed to support the global war on terrorism, the battle against HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and to support the national interests of the United States. In the wake of September 11, 2001, such funding for our critical friends and allies is more important than ever.

The committee recommends a total of \$19,385,645,000 in new discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2005. This represents a reduction of \$1.932 billion from the President's budget request. On the other hand, the bill before us is \$1.905 billion above the fiscal year 2004 enacted level when we exclude the supplemental appropriations. If supplemental appropriations are included, the recommendation represents a decrease of \$19.287 billion over the 2004 level.

Having gotten those numbers out of the way, let me just say it is important that we know that this bill was developed in a bipartisan way, and I want to pay special tribute and give credit to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), my ranking minority member, for the fine work that she has done on this bill and for engaging in a process that resulted in basic agreement on the components of this package, even if funding compromises happen to be found on both sides. Mr. Chairman, I believe this is the way the House of Representatives ought to work, and I think the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and I have worked in a bipartisan fashion.

In preparing this legislation, we have three overriding priorities: first, sup-

porting our allies on the war on terrorism; second, responding to the global HIV/AIDS pandemic; and, third, supporting innovative approaches to foreign assistance through the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Let me summarize how this recommendation responds to those challenges. First, the President's budget request included important military assistance and counternarcotics increases for our allies in the global war on terrorism. That includes an increase of \$350 million to equip the new Afghan National Army; an increase of \$90 million for law enforcement and counternarcotics programs in Afghanistan; a new base program of \$300 million for military assistance for Pakistan as they assist us in hunting terrorists along the Afghan border; an increase of \$46 million for a total of \$66 million for Poland, a major ally in Operation Iraqi Freedom; and an increase of \$73 million, for a total of \$2.22 billion for the State of Israel, which is our closest ally in the Middle East.

The committee recommendation includes full funding for these increases both through new budget authority and, in the case of Pakistan, use of \$150 million of transfer authority.

The second priority in the President's budget request is one that we also met with an increase of \$593 million to combat HIV/AIDS and related diseases, for a total of \$2.2 billion. The committee recommendation fully meets that funding level. It includes a grant of \$400 million for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, subject to conditions that improve the fund's accountability and efficiency. Together with the money that we expect that the House Labor Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Subcommittee will include, that will mean over \$2.8 billion will be available for HIV/AIDS programs around the world in fiscal year 2005.

The Global AIDS Initiative is making treatment and care available to a record number of people affected by the disease. In 2003, only 50,000 people in the developing world had access to the drugs that dramatically reduced the impact of AIDS and extend life for years. By next summer, 200,000 people will have access to these drugs; and over the next several years, millions of infected people will be treated through the use of the Nevirapine for pregnant women.

The third priority, of course, in the President's budget was a request for a \$1.5 billion increase for the Millennium Challenge Corporation, for a total of \$2.5 billion. Mr. Chairman, given our allocation, we could not recommend full funding for this initiative, important though it is and though I am very personally committed to it. However, to demonstrate our commitment to this important foreign assistance reform effort and to respond positively to

the President's proposal, the recommendation does include \$1.250 billion for the Millennium Challenge Corporation. That is an increase of \$256 million over last year.

As chairman, I have made the MCC a priority in this bill. I believe in the President's vision of a new form of development assistance where a country's commitment to fighting corruption, its commitment to reform, and its commitment to investing in its people is complemented by an assistance package from the United States, negotiated by the country in the form of a signed compact. We included the authorization that created the MCC in last year's appropriation bill, and the President can continue to count on me as a strong supporter.

In preparing this bill, we were also faced with decreases in some areas of the budget, including some key non-HIV/AIDS health programs, and in the development assistance account. We have restored those reductions and, in the case of development assistance, added funds for basic education. I believe our development assistance program is a key component of our national security strategy, and it is critical to a positive U.S. image in foreign countries.

Including funding for HIV/AIDS, this bill makes available \$3.079 billion for health programs overall, and that is an increase of \$600 million over last year's House-passed bill. Of this total, over \$332 million will be made available to fight TB and malaria. These funds help to continue the global fight against malaria, which kills one person every 30 seconds, most of them African children. USAID implements a comprehensive approach against this disease supporting the purchase and distribution of malaria medicines, a search for a vaccine, and strong prevention efforts.

Basic education has become a signature issue for the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY); so I will let her describe the details of our recommendation in that regard. Suffice it to say that I fully support her efforts to provide more educational opportunities to the impoverished youth of the world, especially women and children. This bill recommends \$400 million for basic education activities. That is an increase from \$326 million in fiscal year 2004. Report language accompanying the bill requires the Secretary of State to articulate an interagency strategy on the use of those funds so that we have a coherent, coordinated effort that can produce meaningful results in reducing illiteracy.

The bill also supports USAID's work to support microenterprise lending. Report language accompanying the bill references the fiscal year 2004 authorization ceiling of \$200 million as the program level the committee expects in fiscal year 2005. It is also important that USAID continue to use the traditional providers of microenterprise lending and not rely excessively on contractors for implementing this program.

We continue an emphasis in our bill on helping developing countries build their capacity to participate in the international trading system. We have \$517 million in the bill for trade capacity building, and that is the same amount as the House passed version last year.

Fiscal year 2005 is the final year of the President's Water for the Poor Initiative, announced in August, 2002, in Johannesburg, South Africa. In all likelihood, we will exceed the 3-year goal of spending \$970 million on water projects. Report language urges the President to direct \$50 million to water programs in Africa with \$9 million targeted to programs in East Africa.

The committee continues its strong support for women's programs, provides that not less than \$15 million in development assistance shall be made available to improve women's leadership capacity in recipient countries. This is an increase from the \$11 million that we provided last year. In addition, from our Afghanistan assistance program, we set a goal of \$60 million in fiscal year 2005 for programs for women and girls.

The committee recommendation also responds to emerging needs, such as the provision of an additional \$50 million for assistance for Haiti. Following up on my amendment to the Defense appropriation bill that included \$95 million in supplemental assistance for the victims of the violence in the Darfur region of Sudan, we recommend \$311 million in this bill for humanitarian assistance for Sudan and for the refugees affected by that conflict.

Although there are no funds for Iraq in this bill, we continue our oversight responsibilities by mandating the continuation of an independent inspector general to audit the Iraq Reconstruction program. Without new authority, the inspector general will go out of business on December 28 of this year, 6 months after the Coalition Provisional Authority was disbanded. Section 573 of the bill provides for continued operations of the CPA Inspector General's Office operating under the supervision of the Secretary of State and providing that the \$75 million previously appropriated for the IG is to be made available only to the IG for his continued audit and investigative work in Iraq.

We also provide the administration the authority they need to reduce Iraq's debt to our government so that the United States can negotiate an international debt reduction for Iraq. The sooner Iraq has financial stability, the sooner the government of Iraq can fund its own security and reconstruction needs. No new funds are provided for this purpose. Any funding for debt relief will come from previously appropriated funds.

The bill fully funds the President's request for export finance agencies to promote U.S. investment overseas and create jobs in United States export sectors. The bill provides \$317 million for those agencies, which include the Ex-

port-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Trade and Development Agency. About \$311 million of that \$317 million is offset by collections.

Mr. Chairman, the United States leads the international fight against coca and poppy cultivation overseas. The narcotics industry has become a source of funding for terrorists, as well as, of course, a source of drugs worldwide. As part of the war on terror, the committee fully funds the President's request for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative at a level of \$731 million for antinarcotics, interdiction, for development programs, and rule-of-law and institution-building programs in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador.

□ 1215

Under the general anti-narcotics account, the bill fully funds anti-narcotics and law enforcement programs in Afghanistan at a level of \$90 million, in Mexico at \$40 million, and supports an existing program in Pakistan at \$32 million.

To support continuing United States leadership in the world for humanitarian responses to refugee crises, we include \$776 million for refugee programs, and that is \$26 million more than the President requested.

We have \$19 million, \$1.5 million more than the request, for the Department of Treasury, to provide technical advisors to developing countries throughout the world.

The committee includes full funding of \$20 million for the President's request for debt relief for countries who qualify under the Tropical Forestry Conservation Act and \$75 million for multilateral debt relief for the poorest nations that receive assistance from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, or the HIPC, trust fund.

The committee supports contributions to the Multilateral Development Bank and includes \$1.3 billion for such contributions. While the committee was not able to fund the World Bank incentive fund or all the arrears requested by the budget because of the budgetary restraints I mentioned earlier, we have provided full funding of the regularly scheduled contributions to these banks.

Finally, the committee has provided \$323 million for voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs, a level \$19 million more than the request. It includes \$125 million to the United Nations Children's Fund, or UNICEF, an increase of \$5 million for this important organization.

We also have \$107 million for the United Nations Development Program, or UNDP, and \$7 million for the Fund for Victims of Torture. A total of \$25 million is available through the United Nations Population Fund, or UNFPA, under the same "Kemp-Kasten" restrictions as exist in current law.

We have had to reduce this bill by \$1.9 billion from the President's request, as I mentioned, Mr. Chairman.

Therefore, we did not or could not provide funding for a number of new and expanded initiatives requested by the President or brought to the committee's attention by committee members, other Members of Congress and outside groups.

The major reductions to the President's budget include, as I have already mentioned, a cut of \$1.25 billion to the request for the Millennium Challenge Corporation; a reduction of \$224 million for the World Bank Group, including the International Development Association; and a cut of \$95 million in debt relief. There are other reductions to the President's request, but we tried to retain the base funding for most of the programs.

I believe this balanced bill provides important support for our most critical national security needs, while substantially increasing funding to respond to the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. It enhances our support for overseas development assistance and humanitarian assistance. It meets the high priorities of the President in these areas and accommodates congressional concerns as well.

As I have said, this bill was developed in a very bipartisan manner and should have broad support in the House. I urge a yes vote on this bill.

Before I yield the floor, I want to call the attention of the House to two matters that were inadvertently left out of the committee report. One matter involves the Surgical Implant Generation

Network, based in Richland, Washington, which is the only organization in the world that provides, free of charge, an ongoing supply of training and orthopedic materials to surgeons in developing countries who repair fractures of the very poor.

The second matter involves the Vishnevskaya Rostropovich Foundation, a charitable organization based in Washington, D.C., that conducts a mass children's vaccination initiative in the Russian Federation.

I would urge the United States Agency for International Development to give strong consideration to funding proposals for these funding organizations.

Mr. Chairman, I include the following charts for the RECORD.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS- 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE					
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES					
Subsidy appropriation.....	---	125,700	125,700	+125,700	---
Administrative expenses.....	72,465	73,200	73,200	+735	---
Inspector General.....	---	1,140	---	---	-1,140
Negative subsidy.....	-34,000	-33,000	-33,000	+1,000	---
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States..	38,465	167,040	165,900	+127,435	-1,140
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION					
Noncredit account:					
Administrative expenses.....	41,141	42,885	42,885	+1,744	---
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections...	-272,000	-278,000	-278,000	-6,000	---
Subsidy appropriation.....	23,858	24,000	24,000	+142	---
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation..	-207,001	-211,115	-211,115	-4,114	---
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Trade and development agency.....	49,705	50,000	51,500	+1,795	+1,500
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	-118,831	5,925	6,285	+125,116	+360
TITLE II - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
United States Agency for International Development					
Child survival and health programs fund.....	1,824,174	1,420,000	1,648,500	-175,674	+228,500
(Transfer out).....	(-6,000)	---	(-6,000)	---	(-6,000)
Development assistance.....	1,376,829	1,329,000	1,429,000	+52,171	+100,000
(Transfer out).....	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	---	---
International disaster assistance.....	253,993	385,500	355,500	+101,507	-30,000
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106).....	110,000	---	---	-110,000	---
(By transfer) (P.L. 108-106).....	(110,000)	---	---	(-110,000)	---
Subtotal, Disaster assistance.....	363,993	385,500	355,500	-8,493	-30,000
Transition Initiatives.....	54,676	62,800	47,500	-7,176	-15,300
Development Credit Authority:					
(By transfer).....	(21,000)	(21,000)	(21,000)	---	---
Administrative expenses.....	7,953	8,000	8,000	+47	---
Subtotal, Development assistance.....	3,627,625	3,205,300	3,488,500	-139,125	+283,200
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	43,859	42,500	42,500	-1,359	---
Operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for International Development.....	600,536	623,400	618,000	+17,464	-5,400
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106).....	40,000	---	---	-40,000	---
(By transfer).....	(6,000)	---	(6,000)	---	(+6,000)
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106) (Transfer to U.S. AID Office of Inspector General).....	(-1,900)	---	---	(+1,900)	---
Subtotal, USAID.....	640,536	623,400	618,000	-22,536	-5,400

FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS- 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Capital Investment Fund.....	81,715	64,800	64,800	-16,915	---
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106).....	16,600	---	---	-16,600	---
Subtotal, Capital investment fund.....	98,315	64,800	64,800	-33,515	---
Operating expenses of the U.S. Agency for Inter- national Development Office of Inspector General....	34,794	35,000	35,000	+206	---
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106)(By transfer)	(1,900)	---	---	(-1,900)	---
Subtotal, Operating expenses.....	34,794	35,000	35,000	+206	---
Total, USAID.....	4,445,129	3,971,000	4,248,800	-196,329	+277,800
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance					
Economic support fund:					
Israel.....	477,168	360,000	360,000	-117,168	---
Egypt.....	571,608	535,000	535,000	-36,608	---
Other.....	1,071,143	1,616,500	1,555,000	+483,857	-61,500
Economic support fund (P.L. 108-106).....	872,000	---	---	-872,000	---
(By transfer emergency).....	(100,000)	---	---	(-100,000)	---
(By transfer).....	---	---	(-150,000)	(-150,000)	(-150,000)
Subtotal, Economic support fund.....	2,991,919	2,511,500	2,450,000	-541,919	-61,500
International Fund for Ireland.....	18,391	8,500	18,500	+109	+10,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States...	442,375	410,000	375,000	-67,375	-35,000
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union.....	584,531	550,000	550,000	-34,531	---
US emergency fund for complex international crises....	---	100,000	---	---	-100,000
Iraq relief and reconstruction fund (P.L. 108-106)....	18,649,000	---	---	-18,649,000	---
(Transfer out) (P.L. 108-106).....	(-210,000)	---	---	(+210,000)	---
Debt relief (P.L. 108-106).....	---	---	---	---	---
CPA operating expenses (P.L. 108-106).....	983,000	---	---	-983,000	---
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance.....	23,669,216	3,580,000	3,393,500	-20,275,716	-186,500
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Inter-American Foundation					
Appropriation.....	16,238	15,185	16,238	---	+1,053
African Development Foundation					
Appropriation.....	18,579	17,000	18,579	---	+1,579
Peace Corps					
Appropriation.....	308,171	401,000	330,000	+21,829	-71,000
(By transfer).....	(15,000)	---	---	(-15,000)	---
Millenium Challenge Corporation					
Appropriation.....	994,100	2,500,000	1,250,000	+255,900	-1,250,000
Department of State					
Global HIV/AIDS initiative.....	488,103	1,450,000	1,260,000	+771,897	-190,000
(Transfer out).....	(-15,000)	---	---	(+15,000)	---
International narcotics control and law enforcement...	240,274	358,820	328,820	+88,546	-30,000
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106).....	170,000	---	---	-170,000	---
Subtotal, Narcotics control.....	410,274	358,820	328,820	-81,454	-30,000

FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS- 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Ardean Counterdrug Initiative.....	726,687	731,000	731,000	+4,313	---
(By transfer).....	(17,000)	---	---	(-17,000)	---
Migration and refugee assistance.....	755,712	729,789	756,000	+288	+26,211
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.....	29,823	20,000	20,000	-9,823	---
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs.....	351,414	415,200	382,000	+30,586	-33,200
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106).....	35,000	---	---	-35,000	---
Subtotal, Nonproliferation.....	386,414	415,200	382,000	-4,414	-33,200
Subtotal, Department of State.....	2,797,013	3,704,809	3,477,820	+680,807	-226,989
Department of the Treasury					
International Affairs Technical Assistance.....	18,888	17,500	19,000	+112	+1,500
Debt restructuring.....	94,440	200,000	105,000	+10,560	-95,000
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury.....	113,328	217,500	124,000	+10,672	-93,500
=====					
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance..	32,361,774	14,406,494	12,858,937	-19,502,837	-1,547,557
Appropriations.....	(11,486,174)	(14,406,494)	(12,858,937)	(+1,372,763)	(-1,547,557)
Emergency appropriations.....	(20,875,600)	---	---	(-20,875,600)	---
(By transfer).....	(59,000)	(21,000)	(-123,000)	(-182,000)	(-144,000)
(Transfer out).....	(-42,000)	(-21,000)	(-27,000)	(+15,000)	(-6,000)
=====					

FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS- 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE III - MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
International Military Education and Training.....	91,159	89,730	89,730	-1,429	---
Foreign Military Financing Program:					
Grants:					
Israel.....	2,147,256	2,220,000	2,220,000	+72,744	---
Egypt.....	1,292,330	1,300,000	1,300,000	+7,670	---
Other.....	829,079	1,437,500	1,257,500	+428,421	-180,000
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106).....	287,000	---	---	-287,000	---
(By transfer).....	---	---	(150,000)	(+150,000)	(+150,000)
(Transfer out).....	(-17,000)	---	---	(+17,000)	---
Subtotal, Grants.....	4,555,665	4,957,500	4,777,500	+221,835	-180,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	---	---
Total, Foreign Military Financing.....	4,555,665	4,957,500	4,777,500	+221,835	-180,000
Peacekeeping operations.....	74,458	104,000	104,000	+29,542	---
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106).....	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Subtotal, Peacekeeping operations.....	124,458	104,000	104,000	-20,458	---
=====					
Total, title III, Military assistance.....	4,771,282	5,151,230	4,971,230	+199,948	-180,000
Appropriations.....	(4,434,282)	(5,151,230)	(4,971,230)	(+536,948)	(-180,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(337,000)	---	---	(-337,000)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-17,000)	---	---	(+17,000)	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	---	---
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FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS- 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE IV - MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
International Financial Institutions					
World Bank Group					
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:					
Global Environment Facility.....	138,418	120,678	107,500	-30,918	-13,178
Contribution to the International Development Association.....	907,812	1,061,310	850,000	-57,812	-211,310
Contribution to Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.....	1,117	---	---	-1,117	---
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)....	(4,475)	---	---	(-4,475)	---
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, World Bank Group.....	1,047,347	1,181,988	957,500	-89,847	-224,488
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:					
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund.....	24,853	25,000	25,000	+147	---
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:					
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund.....	143,569	112,212	112,212	-31,357	---
Contribution to the African Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital.....	5,075	5,100	5,100	+25	---
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)....	(79,610)	(79,533)	(79,533)	(-77)	---
Contribution to the African Development Fund.....	112,060	118,000	118,000	+5,940	---
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, African Development Bank.....	117,135	123,100	123,100	+5,965	---
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:					
Paid-in capital.....	35,222	35,431	35,431	+209	---
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)....	(122,085)	(121,997)	(121,997)	(-88)	---
Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.....	14,915	15,000	15,000	+85	---
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Total, International Financial Institutions.....	1,383,041	1,492,731	1,268,243	-114,798	-224,488
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
International Organizations and Programs					
Appropriation.....	319,752	304,450	323,450	+3,698	+19,000
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Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistance.....	1,702,793	1,797,181	1,591,693	-111,100	-205,488
(Limitation on callable capital subscript).....	(206,170)	(201,530)	(201,530)	(-4,640)	---
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority.....	38,717,018	21,360,830	19,428,145	-19,288,873	-1,932,685
(By transfer).....	(59,000)	(21,000)	(27,000)	(-32,000)	(+6,000)
(Transfer out).....	(-59,000)	(-21,000)	(-27,000)	(+32,000)	(-6,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)....	(40,500)	(40,500)	(40,500)	---	---
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)..	(206,170)	(201,530)	(201,530)	(-4,640)	---
(Emergency Supplemental (P.L. 108-106))....	(21,212,600)	---	---	(-21,212,600)	---
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS- 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP					
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Czech loans.....	20,000	---	---	-20,000	---
Emergency supplemental (P.L. 108-106).....	-21,212,600	---	---	+21,212,600	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	---	---

Total, adjustments.....	-21,192,600	---	---	+21,192,600	---

Total (including adjustments).....	17,524,418	21,360,830	19,428,145	+1,903,727	-1,932,685
Amounts in this bill.....	(38,717,018)	(21,360,830)	(19,428,145)	(-19,288,873)	(-1,932,685)
Scorekeeping adjustments.....	(-21,192,600)	---	---	(+21,192,600)	---
Prior year outlays.....	---	---	---	---	---
=====					
Total mandatory and discretionary.....	17,524,418	21,360,830	19,428,145	+1,903,727	-1,932,685
Mandatory.....	(43,859)	(42,500)	(42,500)	(-1,359)	---
Discretionary.....	(17,463,959)	(21,318,330)	(19,385,645)	(+1,921,686)	(-1,932,685)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS- EXPORT FINANCING- AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS- 2005 (H.R. 4818)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

RECAP BY FUNCTION					
Mandatory.....	43,859	42,500	42,500	-1,359	---
Prior year outlays.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Mandatory.....	43,859	42,500	42,500	-1,359	---

Discretionary.....	17,480,559	21,318,330	19,385,645	+1,905,086	-1,932,685
Prior year outlays.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Discretionary.....	17,480,559	21,318,330	19,385,645	+1,905,086	-1,932,685
=====					
Grand total, Mandatory and Discretionary.....	17,524,418	21,360,830	19,428,145	+1,903,727	-1,932,685
=====					
DISCRETIONARY 302(b) ALLOCATION					
302(b) allocation.....	---	---	19,386,000	+19,386,000	+19,386,000
Over/under allocation.....	17,480,559	21,318,330	-355	-17,480,914	-21,318,685

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this bill. I want to begin by thanking the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) for the close working relationship we enjoy. The bill we consider today is the result of our close collaboration and represents the bipartisan commitment of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations to bring a bill to the House floor that accurately reflects United States foreign policy priorities.

As in the past, the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) has been a gracious colleague, and I am proud of the product of our cooperation. I believe this bill successfully maintains our commitment to ensure that foreign aid remains one of the three pillars of the United States national security policy, along with defense and diplomacy.

The bill provides nearly \$19.4 billion in new discretionary budget authority, which is over \$1.9 billion below the President's request. It contains substantial funding for pressing needs in support of the war on terror, such as the reconstruction of Afghanistan, and significantly increases funding for HIV/AIDS programs and the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

The bill fully funds and even slightly increases the President's request for the Emergency HIV/AIDS Initiative. Since the very beginning of our effort to fight HIV, the subcommittee has led the charge to increase funding for this key priority. While I would have preferred to have included even more funding, our limited 302(b) allocation precluded us from doing so. However, within the context of our allocation, the bill does provide \$400 million for the Global AIDS Fund, the same as last year's bill, and \$300 million above the President's request. It also provides \$30 million for microbicides research and development and a similar amount for HIV vaccine research and will allow for substantial program increases for all countries where the United States now conducts HIV programs, even those not among the 15 "focus" countries of the President's Emergency AIDS Initiative.

I am particularly pleased that we were able to preserve funding for other vital child survival programs, instead of cutting these as the President requested.

As we continue to ramp up funding for HIV programs and respond to the many administration initiatives requested, most notably the Millennium Challenge Account, we cannot retreat from our child and maternal health commitments in the developing world. The progress we have made on the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS will be lost if the United States does not maintain its leadership role in meeting the basic health needs of women and children in poor countries.

The bill provides \$400 million for basic education, which is an increase of \$75 million over last year. Increasing this commitment to basic education has been one of my top priorities as ranking member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, and I am proud that funding for basic education has increased from \$98 million in fiscal year 2000 to a total of \$400 million for fiscal year 2005. For the first time, we have included funding specifically to address the issue of school fees in a comprehensive manner in the form of a pilot project to be undertaken by USAID.

As we are all aware, crises in Haiti and Sudan have required us to reevaluate our funding priorities to ensure that the United States is leading the way to alleviate the horrible situation in these two countries. The bill earmarks an additional \$50 million above the President's request for Haiti and provides a total of \$311 million, \$25 million above the request, for urgent humanitarian needs in Sudan.

Congress has already responded to the evolving humanitarian crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan by adding \$95 million in emergency funding to the DOD bill. There may be additional funds needed, as we intend to simultaneously fund the rebuilding of southern Sudan if and when a peace treaty is completed. The bill does prohibit assistance to the government of Sudan until it has disarmed and disbanded government-supported militia groups and allows full and unconditional access to the Darfur region to the UN and other humanitarian organizations. The government of Sudan should get the clear and unambiguous message from this bill that we will not tolerate continued brutality and cover-ups.

I am particularly pleased that the bill provides funding to combat terrorist financing in three different accounts, along with report language requiring the administration to analyze the total level and distribution of funding for this priority across all government agencies. This analysis will be a critical tool in ensuring that our efforts are coordinated and efficient.

I am very pleased that this aid bill once again demonstrates our strong commitment to maintaining Israel's economic health and its qualitative edge in the region. The bill also provides increased funding for conflict resolution programs in the Middle East and elsewhere and increased funding for UNICEF, UNDP and UNIFEM's program to prevent violence against women.

While the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) and I are in agreement on the vast majority of issues, and, as I did say, we worked so well together, there are a few areas where we may disagree.

Once again, the bill fails to include language that will restore funding for the life-saving activities of the United Nations Population Fund. I had hoped to offer an amendment today to restore funding to UNFPA on a limited basis

to countries of clear strategic importance to the United States foreign policy.

Because I discussed this amendment in depth during debate on the rule, I will not repeat the discussion again during the general debate, but I want to make it clear that I think it was a grave error not to include this funding for UNFPA for the six countries strategically placed who have clear laws against abortion and the other provisions of that bill which I believe make a great deal of sense and are very important to the entire world.

I also want to say a few words about our overall allocation, to ensure that the funding levels in this bill are put into context. As my colleagues are surely aware, the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations was asked this year to make room for new administration initiatives alongside the core development, export financing and military assistance accounts usually included in the bill. The largest of these initiatives, the Millennium Challenge Account, was initially conceived of by the President 2 years ago, at which time he assured the American people that any funds devoted to it would be in addition to, rather than in place of, existing development funds.

With an allocation nearly \$2 billion below the President's request, however, we were hard-pressed to provide significant increases for priorities such as non-AIDS child survival and health, development assistance and refugees and migration assistance.

While we significantly cut MCA funding from the requested level, it is clear that, unless the President increases his request and the committee decides to grant us an adequate allocation, we will continue to have to scrape together the money to level fund or slightly increase our core development priorities. This is a real concern to me. I am sure many of my colleagues share it. I am sure my committee chairman shares it as well.

However, in conclusion, the bill we are recommending to the committee today represents a true bipartisan effort and funds accounts as equitably as possible in the context of the deep cut from the President's request. I support the bill enthusiastically. I hope my colleagues will do the same.

In closing, I would like to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) again, as well as all the members of the subcommittee and the associate staff. The majority staff, John, Alice, Rodney, Rob, Lori and Sean, and the minority staff, Mark and Beth, have been extraordinarily helpful in working with the chairman and me in crafting the bill, and I do thank them for their efforts.

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

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), one of the very distinguished members of the subcommittee who has

made some very significant contributions to this bill and has been one of our most valuable members through the years.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this bill and encourage all of my colleagues to vote in favor of it today.

I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for their working together to produce a very, very good bill. Let me also commend the staff for the work that they have contributed. They have addressed the chairman's, ranking member's and as many of the other Members' problems and interests as possible and done a very good job in producing an effective bill. I hope and expect it will receive broad bipartisan support today.

Mr. Chairman, the foreign operations bill is arguably the most important contribution to America's foreign policy that the House of Representatives makes. Let me briefly highlight a few areas.

Assistance to the Middle East is always a central part of this bill.

□ 1230

For fiscal year 2005, Israel will receive \$2.2 billion in military assistance, \$360 million in economic assistance, and \$50 billion to resettle Jewish refugees in Israel. I strongly support all of that funding.

The U.S.-Israel relationship is a cornerstone of our overall foreign policy, and Israel is our critical ally in the Middle East. We do disagree from time to time, but the U.S.-Israel relationship is incredibly strong.

I also support the military and economic assistance to Egypt in this bill. Because of the level of cooperation we are receiving from Egypt in the war on terrorism and the peace process, I believe the bill contains the right balance of military and economic assistance for each at this time.

I understand that an amendment will likely be offered today to change the balance of assistance to Egypt. I will strongly oppose that amendment, and I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing it as well.

I am also very pleased this bill contains \$35 million in economic support funds for Lebanon, including \$4 million for the American educational institutions that are there. Lebanon has great potential, and USAID's Village Cluster Program has played an important role in the development of villages throughout Lebanon. I know many Members agree with me on that and that the continuation of this program of \$35 million is critical.

Let me just highlight what this bill provides for Armenia. Unfortunately, Armenia is a landlocked country surrounded by nations on both sides that are hostile to it. Because transportation routes into Armenia are sealed, the Armenian economy is being strangled. Therefore, it is appropriate for the U.S. to provide substantial economic

assistance. This bill provides \$65 million in economic assistance to Armenia, which is an increase above the administration's request.

We also must be very careful with the military assistance we provide in the Caucasus, in the South Caucasus. I believe it is absolutely critical to maintain complete parity in military assistance to Armenia and Azerbaijan. I am pleased that this bill does exactly that.

The State Department's Middle East Partnership Initiative is becoming one of the most progressive reform programs in the Middle East. I am pleased that this bill continues to provide funding for this important initiative.

There are many more valuable programs in this bill, including the Millennium Challenge Corporation, IMET to Greece, microcredit, and, of course, funding to fight the scourge of HIV/AIDS.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, let me once again urge everybody on this floor, all Members on both sides, to support this bill, a good bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK), an outstanding, effective member of the committee.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, to my ranking member, I thank her for yielding me this time.

I first want to commend the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) for running and steering the committee in such a way that we all have input and are able to offer our deals and suggestions, and that he incorporates them in this bill.

I rise to support the Foreign Operations bill that is before us this afternoon. It is a good bill. If we had more money, of course we could do better and do more things; but the bill before us is a good bill, and I would urge all of our colleagues to support it.

The funding that is included for Haiti is to be commended, \$50 million more than was asked for; and, as my colleagues know, they have been under floods and other kinds of problems, and people are dying daily. Children are dying daily. In the Sudan as well. I call upon the United Nations to get involved, Security Council. We have \$311 million in this bill, and I as one Member would ask that we not move forward until the Sudanese government works for all of its people to protect all of the women and children and the people of the Sudan.

I want to thank the chairman for accepting the amendment that we offered for our small businesses here in America. Already, small businesses can contract with our government and get contracts after they go through a procurement process. This Foreign Operations bill under my leadership also now allows our American businesses to contract and do business abroad under the same provisions that we have for our domestic businesses. So it is another opportunity for businesses to grow

their bottom line and to employ more people.

I too rise against the amendment that will be offered later that will take money out of Egypt's foreign military assistance and put it in another part of the Egypt budget. I am told from my staff and others and the Egypt embassy that they do not want that money moved at this time, and they work well with Israel to keep that money in their foreign military assistance account.

UNICEF, United Nations Children's Education Fund, we have upped the number in this bill, so there are many good provisions in this bill. I urge my colleagues to support it. I commend the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE), and our ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and all our committee for working together in a bipartisan way to bring a good Foreign Ops bill to the floor. I urge the acceptance of my colleagues.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the very distinguished vice chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), who has also been a great member of this committee. I have had the opportunity to travel with him on a number of occasions and he has contributed greatly to the drafting of this bill.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. KOLBE for those words. I want to begin by agreeing with the gentlewoman from Michigan who just spoke about the bipartisan nature of this subcommittee and the product that we have come up with. Sometimes we are accused of partisan bickering on the House floor, and from time to time it is necessary to air our differences and raise our voices to bring attention to those differences in philosophy. But I just wish that the American people had an opportunity to watch my distinguished chairman and my distinguished ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), and the way they work together on this very important aspect of our national security program. I want to commend them both and the full committee for the bipartisan nature of the bill.

A couple of things that I would mention about it. This bill addresses the AIDS pandemic by providing a total of \$2.2 billion in global assistance to combat HIV/AIDS, as well as other very serious diseases. I think President Bush deserves to be commended for his world leadership in fighting HIV and AIDS.

Mr. Chairman, in the year 2000, Mr. Bush ran as a compassionate conservative, and some people smiled about that and doubted that. I think President Bush has shown his leadership and strength in the things that he has done with regard to Afghanistan and Iraq. But when it comes to HIV and AIDS, President George W. Bush has shown the world the level of his compassion in bringing people from the conservative side of the spectrum to support his worldwide effort to combat HIV and AIDS. This is the highest level of AIDS

funding in the history of our Republic, and so I want to commend the subcommittee, but also the President of the United States for his compassionate leadership in this matter.

The bill provides an increase in foreign assistance for Israel. As we move toward a peaceful resolution to the Middle East issue, it is important for us in America to remember that Israel is our steadfast friend and ally, that they are one of the few democracies in the region, and that they are surrounded by sworn enemies. So as we try to bring the Palestinians in and we try to make everyone a little more friendly in that area, we do not need to forget the fact that Israel is our faithful ally.

The chairman mentioned that he and I have traveled together, and sometimes we do not like to talk about travel when we go back to our constituents. But I have had an opportunity as vice chairman of this committee to visit in Asia and Iraq and in Afghanistan, and, with the ranking member, in some of the poorest areas of Africa; and it is heartening, Mr. Chairman, to see the level of involvement of so many Americans. Certainly we are proud of our troops. It just takes your breath away to see the young men and women of America who volunteer to support our country in uniform. But also, when you go to Africa and you see the Peace Corps volunteers, highly educated graduates of universities who are willing to serve for very, very little pay; when you see the personnel of the USAID agency and realize the fact that they are willing to go in harm's way, though not in a military capacity, but to risk their lives in very, very hostile environments to advance the cause of the United States, and also to do some good in an altruistic way, it is absolutely astonishing. It renews my faith in the American people and in our spirit of volunteerism.

This is a balanced bill. I commend both the ranking member and the subcommittee chairman.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS), our distinguished colleague who happens to have his daughter in the audience with her really distinguished road show for the show "Oliver." So we are very happy to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I thank my very gracious friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, the story of boys and girls living on the street and starving to death in our culture is a matter of fiction. It is the story of Oliver Twist. But for huge numbers of people in the world today, it is not a matter of fiction; it is a matter of fact. Seventy

percent of the world's population lives in countries where the per capita income in 1 year is equal to what Americans make in a month. Seventy percent of the people live in desperate poverty, and many of those people live in countries where the debt owed by those countries to Western lending institutions is huge.

I commend the chairman and the ranking member for their initiative in the Millennium Challenge Account. By putting \$1.25 billion into debt relief for these struggling countries, this is not only an act of human mercy; it is an act of economic intelligence that will benefit our own country as well as the people living in these very troubled and destitute countries.

So I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) in the majority. I thank my dear friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), in the minority. I urge a "yes" vote on the bill.

The Chairman pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The Chair would announce that the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) has 7 minutes remaining; the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) has 16½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), a distinguished New Yorker who happens to represent my former district in Queens.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their fine work on this bill. This is an extraordinarily important bill each year. It is very easy to demagogue that we should provide the funding that we do; but, in fact, for relative pennies on the dollar, we get an enormous amount of benefit for our country.

I rise to engage the chairman of the subcommittee in a colloquy to discuss the continuing humanitarian crisis in the Dominican Republic.

This last May, as many as 2,000 Dominicans and Haitians were killed during flooding in the region surrounding the Haitian-Dominican border. In what was perhaps the worst natural disaster ever to hit the Caribbean, there are over 660 dead in the Dominican Republic alone, and tens of thousands lost their homes as entire towns were washed away.

The flooding was a result of a confluence of two unfortunate circumstances. The first is obvious. It was hurricane season in the Caribbean and there were heavy rains. But the second, as the chairman knows, was that poverty in the Dominican Republic and Haiti has forced Haitians and Dominicans to raze entire forests. The wood they harvest allows them to just barely scrape by. Without trees to hold the soil firm, the beautiful hills of the Dominican Republic and Haiti were laid bare, and those living in the valleys below were made susceptible to the mudslides which have wreaked so much devastation.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ar-

izona (Mr. KOLBE), and the ranking member have worked hard to provide assistance for both the Dominican Republic and Haiti in this bill, and they deserve to be commended for their efforts. Haiti, torn apart recently by a political crisis, has been provided an additional \$50 million in an effort to jump-start their economy and stabilize the new government.

The Dominicans are suffering as well. In the late 1990s, the Dominican economy was growing by 8 percent a year, a remarkable achievement. Last year, the economy shrunk and is expected to shrink another 1 percent this year. Inflation is near 30 percent, and unemployment is at 16 percent.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for his continuing interest in helping the people of the Dominican Republic. I hope he will work in conference to provide additional aid to them.

Before the chairman has an opportunity to respond, I will yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) to add her words.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York, and I also thank the ranking member on this committee, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), and I also want to congratulate the chairman of this subcommittee as well.

□ 1245

I rise today to speak about the Dominican Republic as well. I have some deep concerns regarding the lack of emphasis to provide sufficient funding to allow for people there to gather their lives again. We lost 414 people there, 274 missing, 1,600 families displaced, 3,000 homes destroyed.

We need infrastructure funding. We need homes. We need to bring some social awareness and hopefully infrastructure dollars there to put back the lives of the people that live in the Dominican Republic. Many of their family members live in the States. They do send remittances, not nearly enough as what I think should be required or given and would ask that in your discussions that we can include them further in detail.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 seconds to respond to the previous speakers on behalf of the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE). Between now and conference the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) will work with USAID to determine the needs of the government of the Dominican Republic with regard to this issue and to ensure the U.S. is being as responsive as possible.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), a valuable member of our subcommittee.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very strong support of this bill and the work of the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), our chair and ranking minority member.

Mr. Chairman, many have said that the United States in this current campaign should build allies, that we should strengthen our ties with other governments, that we should back peace treaties and agreements that make war much less likely. This bill does that.

In 1917, the U.S. went to war in Europe and lost hundreds of thousands of young men. In the following years, our government took the easy way out. We demobilized. We saddled allies with debt. We focused resources at home. It was a very popular set of decisions but also laid the foundation for World War II.

One man who understood this well as a mistake was Harry Truman, a veteran of World War I. He saw the waste of a Second World War and knew that he had to do everything to prevent another conflict.

We had to keep an army overseas. We had to lead international organizations. We had to help allies. These were not popular decisions, and Truman made these tough decisions that started this appropriations bill when he stood at 32 percent in the polls.

The lessons he learned were well applied to the world after September 11. This bill backs our allies, especially in the Middle East. It also provides debt relief and reduces the growth of population in countries that can barely create jobs for the people they already have. We have learned that we must be engaged and aggressive with aid and provide leadership in conflict regions.

One institution Truman created was the World Bank, officially titled the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The bank moved quickly into occupied Japan and Germany to rebuild those countries. We fulfilled our obligations and built not just security relationships but allies.

Years after the Bank moved in, we finally created new governments in Germany and Japan. The Bank has a proud tradition of moving quickly and keenly in new states emerging from civil war. I am the only Member of Congress that is an alumni of the Bank, and during my time we opened offices in zones of conflict in quasi states and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The Bank also provided aid to Croatia and Bosnia and Haiti. It had a proud staff that knew their work was dangerous but important. Given this, it is surprising the World Bank is now so slow to help the people of Iraq. Iraq is a founding member of the World Bank. After the coalition moved into Baghdad, the Bank launched a timely study of Iraq's needs, but then most action stopped.

After the U.N. Baghdad bombing, the Bank lost a staff member and withdrew all of its international staff from Iraq. No one has returned, and the Bank has no plans to put international staff in Iraq.

Worse, the Bank staff spent from May, 2003, until 2004 debating whether to recognize a new government. I think

this is a call to action to Secretary Snow to rectify the situation and hope that we can act.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN), a good friend and distinguished, effective member of the committee.

(Mr. ROTHMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for yielding me the time.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to first thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. WICKER) for all of his cooperation and that of his staff in taking into consideration all of our concerns, including those in the minority. It is greatly appreciated, and the spirit of bipartisan that you bring to the committee is very welcome and I believe has produced a very fine bill overall.

Of course, my ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), has done a magnificent job in leading us in so many ways to improve the condition of peoples around the world.

A lot of Americans wonder why we spend any money on foreign aid at all. Well, it is really very simple. Of course, we have a humanitarian interest in making sure that people do not suffer, and we help our neighbors, not just those next door but across the border.

But if one were to look at it purely selfishly, in America's national interest, we do not want people to go hungry. We do not want them to be brutalized by dictatorships. We do not want them to become resentful and frustrated and angry, and we do not want them to lash out at all of the powers in the world who live in a democracy and live in freedom, which is what we are facing now, people who have been deprived or who feel deprived, who have nothing to lose by giving up their lives, so they think, to destroy a world order that has ignored them.

Mr. Chairman, I am so delighted that this bill provides money, for example, for microloan projects, where \$100 literally given to a small village in Africa or in Latin America or even in Eastern Europe can change the whole town's economy. Buy a sewing machine and create garments, sell those garments and buy another sewing machine.

Along with our aid to our allies such as the state of Israel, to Jordan in the Middle East, our assistance to Egypt, which hopefully will continue to help the situation in Gaza, number one, by preventing smuggling of arms from Egypt to the Palestinians that are being used against Israeli civilians but also to help train a security force in Gaza so that when Israel pulls out of Gaza, as they have announced their intention to do, there will be a civil order in Gaza and the Palestinians can control Gaza themselves and hopefully develop a moderate leadership that is interested in living in peace next to its

neighbor, our number one ally and friend for 55 years, the state of Israel.

I am also delighted that we have provided sufficient money for Armenia and Azerbaijan, money for Cyprus for bicomunal activities, because these are ways that areas, countries where there was traditionally tension between the two countries or the two entities within one country can find common ground, get over their historical differences and work together. Hopefully, that is an example for the whole world.

Of course, in Haiti and the Sudan there is much to do. There is so much suffering in Haiti, and that is why I am proud that \$75 million in humanitarian aid for Haiti's recovery is in the bill, and that \$310 million is in the bill for the Sudan, where there have been and are presently ongoing horrors, murders and rapes and slavery, literally slavery of men, women and children in that region. So that \$310 million will be very well spent.

Again, this foreign aid bill not only is in our humanitarian interest to do to make the world a better place and to help our neighbors live a better life, we want to make sure that the people of the world are well fed, have a job, have a chance to be free, have a chance to take care of their families.

This is so important and especially now when, regardless of the cause, and we can debate the cause, I think it is fair to say, and most Americans believe, that many people in the world wonder about America's character. They wonder about that great Nation, shining Nation on a Hill, if we still have the kind of values that they thought we had.

Well, this foreign aid bill should let them know that the people of the United States of America are as generous as always and interested in their well-being.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for the support of this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes and 10 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt that this must be the most popular appropriations subcommittee, because so many of us have come to the chairman and the ranking member on many of our issues. Really, it deals with world harmony and world peace and the United States largesse or generosity to the world.

It also has its criticisms; and I might say that, along with my appreciation for the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE), I do want to acknowledge some concerns as I give applause.

First of all, I want to acknowledge the strong statement that was made as it regards to Sudan. So many of us have lent our voices to this issue. I

know many have traveled, and many will travel, to Sudan to look at the heinous and horrific acts occurring in Darfur, where Muslim is killing Muslim, where Arab Muslim is killing black Muslim, where women are being pillaged and killed. And we know for sure that there needs to be definitive peacekeeping.

We also know that the governor of Khartoum needs to act, and I would hope when we finish this bill we will have strong, pointed language that the killing must stop and that we will not allow this to be another Rwanda.

I also hope that we will strengthen the peace effort in Haiti, recognize that some of us are still concerned about the deposing of a democratically elected leader, but we want most of all for Haiti to be able to rebuild itself, and we look for those resources in this legislation.

I add my voice to the concern of the Dominican Republic and Haiti in terms of dollars to help reconstruct.

I also support amendments that are adding to the HIV/AIDS killer. As we know, the efforts in Thailand suggest that HIV/AIDS is still killing around the world, but I offer an amendment as well to recognize that it is important to provide U.S. aid to the starving countries around the world.

But, Mr. Chairman, I want to add, if you will, something to sustainable development, to provide resources so that farmers can be shown how to work in droughts in Arab communities so that they can provide for themselves around the world. This is an important step.

And lastly, Mr. Chairman, I hope that we will not underfund Pakistan when they are helping us in the war on terror. We should not vote against any amendment that cuts the resources for Pakistan.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), another distinguished member of our subcommittee.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of good reasons to support this legislation, but let me just touch on one, the Millennium Challenge Account. It is a new way to deal with foreign aid and foreign assistance.

The old way has run its course. We would appropriate money, hold our breath and hope the countries might reallocate some of the things that we wanted to happen. And, yet, now we have a results-oriented approach. Because built in to these Millennium Challenge Accounts are incentives for countries to adopt new policies, to provide for economic and personal freedom, and that is a giant step forward.

If you stop and think about it, our threats to this country in terms of terrorism are not going to come from rival global powers. They are going to come from the smaller emerging countries, smaller failing countries. Those are countries where they lack education, they lack the rule of law, they lack personal freedom; and those are countries where terrorism can flourish,

where terrorism can fester, where terrorists can find sanctuary. If we want to deal with those kinds of threats, it seems to me we can prevent that from happening through this new approach where we encourage policies like the rule of law, encourage human rights, civil liberties, and we can build the kind of countries through our foreign aid that will prevent this from happening in the future.

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Mr. Chairman, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation for these and other good reasons.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. LOWEY) for her ongoing strong leadership. She has been upfront on this issue since I have been in Congress and even before that.

I would like to take this opportunity to engage in a colloquy with the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), regarding pediatric HIV/AIDS treatment and care. I would also like to thank him for his strong leadership on this issue and his ongoing commitment to this cause.

As the chairman knows, I have worked consistently for global HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention programs, particularly for children and orphans in Africa. Currently, over 14 million children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS, 95 percent of them in sub-Saharan Africa. And while Africa is the epicenter of the pandemic, the next wave is projected to include China and India with between 1 to 15 million and 20 to 25 million infected people, respectively, by 2010.

Mr. Chairman, there is a shortage of trained health care providers who understand and are knowledgeable of the special needs that children with HIV/AIDS have.

I have introduced H.R. 4191 that calls for establishing pediatric HIV/AIDS centers in 10 countries, seven in Africa and the rest in India and China and Guyana. These are countries with epidemic rates of HIV/AIDS resulting in children and orphans with no social support system. These centers would not only provide treatment but also critical training and research, and they are essential.

I hope that the chairman and the ranking member would bring forth their leadership in providing some assistance here.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. I thank the gentlewoman for her attention to this important issue. Children that are affected by HIV/AIDS are a group that tugs at the heart strings of all people. I have

worked closely with USAID and the Global AIDS coordinator to develop an integrated, comprehensive approach to fighting this disease, and pediatric AIDS is a core component of that approach.

While I applaud the gentlewoman's intentions, I believe that in some circumstances, integrated treatment and care centers where both adults and children can receive attention would be more appropriate. However, I will be happy to work with the gentlewoman, the Global AIDS coordinator, USAID, and other concerned parties to ensure that orphans and vulnerable children receive proper treatment, care and support, as part of a comprehensive approach to fighting this disease.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. I thank the distinguished chairman and the gentlewoman.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

I would join in the praise that I think is well deserved, commending the committee for what it has accomplished within a 302(b) allocation that is far too small, given the immense task that they have been assigned.

There is truly no money that is more important for humanitarian and national security purposes than the money that is spent under this bill. For example, 10,000 people per day needlessly die from waterborne diseases. That is why I am pleased that the chairman mentioned the funding for Water For the Poor, the \$970 million 3-year program to finish our commitment that was launched at the United Nations Environmental Summit in Johannesburg.

I note the report language on Urban Programs that is to be found on page 21 where it is pointed out that massive urbanization occurring throughout the developing world is a significant problem. It has been identified by the CIA as one of the seven top threats to American security. The committee is suggesting the USAID focus on urban issues appears to be diminishing as the urban-specific problems are accelerating and seeks to have a report on this issue.

This is critically important, and very necessary at this point.

I would also urge continued oversight on the part of this subcommittee about the balance of aid between Iraq and Afghanistan. We have already spent 10 times as much on development assistance for Iraq, a smaller, richer and less seriously damaged country than Afghanistan, where, after all, the 9/11 attacks were launched and where we are now seeing over two-thirds of the global illicit heroine production.

I am hopeful that the subcommittee can use its oversight power to deal with the correction of that imbalance toward this needy country.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) has 2½

minutes remaining. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Providence, Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the chairman for their work on this legislation.

I too want to join any colleagues in saying how important a bill like this is, and I only hope this Congress recognizes how critical the kind of aid that is provided through legislation like this is in a time where we are trying to combat international terrorism.

Terrorism feeds on instability. Terrorism feeds on poverty. Terrorism feeds on the loss of hope. And unless we build these economies, unless we provide stability to these countries, such as Sudan, which is obviously such a great tragedy, and I am pleased to see this committee work to try to address the needs of the Sudanese who are starving and dying every day. But in addition to that, Liberia; and I wanted to make a special note. Liberia has been racked with a civil war for over 10 years or more. A third of their population has been driven from their country.

We need to continue to support the effort to connect and build Liberia so that the refugees that have been scattered all around the world can come home and help make that country a country that can move into the future.

The United States has a very close relationship with Liberia. Liberia was founded for former American slaves, hence the name Liberia. Its capital city was named after the President who did that, President Monroe, Monrovia. And I know that within the bill also there are funds for the John F. Kennedy Hospital which is the primary health care facility in Monrovia. And I am pleased to see that the committee has acknowledged that in the efforts to help rebuild Liberia and make it so that those people can move forward in their country.

I thank the gentlewoman for the time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, how much time remains?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) has 15 seconds remaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) is recognized for 1¾ minutes.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. Lowey), for their hard work on this bill.

This is a tough appropriations year. The chairman, the ranking member

and the entire subcommittee staff worked very diligently to create a good bill. It addresses some of the pressing issues: education, narcotics abuse, and worldwide terrorism.

Earlier this week I had the opportunity to meet with some of the most well-educated Iraqi women, many with Ph.D.s and layered graduate degrees. Now that Saddam Hussein's oppressive regime has been removed, these women are socially active and involved in Iraqi politics. This bill recognizes that education increases awareness and activism in developing countries.

The bill supports the war on terrorism by training international forces in hunting down al Qaeda. It increases funding to train and equip the new Afghan National Army. It provides money for Pakistan's military efforts.

I want to thank the chairman for helping to look into the issue of pay for Afghanistan police recruits and instructors, a concern that I had and that I learned primarily of from my district. I look forward to working with the chairman to find a solution.

The bill also funds programs that alleviate the international narcotics program. I am a member of the Speaker's Drug Task Force and know that narcotics control is a pressing international issue, especially for Afghanistan. This bill provides \$329 billion to international narcotics control. In doing this we are showing our commitment to root out the main source of terrorism funds.

I thank the chairman, the ranking member, and the subcommittee staff for their help on this bill.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak out against H.R. 4818, this year's Foreign Operations Appropriation Bill. I want to state my apprehension about what has been this Nation's philosophy toward international aid. Perhaps I should say, I rise today to restate my concerns, as much of what troubles me about our foreign aid philosophy is unchanged from year to year. In fact, Mr. Speaker, none of my worries have been reconciled. In some cases, my fear has grown.

A year ago I found myself in exactly the same position. I expressed grave reservations regarding the way the American taxpayers' money was squandered abroad. I had reservations about sending so much of our money away when we have dire needs and deficits here at home. I had serious reluctance about giving money to the UN, an institution that is grossly inefficient, fosters anti-American sentiment, attacks our values and, I believe, furthers anti-Semitism. I had grave reservations that our money was spent to prop up regimes that oppose the war on terror and, in some cases, even help terrorists.

It is often said that the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again, expecting a different result. After voicing my concerns, I waited and have yet to see a significant change. I am someone who is accustomed to results. Because I haven't seen any, I am going to change my vote. Last year, I voted for the Foreign Operations Appropriation Bill. This year I am voting against.

I am voting against the Foreign Operations Appropriation because I do not believe Amer-

ica should be sending money to nations that have turned their backs on our efforts in fighting the War on Terror when our young men and women are sacrificing on foreign soil. I do not believe we should be sending money to the UN until we can be sure that it was not propping up Saddam's regime through the oil for food program. We should not send money to the World Bank when so many of its loans have been failures; and I do not believe we should be sending money to fight AIDS in Africa when we have Americans who need healthcare here at home.

While I am voting against the Foreign Operations Appropriation Bill, I know there are worthwhile causes in the bill. I am torn about my vote. I have always been such a strong and staunch supporter of Israel. As the only established democracy in the Middle East, I have always wholeheartedly supported aid for Israel. As one of our strongest and unflagging allies in the region, Israel indeed deserves our support. Israel has been on the frontlines in the war on terror. The Israeli people understand America's need to take the battle to our enemies, unless we want to be fighting it on the streets of New York. Our support for this nation is fully justified and I just wish there was more we could do.

I would like to point out that there is hope. We have learned some of the lessons of our foreign aid insanity. I have much admiration for the President's Millennium Challenge Accounts. The Millennium Challenge Corporation changes the direction of our foreign aid. This assistance is based on criteria that reflects our values. In order to receive aid through Millennium Challenge Accounts countries must sign compacts that they pledge to govern justly, invest in their people, promote economic freedom and fight corruption. In addition to acknowledging to these principles in advance, these countries also agree to be monitored and will forfeit future aid if they don't make regular progress towards meeting these goals. There are 16 criteria by which countries agree to be judged and I am hopeful this results based approach will promote greater responsibility in our foreign aid programs.

Mr. Chairman, I am voting against the foreign aid bill because too much of our taxpayer's dollars are wasted on misguided and misdirected programs. It is my hope that in the future we will hold international institutions to higher standards of accountability and promoting freedom.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment that was to be offered by Congressman RON PAUL, which seeks to strip Pakistan of necessary resources.

H.R. 4818, without the Paul amendment, allocates up to \$200,000,000 to Pakistan in the form of direct loans and guarantees; enables unused funds (up to \$150,000,000) appropriated under the "Economic Support Fund" and "Foreign Military Financing Program" to provide assistance for Pakistan; makes funds appropriated in title I and II of this bill available to Pakistan, as well as victims of war, displaced children and victims of trafficking; and finally, it allows funds allocated to Department of Defense to be expanded for crafting, packing, handling and transportation of excess defense articles to various countries, including Pakistan.

The funding provided in the bill, without the Paul amendment, will act as a tool in the global war against terrorism, as Pakistan has been

our partner in this effort. This assistance will create programs combating the spread of disease such as HIV/AIDS, and will continue to foster a much needed trusted relationship in that region of the world. Finally, our assistance will help educate the children of Pakistan, who will be the leaders of tomorrow. As chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I have witnessed how often we forget to provide for our children, who lose international attention and priority during times of active military engagement.

With our assistance, we have been able to witness Pakistan's economic trade and investment improvements, health care improvement, the promotion of democracy and human rights, increased education provision, and the further development of science and technology in Pakistan. By continuing to assist this nation, we will continue a true partnership that promotes world peace and security, and uncaps Pakistan's vast untapped economic potential to the benefit of both Pakistan and the United States.

The United States has enjoyed a strong relationship with the government and people of Pakistan since the founding of the modern state in 1947, and Pakistan has proven to be an indispensable ally during both the Cold War and the War on Terror.

Pakistan's strategically important location and unwavering support have played a decisive role helping to remove the Taliban regime from Afghanistan and the capture of hundreds of wanted al-Qaeda terrorists. Pakistan has suffered thousands of casualties and has been a victim of numerous terrorist acts on their own soil because of their steadfastness with our nation in the War on Terror.

Stripping assistance from Pakistan sends out the wrong message; such an act is disrespectful and most importantly it is dangerous. By choosing to single out and exclude Pakistan from access to our financial assistance, we show them how unappreciative we are for their efforts to aid us in the War against terrorism. Pakistan has been committed to assisting us in the effort to stomp out terrorism, and has proven this commitment by capturing hundreds of terrorists found in Afghanistan and all over the world.

Congressman PAUL asserts that, ample evidence exists proving that Osama bin Laden is a current free resident of Pakistan, and highlights the ineffectiveness of their aid thus far. I ask you to question the validity of this intelligence. Is this the same intelligence used, which caused our nation to believe that Saddam Hussein was harboring weapons of mass destruction? I ask that you also reflect upon our own nation as to how effective we have been in capturing Osama bin Laden ourselves. Playing the blame game has no place here, and only acts to alienate and ostracize a valued ally in the War on Terrorism. Congressman PAUL's amendment suggests that because Osama bin Laden may be currently at-large in Pakistan, we should strip our funding from a nation that has provided us with enormous amounts of aid in our effort to stomp out terrorism.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to urge my colleagues to remember the fact that we called upon the help of Pakistan during both the Cold War and the War on Terrorism, and in both instances they helped us. Without the knowledge of the future, it would be very unwise to cut off a country that we may need yet

another time in the future. There is absolutely no reason to strain our ties with Pakistan by denying them the assistance needed.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend Chairman JIM KOLBE, Ranking Member NITA LOWEY, the other members of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee and the majority and minority staffs for the bipartisan, collegial spirit during our oversight hearings and the subcommittee and full committee markups.

I feel privileged to have worked with such a fine group of people. We all know this is a difficult appropriations year, and I am grateful to Chairman KOLBE and the subcommittee staff for their even-handed approach to drafting the FY 2005 Foreign Operations bill.

I support this bill, despite the lack of resources. The Chairman and the subcommittee staff incorporated most of my requests that significantly improve funding for health and development programs for those suffering in the developing world—especially in Africa. I thank them for that.

During my tenure on this subcommittee, I have always fought for more funds for sub-Saharan Africa. When the President submitted his budget for the Foreign Operations bill earlier this year, he proposed several cuts in Development Assistance and Child Survival funds to scores of specific African countries. Development Assistance funds are crucial to the long-term, sustainable development of these countries because they fund agriculture, education, environment, democracy, and governance programs. Child Survival funds are important because they combat infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

Moreover, during our oversight hearings, administration witnesses did not put forward a coherent or credible plan when it came to solving the long-term health and development problems of sub-Saharan Africa.

After working with the Chairman and the Ranking Member, we restored these cuts and improved the bill.

Let me be the first to say that this bill is not perfect. Overall, it is almost \$2 billion below the President's request. Our commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria is severely underfunded by possibly hundreds of millions of dollars, and although funding for the Peace Corps has been increased from last year relative to FY 2004, it is \$70 million below the President's FY 2005 request.

Moreover, this bill is \$95 million below the President's request for Debt Restructuring and \$13 million below our commitment for the Global Environment Facility.

One of the more troubling aspects of this bill is that the Rules Committee did not make in order a very thoughtful amendment by my Ranking Member, Representative LOWEY.

Representative LOWEY's amendment would have provided much needed health care resources through UNFPA programs in only 6 countries of strategic and national security importance to the U.S.: Iraq, Afghanistan, Jordan, Pakistan, Kenya and Tanzania and would continue to prohibit funding for any individual UNFPA country that has been cited for violating Kemp-Kasten.

Despite these omissions, I plan to support this bill. The House should not let the perfect be the enemy of the good.

Although I think this bill underfunds the Global Fund, it is \$300 million above the

President's request. This bill is \$228 million above the President's request for Child Survival and Health Programs. It is \$100 million above the President's request for Development Assistance, and \$27 million above the President's request for Migration and Refugee Assistance.

Also, this bill includes \$12 million for conflict resolution and a \$17 million increase for International Organizations and Programs.

All of the cuts requested in the Child Survival and Health Programs were restored, and \$6 million has been included for obstetric fistula prevention and repair. All of the cuts requested for sub-Saharan African countries in Child Survival and Development Assistance accounts have been restored and there is a \$15 million African school fee reduction incentive fund.

The Chairman and the Ranking Member have produced a solid piece of legislation despite the lack of resources they were provided. I cannot stress enough how much I have enjoyed my work this year on the Foreign Operations Subcommittee as we addressed the problems and concerns of the developing world. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of this bipartisan legislation crafted by Mr. KOLBE and my good friend from New York, Ms. LOWEY.

Representing one of the most diverse Congressional districts, I know how important U.S. foreign assistance is to nations around the world and I have seen the success of our assistance firsthand.

I am pleased to see the committee increased international development assistance—this is a positive step by the U.S.

We cannot afford to offer only military assistance to front line states in the war on terrorism. Our Nation must address some of the root causes that attract young men and women to the extremists like poverty, lack of education, and the lack of freedom in their countries.

I thank the Chairman and Ranking Member for supporting priorities of mine, including the Asian University for Women that is located in Bangladesh and increased funding for the Peace and Reconciliation programs in this legislation. I believe these types of programs are a step in the right direction to help solve some of the problems that we face around the world.

This bill also includes \$25 million for the United Nations Population Fund. But we all know that money will not be released by this administration, because the administration seems determined to hinder the health of women around the world. And this bill continues to mandate the onerous Global Gag Rule, which keeps funding away from groups such as the Bangladeshi Rural Advancement Committee and their work to improve child and maternal health.

While I am saddened to see these horrible policies continued there is much good in this bill particularly when you look at the Middle East. I strongly support the \$2.2 billion in foreign military funding and economic aid in this bill for Israel. At this critical point of the peace process we must make sure that our friend and close ally receives all the support they need to protect themselves from terrorists and the states that support them.

While I am pleased about the support for Israel as well as Jordan, a steadfast ally and

proponent of stability, I believe the United States must do more to combat the anti Israeli and Western stances taken by our supposed allies like Saudi Arabia. The anti-Semitic statements made by Crown Prince Abdullah show the true feelings of this so called ally—my colleagues and I have raised our outrage and it is time for the Administration to speak out against these types of slanderous statements.

Egypt will all receive full funding under this bill and I am pleased to see that the Egyptians are starting to take a more active role in the peace process and working to close terrorist smuggling rings in Gaza.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak on H.R. 4818, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 2005. This is the [seventh] bill we are considering pursuant to the 302(b) allocations adopted by the Appropriations Committee on June 9th. I am pleased to report that it is consistent with the levels established by the conference report to S. Con. Res. 95, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2005, which the House adopted as its fiscal blueprint on May 19th.

H.R. 4818 provides \$19.429 billion in new budget authority, which is within the 302(b) allocation to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, and outlays of \$26.742 billion. The bill contains no emergency-designated new budget authority, nor does it include rescissions of previously-enacted appropriations.

Accordingly, the bill complies with section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which prohibits consideration of bills in excess of an appropriations subcommittee's 302(b) allocation of budget authority and outlays established in the budget resolution.

I commend Chairman KOLBE's efforts to prioritize our foreign operations funding to respond to the global HIV/AIDS pandemic, to support our allies in the global war on terrorism, and to support innovative approaches to foreign assistance.

In addition, I strongly support the record level of \$2.2 billion in funding provided in the bill to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; of which almost \$1.26 billion is funded under the Global HIV/AIDS account, \$885 million under the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund, and \$54 million through other accounts.

I am pleased the Appropriations Committee was able to prioritize our critical funding needs for foreign operations within the fiscally responsible manner outlined in the budget resolution and, therefore, urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4818.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 4818, the FY 2005 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, and I want to commend Chairman KOLBE and Ranking Member LOWEY for including \$20 million for the Tropical Forest Conservation Act. This is the amount requested by President Bush in his FY 2005 Budget submission.

The TFCA is based on the previous Bush administration's Enterprise for Americas Initiative, and authorizes the President to restructure debt in exchange for conservation of threatened tropical forests worldwide.

Tropical forests are important. They absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to help

reduce greenhouse gases. They help regulate rainfall on which agriculture and coastal resources depend, and their plants are a vital source of new medicines, including treatments for cancer.

Regrettably, about 30 million acres of tropical forests (an area larger than the State of Pennsylvania) are lost each year because many countries are forced to exploit timber and other natural resources to generate revenue to pay their external debt.

Seven TFCA agreements have been concluded to date: Bangladesh, El Salvador, Belize, Peru, the Philippines, Panama and Colombia. These agreements have generated more than \$70 million in long-term income tropical forest conservation and will contribute to the conservation of 40 million acres of tropical forests. Private donors have contributed more than \$5 million to TFCA swaps, leveraging the U.S. government funds. Active deals are currently being negotiated with Jamaica and Sri Lanka. Several other countries that have expressed interest or are eligible for TFCA.

On June 24th, The International Relations Committee unanimous approved H.R. 4654, a bipartisan bill I introduced with our colleague, TOM LANTOS, and 32 other cosponsors to reauthorize TFCA through FY 2007. That bill was developed with the Bush administration, the Nature Conservancy, the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International and the Wildlife Conservation Society. We expect H.R. 4654 to come to the floor in the near future.

TFCA is a worthy program that is working well. The Bush Administration is a strong proponent of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act, and it has bipartisan support in the Congress. I again thank the leadership for providing the funding in H.R. 4818 so TFCA can continue to protect some of the world's most threatened natural resources.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, today, as the House considers the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act of 2005, I respectfully submit the following statement into the record in order to raise awareness of an issue that I have found most distressing. For over three years, I have been working on behalf of a company in my district, Pennsylvania Ship Supply Inc. (PA Ship) to resolve a financial dispute with a Ukrainian entity, the Black Sea Shipping Company (BLASCO).

PA Ship is a company that provides ancillary services to ships at ports around the world. My office has been working on behalf of this company since June of 2001, although PA Ship's problems with BLASCO began much earlier. In 1996, PA Ship provided services to the BLASCO ship m/v Sosnogorsk in the amount of \$17,242.44. Shortly thereafter, BLASCO filed for bankruptcy. To this date, PA Ship has yet to receive payment for the services it provided BLASCO.

This matter is made all the more alarming by the fact that BLASCO is a state owned company. My office has made numerous attempts, through the Department of State, to resolve this issue. Unfortunately, the government of the Ukraine has been either unwilling or unable to provide much more than contact information for the Director and Deputy Head of the Ukrainian State Department of Sea and River Transport. Further inquiries from the U.S. Embassy to these agencies in the Ukrainian government have been ignored.

I find this lack of concern on behalf of the Ukrainian government unacceptable. Ukrainian

officials have indicated to my office that BLASCO's bankruptcy had been a major scandal in the Ukraine when it first surfaced in the mid-1990s. It is also my understanding that PA Ship was not the only company that has yet to receive payment for services rendered prior to BLASCO filing for bankruptcy.

The government of the Ukraine has a well-established history of ignoring the concerns of its international partners. Since 1993, Ukraine has been seeking to gain accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Negotiations between the government of the Ukraine and the WTO working party assigned to examine its application have yielded very little progress. Concerns about Ukraine's persistent failure to take effective action against significant levels of optical media piracy and to implement intellectual property laws that provide adequate and effective protection have prompted the United States Trade Representative to place Ukraine on its "Priority Foreign Country" list in its 2004 special 301 report, an action which could ultimately lead to an investigation. This dubious distinction is highlighted by the fact that the Ukraine is the only country to be placed on this list for this year.

I urge the office of the United States Trade Representative to advocate for the suspension of the WTO working party's negotiations with the Ukrainian government until these and other outstanding issues have been resolved.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2005.

There are many important initiatives in this bill, specifically: the extra funding for economic assistance to some of the poorest countries in the world, the additional funding for the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and the sizable funding allocation for the implementation of development programs to support women in Afghanistan. This will help improve the lives of poor people in every corner of the globe.

As the AIDS epidemic continues to wipe out enormous segments of the world's population, funding to improve and implement effective medical programs and infrastructure is vital. America has a responsibility to stem this horrific epidemic that claims hundreds if not thousands of lives every day. This bill provides significant funds toward that effort and thus deserves our support.

Even as I vote for this bill today, however, I have serious concerns about this Congress' proclivity for taxpayer subsidization of foreign militaries and U.S. defense contractors. The bill continues this wrongheaded policy when Congress ought to be working to reduce the number of weapons in the world.

I am also strongly concerned about the restrictions placed on the \$25 million provided to the U.N. Population Fund or UNFPA. Throughout the last three decades, UNFPA has provided over \$6 billion in assistance to more than 150 countries for maternal and child health care and voluntary family planning. My Republican colleagues have successfully sought, year after year, to hobble this international health program under the dictates of their extreme ideological agenda, despite its success in lifting the yoke of poverty and disease from people around the world. Simple compassion tells us to provide funding for this effort without unfounded restrictions preventing UNFPA from fully addressing the interconnected issues of health, family planning and poverty.

Although I am frustrated by the lack of commitment to disarmament and family planning programs in our annual foreign operations bills, I cannot deny the significance of so many other initiatives included in this bill, most notably the commitment to fighting global AIDS. I look forward to working with like-minded colleagues and advocates to improve this bill before it returns to the House as a conference report.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the current bill and to applaud Chairman KOLBE and Ranking Member LOWEY for their hard work and leadership in crafting an effective piece of legislation. However, in making appropriations for the entire nation, it is virtually impossible to have a complete assessment or to profess a complete breadth of knowledge of the regions that need the most assistance—because this is an ever-changing issue.

Thus, I have offered an amendment. I support H.R. 4818, but I also urge that not less than \$5 million be appropriated for agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa. This money would not only provide assistance to needy farmers and villages, but it would also strengthen infrastructure and encourage sustainable agriculture growth.

Providing small farmers and villages within the assistance and the resources necessary to plant, harvest, and distribute food crops is an essential component of development in Africa. In my amendment I propose doing much more than just giving small farmers money to buy farming products such as shovels, seeds, and livestock. I propose that we also improve infrastructure such as roads, irrigation canals, wells, and storage facilities. From this small investment, rural farmers will be able to reap profits for seasons and years to come. This is essence of sustainable development.

Mr. Chairman, without such measures toward systemic change, populations all over the world will continue to be faced food shortages. It is estimated that there are already 842 million undernourished people in the world, 798 million of which lived in developing countries and 34 million of which live in developing countries. It is clear that this is an issue that affects both poor and rich countries.

The African continent, however, is undeniably the hardest hit. The continent claims 24 of the 34 countries experiencing food emergencies. The sub-Saharan African region is feeling the brunt of this crisis with some 207 million people in 1999–2001 facing and experiencing food shortages. That amounts to nearly 26 percent of the sub-Saharan population facing inadequate access to nutritious food supplies.

Such widespread hunger plays a crucial role in sub-Saharan African societies. There are implications for education. When a child does not have the proper nourishment in his breakfast, it is impossible to expect him to perform well in school. There are implications for public health. When a mother's body is ravaged by the effects of HIV/AIDS, it is impossible to expect that anti-retroviral drugs will ameliorate her situation when food is a requirement for taking such powerful drugs. There are implications for peace and security. When a young man's meager wages are not enough to help provide for his family, it is implausible to expect that he will not go to whatever lengths necessary to secure some sort of food for his family. Mr. Chairman, the United States is in-

vested in improving the state of education, health, and peace in sub-Saharan countries. This will not be possible without providing for improvements in rural agriculture by providing assistance to small farmers.

Those living in poor, rural areas are the most vulnerable. They comprise 70 percent of the continent's population and are the most in need of agricultural development because their livelihoods are dependent on agriculture.

Small farmers produce the food that feeds the men, women, babies, and the elders living in the small villages scattered across the arid landscape of Africa. If we neglect Africa's rural population, we neglect Africa's backbone. If we provide these farmers with the necessary resources to shore up inefficient and antiquated infrastructure we open the door to alleviating a host of other problems that plague almost 70 percent of Africa's rural population that depend on agriculture.

My proposal would allow for the development of small-scale irrigation, water and drainage, post-harvest storage, crop intensification, crop and livestock diversification, and rural infrastructure. Such improvements to infrastructure would encourage sustainable development and lead to a decrease in food shortage in the short and long run.

The Special Programme for Food Security of the Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO) along with other international NGOs is already making headway in Africa and other continents to reduce the food shortage crisis. We must acknowledge the benefits of agricultural improvement and its subsequent benefits for other areas of life for those living in rural communities and villages.

Mr. Chairman, for the reasons stated above, I support H.R. 4818 with the principles set forth in the amendment that I offer.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4818

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the

export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 1(c) of Public Law 103–428, as amended, sections 1(a) and (b) of Public Law 103–428 shall remain in effect through October 1, 2005.

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, \$125,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such sums shall remain available until September 30, 2023, for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior Act appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for tied-aid credits or grants may be used for any other purpose except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this paragraph are made available notwithstanding section 2(b)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, in connection with the purchase or lease of any product by any East European country, any Baltic State or any agency or national thereof.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, \$73,200,000: *Provided*, That the Export-Import Bank may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) thereof shall remain in effect until October 1, 2005.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

NONCREDIT ACCOUNT

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds available to it and in accordance with law as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the amount available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$35,000) shall not exceed \$42,885,000: *Provided further*, That project-specific transaction costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in claims settlements, and other direct costs associated with services provided to specific investors or potential investors pursuant to section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, \$24,000,000, as authorized by section 234

of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to be derived by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Non-Credit Account: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such sums shall be available for direct loan obligations and loan guaranty commitments incurred or made during fiscal years 2005 and 2006: *Provided further*, That such sums shall remain available through fiscal year 2013 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal year 2005, and through fiscal year 2014 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal year 2006.

In addition, such sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses to carry out the credit program may be derived from amounts available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs in the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Noncredit Account and merged with said account.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$51,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2006.

TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC
ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, to remain available until September 30, 2005, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for child survival, health, and family planning/reproductive health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$1,648,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2006: *Provided*, That this amount shall be made available for such activities as: (1) immunization programs; (2) oral rehydration programs; (3) health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases, and for assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children displaced or orphaned by AIDS; and (6) family planning/reproductive health: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for nonproject assistance, except that funds may be made available for such assistance for ongoing health activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$250,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of child survival, maternal and family planning/reproductive health, and infectious disease programs: *Provided further*, That the following amounts should be allocated as follows: \$330,000,000 for child survival and maternal health; \$28,000,000 for vulnerable children; \$330,000,000 for HIV/AIDS; \$185,000,000 for other infectious diseases; and \$375,500,000 for family planning/reproductive

health: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, and in addition to funds allocated under the previous proviso, not less than \$400,000,000 shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the "Global Fund"), and shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: *Provided further*, That up to 5 percent of the funds made available under the previous proviso may be made available to the United States Agency for International Development for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$65,000,000 may be made available for a United States contribution to The Vaccine Fund, and up to \$6,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development" for costs directly related to international health, but funds made available for such costs may not be derived from amounts made available for contributions under this and preceding provisos: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion: *Provided further*, That in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical

procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: *Provided further*, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: *Provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That to the maximum extent feasible, taking into consideration cost, timely availability, and best health practices, funds appropriated in this Act that are made available for condom procurement shall be made available only for the procurement of condoms manufactured in the United States: *Provided further*, That information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded from amounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 20 offered by Mr. SHERMAN:

In the item relating to "UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT—CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$290,000,000)".

In the item relating to "UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT—CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the third dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$290,000,000)".

In the item relating to "CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following "(reduced by \$359,000,000)".

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and any amendments thereto be limited to 20 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the proponent and myself as the opponent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) will

control 10 minutes on his amendment. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) will control 10 minutes in opposition to the amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

I introduced this amendment on behalf of myself and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN). The gentlewoman is the chairwoman of the subcommittee that deals with the Middle East on the Committee on International Relations. I am the ranking member of that subcommittee of that committee that deals with terrorism and nuclear proliferation.

We are both concerned that the World Bank has decided to make loans of \$359 million to the government of Iran. We are also both concerned that we have an opportunity here to help the Child Survival Account, to save perhaps millions of children's lives simply by providing it more funding than this bill provides, to those programs that provide immunization, those that treat diarrhea and other easily curable diseases. So we see an opportunity both to deal with the World Bank's decision and to increase child survival.

Mr. Chairman, just a couple of months ago, the World Bank, over American objections, approved \$359 million for Iran. They did so at the same time that the IAEA was deliberating not whether Iran was developing nuclear weapons, we all know that they are, but the degree to which they should be sanctioned for their clear violation of nuclear proliferation control agreements.

Now, the government of Iran spends the minimum necessary on domestic projects in order to stay in power. This \$359 million allows them to fund those minimal domestic projects. Then the government of Iran uses what is left over to develop nuclear weapons and to support terror. It is the number one state sponsor of terror as identified by the United States State Department.

So this bill as presently written puts money in the World Bank. One quarter of the World Bank's assets and funds, roughly, are those of the American taxpayer, and then \$359 million is going from the World Bank to Iran.

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We need to make it clear that Members do not have to go back to their districts and defend sending American tax dollars to Tehran at a time when they are developing nuclear weapons.

We also need to help the child survival accounts. I would have wanted to cut \$359 million from the World Bank and add a full \$359 million to child survival. As a result of the outlay rules and timing of outlays, this amendment was in order only if we increased child survival by \$290 million. So if my colleagues are fiscal conservatives, this amendment saves the government \$69 million, but, more importantly, it

funds some of the very best U.S. AID programs. It provides additional money for child survival and maternal health. It provides for those very effective treatments for easily curable and preventable diseases.

This amendment enhances the bill. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition reluctantly to this amendment.

While I have absolutely no sympathy for the government of Iran and would strongly prefer that the World Bank not approve loans to that country, I oppose this amendment because its passage will not in any way affect lending to Iran.

What the amendment would do is cut \$359 million from the International Development Association, which is almost half of the proposed fiscal year 2005 U.S. contribution. IDA funds loans to the poorest countries in the world, mostly African countries, at low rates of interest and on a long-term repayment schedule.

IDA is the source of much of the capital that poor countries use to rebuild vital infrastructure and deal with the chronic problems of poor health and education systems. The World Bank, through the IDA loan window, has spent over \$1 billion to combat HIV/AIDS to date. The bank is also the center for the "Education for All" initiative, which aims to provide a free, primary education to the 110 million children around the world who currently do not attend school.

Because the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation was \$1.9 billion below the President's request, we had to make some tough choices. In that context, the funding currently in the bill for IDA represents a \$200 million cut from the President's request. I am certainly not totally satisfied with the quality of the World Bank's lending programs and will be monitoring closely the result of the new Performance Evaluation Scheme. The cuts the committee made were in that context, but cutting further would be a mistake and would only serve to reduce the bank's overall lending capacity without in any way affecting Iran.

I urge opposition to the amendment. Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend, my distinguished colleague from California, for the time, and I rise in strong support of the Sherman/Ros-Lehtinen amendment and ask my colleagues to render their full support to it.

Iran's unconventional weapons program, and its fondness for using terrorism as statecraft, have made this pariah state a litmus test of the war on terror.

For at least two decades, the Iranian regime has been pursuing a covert nuclear program. It has undertaken a number of efforts for the manufacture and testing of centrifuge components, including at facilities owned by military industrial organizations.

According to multiple reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Iranian regime's deceptions and nuclear activities have dealt with the most sensitive aspects of the nuclear cycle.

Just last month, after the international community once again called on Iran to "come clean" with its efforts to develop a nuclear weapons capability, the Iranian foreign minister and the secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security Council retorted that Iran has to be recognized by the international community as a member of the nuclear club and that Iran is on an irreversible path, their own words, toward becoming a nuclear state.

It is, therefore, imperative that the international community join forces to deny Iran any and all avenues to bring to a halt Iran's progress on this path.

This Chamber has repeatedly articulated this position. Most recently, we adopted by an overwhelming vote H. Con. Res. 398 which clearly underscored the denial of financial and other resources to Iran is an overarching priority for the United States.

Yet, through the World Bank, Iran is receiving hundreds of millions of dollars in loans.

Now, we will hear some argue that these loans are for nonlethal programs. However, given the fungible nature of the fund, there is no effective way of preventing the manipulation of these funds.

We certainly cannot trust the terrorist regime in Teheran to apply those World Bank funds to good, humanitarian use; and, as we have discovered recently with the investigations into the UN's handling of the Oil-For-Food program, we certainly cannot trust international institutions to practice due diligence and oversight.

Further, even if the loans are applied for basic services in Iran, that just enables Iran's mullahs to increase their budget allocations to fund terrorist activities and intensify their efforts to develop nuclear weapons.

The Sherman/Ros-Lehtinen amendment seeks to bring an end to this farce. Given that this is an appropriations bill, we cannot go even further. However, the amendment is a good first step.

The amendment seeks to cut U.S. contributions to the World Bank by an amount equal to its recent loans to Iran. In turn, it shifts these funds to U.S. AID's child survival programs; that is, it denies funds to the Iranian regime while helping prevent children from dying from preventable or easily treatable diseases, providing them with immunizations and other inexpensive treatments.

I ask my colleagues to vote an overwhelming "yes" on the Sherman-Ros-Lehtinen amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I am the only other speaker I have, if the gentleman is prepared to yield back the balance of his time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) has 3½ minutes remaining.

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

First, let me deal with this view that somehow the World Bank is not the World Bank, it is separate agencies. It is true the World Bank has five different departments, but as the World Bank's own Web site says in referring to the two departments in question now, the IBRD and the IDA are run on the same lines. They share the same staff and headquarters, report to the same president and evaluate projects with the same standards. They go on to say the IDA simply takes the money out of a different drawer. So, if we are funding the World Bank, we funding the World Bank.

This vote on this amendment is our only chance this year to vote to put economic pressure on the government of Iran that is developing nuclear weapons. It is the only chance we have this year to respond to the World Bank and to show how we feel when they send our money to a government that our State Department has identified as the number one state sponsor of terrorism. It is our only chance to respond to the investigation of Senator LUGAR, who has shown that many experts estimate that between 5 percent and 25 percent of the money we send to the World Bank is misused; and it is our best opportunity to vote to increase child survival and to save children's lives, whether they are dying from diarrhea or dying from diseases for which immunization is possible.

This is our chance to speak as a caucus and to say that time for business as usual is over. We can walk out of here saying, well, we disagree with the World Bank, but there is nothing we can do about it. But then we have to go back to our districts, when a nuclear mushroom cloud explodes first in a test in Iran and then, God forbid, in a hostile use by the Iranian government, and defend our votes to support a bill, part of the money of which ended up in Tehran.

I see the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY) here, and I do not know whether he wishes time. I commend the gentleman for his efforts to make sure that we deal with the World Bank, and I appreciate his support for this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The Sherman amendment is really not about Iran. It is about depriving the poorest countries in the world of development assistance for basic education, for health care, for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, and for environmental protection programs. It is

about blocking the path towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. I do not think this Congress wants to be remembered for this.

I know that Iran is a politically sensitive issue, and none of us believe that the World Bank should be making loans in Iran, but the funding contained in the foreign operations bill is for IDA, the concessional lending program of the World Bank which is designed to help the poorest countries of the world, with per capita incomes of \$1 to \$2 per day.

Mr. Chairman, Iran is not eligible to use the resources of IDA. The projects approved for Iran were funded by the IBRD, which is the market rate lending program of the bank. IBRD does not receive appropriated funds. There is no fungibility between IDA and IBRD resources.

So, Mr. Chairman, restricting the appropriations of funds to IDA will not affect Iran in any way. However, it will cut funding that supports development and health programs in sub-Saharan Africa and the poorest countries of Asia and Latin America. Over half of IDA resources are programmed for sub-Saharan Africa, and many of the programs would be supported on a grant basis, no longer just loans.

Diverting these funds into bilateral programs would deny six times, that is, again, six times, as much funding as the gentleman's cut. For every \$1 of U.S. taxpayer money that goes into IDA, other donors and resources provide \$6 of support. So if we cut this, we cut out six times as much of the money that goes to sub-Saharan Africa and other of the poorest countries of the world.

Mr. Chairman, I have already made what I think is a difficult decision to cut World Bank funding by \$211 million below the request. Another \$359 million cut would probably put U.S. leadership at risk at the bank, in addition to putting at risk billions of dollars of assistance for poor countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

To reiterate, Mr. Chairman, Iran is not eligible for IDA finances. IDA funding, which is the subject of this bill, the only source of funding that is in this bill for the World Bank, Iran is not eligible for any of those sources, and Iran would not be affected by a cut in funding to the IDA.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CANTOR) having assumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITATION ON AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4818, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 4818 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 715, the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open for amendment at any point, and no further amendment to the bill may be offered except:

Pro forma amendments offered at any point in the reading by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate;

Amendments 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, and 21; Amendments 11 and 17 which shall be debatable for 20 minutes;

Amendment 15, which shall be debatable for 30 minutes;

Amendments 9, 13 and 18, which shall be debatable for 40 minutes;

An amendment by Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey regarding conference attendance;

An amendment by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas regarding agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa;

An amendment by Mr. SANDERS regarding Export-Import Bank loans, which shall be debatable for 40 minutes;

An amendment by Mr. DEAL of Georgia regarding extradition, which shall be debatable for 20 minutes;

An amendment by Mr. WEINER regarding Saudi Arabia, which shall be debatable for 30 minutes;

An amendment by Mr. BUYER regarding monitoring of elections, which shall be debatable for 20 minutes;

An amendment by Mr. OTTER regarding West Bank/Gaza;

An amendment by Mr. MENENDEZ regarding Latin America child survival and development assistance;

An amendment by Mr. SCHIFF regarding Armenian genocide;

An amendment by Ms. LEE regarding Global AIDS, which shall be debatable for 30 minutes;

An amendment by Ms. DELAURO regarding child survival;

An amendment by Ms. WATERS regarding contract fraud; and