

(3) VALUATION OF CONCESSIONS.—The value of concessions negotiated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be at least equal to the fair market value of the items transferred, less any savings (which may not exceed the fair market value of the items transferred) accruing to the Department of Defense from an avoidance of the cost of removal of such items from the Republic of Korea or of the disposal of such items. The concessions may include cash compensation, services, waiver of charges otherwise payable by the United States (such as charges for demolition of United States-owned or United States-intended munitions), and other items of value.

(4) TERMINATION.—No transfer may be made under the authority of this subsection after the date that is three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) CERTIFICATION REGARDING MATERIEL IN STOCKPILE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the appropriate committees of Congress whether or not the ammunition, equipment, and materiel in the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea that are available for transfer to the Republic of Korea is of any utility to the United States for any of the following:

(1) Counterterrorism operations.

(2) Contingency operations.

(3) Training.

(4) Stockpile, pre-positioning, or war reserve requirements.

(c) TERMINATION OF STOCKPILE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the conclusion of the transfer to the Republic of Korea under subsection (a) of items in the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea pursuant to that subsection, the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea program shall be terminated.

(2) DISPOSITION OF REMAINING ITEMS.—Any items remaining in the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea as of the termination of the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea program under paragraph (1) shall be removed, disposed of, or both by the Department of Defense.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committees on Armed Services, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committees on Armed Services, Appropriations, and International Relations of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

□ 1430

GENERAL LEAVE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATHAM). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate bill 1988, a bill to authorize the transfer of items in the War Reserve Stockpile for Allies, Korea.

Section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 provides no U.S. Department of Defense articles which have been set aside for future use by any foreign country may be made available for that country's use, unless the transfer is authorized under that act, the Arms Control Export Act, or subsequent corresponding legislation. Consistent with that provision of law, Senate bill 1988 would authorize the President to transfer to the Republic of Korea certain obsolete or surplus U.S. Department of Defense munitions, equipment, and other materiel.

The prepositioned stocks established by the U.S. Department of Defense in Korea and Japan in 1973 in order to supplement Korea's military sustainment now constitutes an aging stockpile. Senate bill 1988 would permit the Department of Defense to seek concessions, such as fair market value, from the Republic of Korea in exchange for the transfer of these stocks to Korea's inventory. This approach would be consistent with the ongoing realignment of the United States Armed Forces in Korea and the objective of increased Korean self-sufficiency. It would also reduce the costs to the United States, otherwise necessitated by transporting this materiel back to the United States for disposal and demilitarization.

Senate bill 1988's provisions are nearly identical to those contained in section 752 of House Resolution 2601, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for the Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007. H.R. 2601 passed the House on July 20 by a recorded vote of 351-78. The Senate has not yet completed floor consideration of a Foreign Relations Authorization Act. It passed a stand-alone bill, Senate bill 1988, on November 9, 2005, authorizing the transfer of these stocks to the Republic of Korea. Since timely action was necessary to assure the proper management and the disposition of reserved stocks located in that region, this limited purpose bill is before us today. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will grant important authorities to the United States military related to stockpiles in South Korea. In particular, it will allow the United States to sell or transfer equipment to the South Korean military for use or disposal.

This will ensure that the United States is not forced to transport unnecessary or obsolete military equipment back to the continental United States at a considerable cost.

The authority contained in this legislation must be renewed from time to time, and that time has, once again, come. The authority remains an important tool in our defense strategy and should be renewed.

This legislation is a good government bill, Mr. Speaker, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1988.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERRORIST REWARDS ENHANCEMENT ACT

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2329) to permit eligibility in certain circumstances for an officer or employee of a foreign government to receive a reward under the Department of State Rewards Program.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2329

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Terrorist Rewards Enhancement Act”.

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES FOR AN AGENCY OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE A REWARD UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Subsection (f) of section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(f) INELIGIBILITY.—An officer” and inserting the following:

“(f) INELIGIBILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an officer”; and

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

“(2) EXCEPTION IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Secretary may pay a reward to an officer or employee of a foreign government (or any entity thereof) who, while in the performance of his or her official duties, furnishes information described in such subsection, if the Secretary determines that such payment satisfies the following conditions:

“(A) Such payment is appropriate in light of the exceptional or high-profile nature of the information furnished pursuant to such subsection.

“(B) Such payment may aid in furnishing further information described in such subsection.

“(C) Such payment is formally requested by such agency.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b) of such section (22 U.S.C. 2708(b)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “or to an officer or employee of a foreign government in accordance with subsection (f)(2)” after “individual”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the

gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to support the suspension of the rules to bring Representative KIRK's bill, the Terrorist Rewards Enhancement Act, House Resolution 2329, to the floor, and I strongly support its passage.

The bill has Chairman HYDE's full and vigorous support, and is much needed in the hunt for Osama bin Laden and other terrorists around the globe.

The International Relations Committee has long worked with Congressman KIRK, a member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, in promoting needed reform and practical changes to the State Department's Justice Rewards program. This program has in the past helped to lead to the capture of key global terrorists like Ramzi Yousef and Amil Kanzi, the fugitive killer of the CIA's several employees, and others.

The latest reform is one that Representative KIRK and the International Relations Committee developed after a visit to a very remote part of Pakistan and the Afghan border earlier this year where bin Laden and other radical Islamic terrorists operate and hide.

This bill is very simple, Mr. Speaker. It provides authorization for the payment of terrorist rewards by the State Department to those entities of foreign governments who might assist us in finding these terrorists under extraordinary circumstances and when the payment of the reward may lead to the capture of other key terrorists as well. We need the help of agencies of government and foreign agencies around the globe to do this difficult job, especially considering the limits on our own human intelligence sources.

In addition, the reward payment must be requested formally in writing by foreign governments and the Secretary of State has complete discretion as to whether to grant it, and the decision is not subject to judicial challenge. It is meant for limited and rare circumstances.

Let us give our frontline U.S. agencies and law enforcement personnel around the globe yet one more tool needed to capture and to bring to justice these global terrorists who mean us evil and great harm. I ask for the adoption of the Terrorist Rewards Enhancement Act.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my good friend from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and my good friend from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) for introducing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must do all that is legal and ethically appropriate to bring to justice terrorists who have committed heinous acts against the United States and our citizens. An important tool to achieve this objective is the Department of State's Rewards Program. By giving our Secretary of State the authority to offer a significant cash reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of terrorists, we recruit additional agents in the fight against global terrorism, ordinary people who may obtain extraordinary information that would allow the United States or a foreign country to apprehend terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, over 4 years after 9/11, Osama bin Laden is still at large, and apparently no closer to being in our custody today than he was on September 12, 2001. The United States obviously must do more to bring this monstrous man to justice. Our bill would take another small, but potentially important step in that direction. It would allow our Secretary of State in extraordinary circumstances to authorize a cash reward to a foreign government official who may have provided critical information resulting in the arrest and conviction of such a terrorist. I stress to all of my colleagues that this authority is to be used only where the information is critical to the capture of a key terrorist figure at severe risk or of severe harm to the informant.

Will this authority provide additional incentive for a foreign government official to provide us with this information perhaps with regard to Osama bin Laden? We cannot know that today, Mr. Speaker; but if it might, then we must proceed to provide the Secretary of State with this new authority.

I urge support for this resolution.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), the original sponsor of the bill.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, the State Department's Terrorist Rewards Program is one of the most successful and inexpensive programs against international terrorists.

As a staff member to Chairman Gilman, I drafted the enhancements to this program that made it a very successful program in the arrest of United Nations war criminals in Yugoslavia. Chairman HYDE, Chairwoman ROS-LEHTINEN, and Ranking Member LANTOS joined me several years ago in in-

creasing this rewards program to a total offer of \$50 million. We also enacted more important reforms that authorize brand new newspaper, radio, and TV ads to increase the impact of this program.

Mr. Amil Sanzi killed Americans outside CIA headquarters before fleeing to Pakistan. Matchbox covers with his face on them provided the impetus for the key tip that led to his arrest, conviction, and execution. Uday and Qusay Hussein, the murderous sons of Saddam Hussein, were found and cornered by a tip from this program. Today, we are hunting down Osama bin Laden, Ayman Zawahiri, and Mullah Omar, the leaders of al Qaeda and the Taliban dictatorship.

I have conducted two official missions to the Afghan-Pakistan border where conventional wisdom has located the probable sites of the al Qaeda core leadership. I assessed this rewards program and proposed improvements to change its effectiveness. We found that the radio, newspaper, and TV ads in Pakistan are working. Under Richard Griffin, the Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security; Ryan Crocker, our very able Ambassador to Pakistan; and David Noordelas, a very able diplomatic security professional, we executed a \$200,000 TV and radio campaign that led to dozens of new tips against leaders of the al Qaeda core.

We are about to relaunch this program, and it will be even more successful.

But there is one problem. Many officials in this part of the world make only \$200 or \$300 a year. This bill gives the President and Secretary of State the flexibility to authorize rewards for the arrest of the top, key, high-value targets: bin Laden, Zawahiri, Zarqawi, people who lead al Qaeda and its war on Americans. We need this flexibility to grant such rewards.

The arrest of Osama bin Laden is a mission of near messianic importance to the American people, and we have a winner here in the rewards program. With the reforms the House passes today, we increase the odds that we will crush the al Qaeda core in some of the most remote parts of the Earth.

I want to thank Chairwoman ROS-LEHTINEN, Ranking Member LANTOS, and John Mackay of the International Relations Staff for his particular help on this key issue that will add enhancements to one of the most successful anti-terror programs in the United States.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2329.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.