

Miller (NC)	Reyes	Souder
Miller, Gary	Richardson	Space
Miller, George	Rodriguez	Speier
Minnick	Roe (TN)	Spratt
Mitchell	Rogers (AL)	Stearns
Mollohan	Rogers (KY)	Sullivan
Moore (KS)	Rogers (MI)	Sutton
Moore (WI)	Rohrabacher	Tanner
Moran (KS)	Rooney	Taylor
Murphy (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen	Teague
Murphy, Patrick	Roskam	Terry
Murphy, Tim	Ross	Thompson (CA)
Myrick	Rothman (NJ)	Thompson (MS)
Nadler (NY)	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (PA)
Napolitano	Royce	Thornberry
Neal (MA)	Ruppersberger	Tiahrt
Neugebauer	Rush	Tiberi
Nunes	Ryan (OH)	Tierney
Nye	Ryan (WI)	Titus
Oberstar	Salazar	Tonko
Obey	Sánchez, Linda	Towns
Olson	T.	Tsongas
Olver	Sanchez, Loretta	Turner
Ortiz	Sarbanes	Upton
Pallone	Scalise	Van Hollen
Pascrell	Schakowsky	Velázquez
Pastor (AZ)	Schauer	Visclosky
Paulsen	Schiff	Walden
Payne	Schmidt	Walz
Pence	Schock	Wamp
Perlmutter	Schrader	Wasserman
Perriello	Schwartz	Schultz
Peters	Scott (GA)	Waters
Peterson	Sensenbrenner	Watson
Petri	Serrano	Watt
Pingree (ME)	Sessions	Waxman
Pitts	Sestak	Weiner
Platts	Shadegg	Welch
Poe (TX)	Shea-Porter	Westmoreland
Polis (CO)	Shimkus	Wexler
Pomeroy	Shuler	Whitfield
Posey	Shuster	Wilson (OH)
Price (GA)	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Price (NC)	Sires	Wittman
Putnam	Skelton	Wolf
Quigley	Slaughter	Woolsey
Radanovich	Smith (NE)	Wu
Rahall	Smith (NJ)	Yarmuth
Rangel	Smith (TX)	Young (AK)
Rehberg	Smith (WA)	Young (FL)
Reichert	Snyder	

NOES—8

Conyers	Honda	Scott (VA)
Edwards (MD)	McDermott	Stark
Hirono	Paul	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Farr	Moran (VA)
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NOT VOTING—12

Buyer	Kaptur	Murphy (NY)
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Murtha
Fudge	Linder	Sherman
Granger	McHenry	Stupak

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1501

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3081.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 617 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. 3081.

□ 1503

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. 3081) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, with Mr. CAPUANO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

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

Mr. Chairman, I'm pleased to present H.R. 3081, the fiscal year 2010 appropriations bill for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs. I am deeply appreciative to my ranking member, KAY GRANGER, for her key role in drafting this bill. This reflects our bipartisan priorities and is a better product as a result of our collaboration.

After all the hard work that Ms. GRANGER put into this bill, I am deeply saddened that she's unable to be on the House floor with us today to see the passage of our bipartisan product. I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my friend, Ms. GRANGER, and I know all of us wish for her a speedy recovery. Her presence is missed today on the floor, but I know her thoughts are with us, and I look forward to continuing to work closely with her as we move forward with the bill.

The bill has also benefited from the input of our very informed and engaged subcommittee members. The bill totals \$48.843 billion, \$3.2 billion below the request and \$1.2 billion below the fiscal year 2009 enacted level, including supplemental appropriations.

The bill provides an upfront and transparent accounting of the resources needed to fund our foreign policy and national security interests to end the reliance on supplemental appropriations to fund anticipated needs.

Let there be no doubt, this bill, which funds the U.S.'s diplomatic and development priorities, is a cornerstone of U.S. national security. It includes \$4.7 billion for assistance to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq to help stabilize, strengthen, and rebuild these critical countries.

In conjunction with funding in the 2009 supplemental, the bill fully funds the U.S. commitments to our allies and partners in the Middle East, including a total of \$2.775 billion in FMF pursuant to the MOU between the United States and our ally Israel and our commitments to Egypt and Jordan.

The bill provides \$987 million to continue support for counternarcotics and alternate development programs in Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean Basin, and Colombia and Peru.

The bill continues the congressional commitment to increasing the capacity of our civilian agencies to carry out diplomatic and development missions and provides resources to hire, train, support, and provide security for 1,000 new Department of State personnel and 300 new USAID personnel.

H.R. 3081 provides \$7.6 billion for global activities, including \$5.7 billion for global HIV/AIDS, which is \$150 million above the President's request. Not less than \$750 million will support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and the bill includes \$648 million for voluntary family planning services in the developing world, of which \$60 million is for the United Nations Population Fund.

Addressing pandemics and other health concerns overseas before they reach our shores is one of the best investments the United States can make to protect American citizens while saving lives overseas. To this end, the bill provides \$75 million to address pandemic preparedness and response, in addition to \$50 million in the supplemental appropriations act of 2009.

Now, while I continue to be personally committed to permanently repealing the global gag rule, in the interest of bipartisan cooperation, the bill does not change any provisions of law that restrict funding for abortion or otherwise condition family planning assistance.

The bill increases funding for key long-term development priorities, including \$1.2 billion to improve access to quality basic and higher education and provide alternatives to madrassas where youth are often exposed to extremism; \$1 billion for food security and agricultural development to respond to the global food crisis; over \$1.2 billion in bilateral and multilateral assistance for clean energy, biodiversity and climate change initiatives; and \$310 million to expand access to safe water and sanitation.

It includes \$2.4 billion in refugee and disaster assistance to meet growing humanitarian needs, including in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The bill also provides \$450 million for the Peace Corps to jump-start the President's pledge to increase the number of volunteers.

Finally, oversight is a bipartisan priority, and in order to improve accountability, the bill provides a total of \$146.5 million for the activities of the Inspectors General of the Department of State and USAID, as well as for the

Special Inspectors General for Iraq and Afghanistan Reconstruction.

I want to take a moment to thank all of the staff that have worked so hard on this bill, especially Nisha Desai, our clerk, and her team: Craig Higgins, Steve Marchese, Michele Sumilas, Celia Alvarado, Courtney Dunn. I also want to thank Ann Vaughan, Jennie Munoz, and Elizabeth Stanley on my staff for their work.

And I would also like to thank our hardworking minority staff, including Ann Marie Chotvacs, the minority clerk, and Alice Hogans, Mike Ringler, Jason Small, and Rachel Carter for all their work.

Mr. Chairman, the bipartisan foreign assistance package before you preserves our Nation's interests. I urge my colleagues to give this bill our bipartisan support.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I'm pleased to join Chairwoman LOWEY at the beginning of the consideration of this bill making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs. This bill funds programs that safeguard our national security and promote U.S. interests abroad.

It was first founded under the auspices of the Marshall Plan under the understanding that good diplomacy and development can dramatically reduce national security problems and troop deployments for the United States.

I want to commend Chairwoman LOWEY for her bipartisan work on this bill. She's listened to concerns of Members on this side of the aisle and worked to address them.

I also want to thank the staff both on this and the other side of the aisle for so many long hours of work on this. That's Nisha Desai-Biswal, Craig Higgins, Steve Marchese, Michele Sumilas, Cecilia Alvarado, and Courtney Dunn. I also particularly want to thank Ann Marie Chotvacs, Mike Ringler, Alice Hogans, and Jason Small.

I know that Ms. LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER, who is out today, appreciate their personal office staffs' work on this bill, especially Ann Vaughan and Rachel Carter. And I particularly want to thank my staff, particularly Rich Goldberg.

Now, on this legislation, we make one big key change, and that is with regard to the International Atomic Energy Agency's new report on the Iran nuclear program and related responses of the United States to their report. They showed that after producing low-enriched uranium at a rate of 40 kilograms per month over a 21-month period, Iran has now increased its stockpile by 60 percent in just 6 months, doubling its rate to over 80 kilograms of enriched uranium per month.

We know that Iran's greatest weakness remains her economic dependence on foreign gasoline. And we can all

agree that the United States taxpayers should not be asked to help increase the supply of gasoline to Iran, especially now, especially after what we saw after the Iranian elections. Surprisingly, this is exactly what our taxpayer dollars have been doing.

In 2007 and 2008, the U.S. Export-Import Bank approved two separate loan guarantees totaling \$900 million to expand the largest refinery owned by Reliance Industries Limited, an Indian company that provides roughly one-third of Iran's daily import of gasoline. In effect, the U.S. taxpayer is underwriting the increased supplies of gasoline to Iran.

This bill includes the Kirk-Sherman amendment to prohibit further use of taxpayer dollars to guarantee or insure or extend credit to any company that supplies gasoline to Iran. I think that is a very important step that leads off to legislation that Chairman BERMAN and I have put forward that we hope, later in the year from the authorizing committee, that will begin to truly squeeze Iran and her need for foreign gasoline.

□ 1515

Now with regard to the overall bill, I am disappointed that we have departed from the tradition of considering appropriations under an open rule. I first worked on the Foreign Operations bill of fiscal year 1984. I was taught appropriations at the foot of Appropriations chairmen Jamie Whitten and Bill Natcher. It was under these historic chairmen that we always considered appropriations bills under an open rule, protected under clause 2 of rule XXI that only monetary amendments could be offered.

Now we have departed from the long tradition established by Jamie Whitten and Bill Natcher. The rule that governs this bill makes in order only eight of 89 amendments, a 90 percent death rate for amendments in the Rules Committee on what used to be an open rule.

I would suggest that the partisan pressures under Speaker Wright, under Speaker Foley, were as bad or worse as now, but we are responding with highly restrictive rules that I think hurt our committee in the long run. I hope that we can address this soon and return to what I would call the Whitten-Natcher tradition.

Now let me turn to the substance of this bill, the product of work of especially Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER.

The American people are aware that we face many global challenges that are well addressed in this bill. The funds provide security assistance to our allies in support countries living in some pretty dangerous neighborhoods.

There is another reality of this bill and that is the financial crisis that we see and that we are helping countries through so that they do not collapse, triggering some sort of new global economic downturn.

The allocation given to the subcommittee, \$48.8 billion, is an amount,

when strictly compared to last year's base, that is very high. But the administration has pledged to eliminate the wartime supplemental spending in favor of a regular appropriations process. If it sticks to that plan, then funding levels in this bill appear to be much more reasonable, and it includes programs for State and USAID operations that I support.

I have to admit, though, I remain in doubt whether the administration really will not request a supplemental next year. In fact, I probably would lay a dollar bet with anyone that we probably will see a supplemental. I hope not. Chairman MURTHA has already suggested that supplemental funds may be needed to sustain our troops because of the 302(b) allocation that his Defense Subcommittee received that in his view may not cover all of the FY 2010 needs. In that case, I hope we could restrict funding under this bill.

Now, I know Chairwoman LOWEY and Ms. GRANGER have worked together on a number of very good governance provisions such as language to strengthen oversight of hiring, training and deployment of new staff funded by this bill; and a provision that launches a comprehensive review of roughly \$8 billion in global health funding provided by this bill. Too often we forget that the United States has made the largest commitment of health funding ever in the history of mankind. It is something that the United States hasn't yet received enough credit for.

They also agree to language that closely mirrors the fiscal year 2008 bill which prevents U.S. taxpayer dollars from going to organizations that support or participate in involuntary or coercive methods of family planning, and that was the bipartisan commitment that Chairwoman LOWEY just alluded to.

The bill also includes amendments from several of my colleagues offered in full committee, particularly like a provision requiring the Secretary of State to report to Congress on deals brokered with foreign nations that receive detainees from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, like Palau.

The June 10, 2009, New York Times reported that the United States has agreed to provide Palau with \$200 million in return for receiving 17 suspected Uyghur terrorists from Guantanamo Bay. Now, according to the CIA Factbook, Palau has a population of only 20,796 people. Its GDP is only \$164 million. Under this commitment then, the U.S. would be paying the Republic of Palau nearly \$11.7 million per Uyghur terrorist.

With average incomes in the United States of \$56,000, \$200 million would support incomes of over 3,500 Americans; with tuition at \$25,000 a year annually, it could put 7,000 students through college for a year. And \$200 million also compares poorly to the cost of Guantanamo Bay itself. Guantanamo Bay, as a total facility, cost just \$54 million to build. This would be

four times that amount for just 17 Uyghurs.

There is also an amendment in this bill for new oversight and sunset restrictions on funding provided to the International Monetary Fund in the fiscal year 2009 supplemental, and language affirming intellectual property rights protections for U.S. energy and environmental technologies, critical in the G-8 discussions right now and the coming Copenhagen discussions in which China and India have pledged to require compulsory licensing over all climate change and energy technology. Compulsory licensing is a code word for stealing U.S. patents. There will be no green jobs if that provision goes through in the Copenhagen treaty. I am very happy that the House voted nearly unanimously on the Larson-Kirk amendment to prevent that.

Now, Chairwoman LOWEY has also described highlights of the bill. I will simply reiterate three very important items related to our national security. This bill includes \$1.4 billion for the expanded work of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, a \$25 million increase to support prosperity and security of our partners around the developing world, a very important program that underlies the key point you cannot have long-term development without policy reform. You can build a dam, but if the government steals everything, all you will have is an empty structure a few years later. The MCC works to address that very problem in an effective way.

When taken together with supplemental funds, this bill fully funds our security assistance request for our strategic allies in the Middle East like Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, and continues the fight against illegal drug trafficking in this hemisphere. I think especially with Ranking Member GRANGER's full backing, we have full funding for the pending request for Mexico and Central America by providing \$7 million above the request, also for continued gains made in Colombia.

In summary, this bill is focused on furthering foreign policy and national security interests. It monitors the wise use of our tax dollars and achieves some fairly balanced solutions to some complex problems leading to what I hope will be a fairly bipartisan debate today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to a distinguished member of the committee, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), for a unanimous consent request.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to put my statement into the RECORD in support of this very good bill, H.R. 3081, and to especially thank you for working to increase funding for two very important issues: support for the global fund to

fight AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and also our bilateral tuberculosis program.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3081, the FY10 Department of State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

I would also like to thank Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, and all the staff on the State, Foreign Operations Subcommittee of which I am a member for their hard work and dedication in putting this bill together.

H.R. 3081 includes many valuable provisions and much-needed resources to extend the United States' arm of diplomacy in the interest of development, progress, and peace.

This bill will provide for the hiring of more than 1000 new foreign service officers and approximately 300 new employees at USAID.

Rebuilding the capacity of these two departments will transform our ability to put America's "smart" power to work, strengthen our national security, and have a dramatic and lasting impact on individuals and communities throughout the world.

I especially want to thank the Chairwoman for working with me to increase funding for two issues that I believe are critical—support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and for our bilateral tuberculosis programs.

This bill includes \$7.8 billion for global health programs, including \$5.75 billion for HIV/AIDS initiatives, which for years have been a strong bipartisan priority.

These programs continue to save millions of lives while helping us to stop the spread of this devastating global pandemic. I am hopeful in the future we can further increase resources for these programs in order to meet their unprecedented demand.

I am also pleased that this legislation provides \$450 million to meet President Obama's campaign pledge to double the size of the Peace Corps over several years.

As countries throughout the world seek assistance to combat poverty, hunger, disease, and environmental degradation, this commitment to the Peace Corps' mission of peace and friendship through service is particularly timely.

Lastly, I am greatly encouraged by the steps taken in this bill, and other appropriations measures, to avoid future reliance on supplemental appropriations that in the past have undermined efforts to obtain an honest accounting of the costs of conflict and war which our efforts in diplomacy and development seek to avoid.

I urge my colleagues to support this effort and to support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. I would like to yield for a unanimous consent to my distinguished colleague from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

(Mrs. MALONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MALONEY. I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on this bill, and I rise in support of this bill, and particularly commend the chairwoman for her leadership on the United Nations Population Fund, which was denied funding for 7 years under the prior administration, and will save women's lives; and her focus on helping the women under the oppressive Taliban

regime in Afghanistan with over \$100 million focused on female NGOs and the security of our country and the help for our allies. A great bill. I appreciate your allowing me to include my statement.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill and commend Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER for their hard work in crafting this important bill.

I am particularly pleased that it includes \$60 million for the critical work done by UNFPA (the United Nations Population Fund).

Every minute of every day, a woman dies needlessly in pregnancy or childbirth, most in the developing world—this translates into 10 million women lost per generation.

4 million newborns also die every year of similarly preventable causes. UNFPA has worked to end these deaths since it became operational in 1969.

It has provided significant assistance to improve the health and quality of life and to promote the health and rights of women worldwide.

UNFPA is the largest source of international assistance for women's reproductive health in the world and despite the past 7 years during which the previous Administration withheld funding for UNFPA, the United States Congress has demonstrated its strong support of the organization by approving U.S. financial support for UNFPA each year.

Fully 42 percent of all pregnancies worldwide suffer complications and in 15 percent of all pregnancies, the complications are life-threatening.

In too many places, maternal health still receives inadequate attention and funding.

Fortunately for women around the world, UNFPA operates in 154 countries specifically to combat maternal mortality and to promote safe motherhood.

The impact of losing U.S. funding over the past 7 years has been devastating.

For each of these years, UNFPA could have helped to prevent 2 million unintended pregnancies, 800,000 abortions, 4,700 mothers' deaths, and more than 77,000 infant and child deaths.

In 2001, the U.S. Agency for International Development estimated the global economic impact of maternal and newborn mortality at \$15 billion per year in lost potential production, half associated with women and half with newborns.

Investing in UNFPA actually reduces healthcare costs, and teaching and promoting safe motherhood enables adequate time between births for women's bodies to better carry another pregnancy.

Mr. Chairman, this funding will help to restore the United States' standing in the global community while demonstrating its commitment to the lifesaving work of UNFPA.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) who has been an outstanding member of the committee and has made it a great bill because of her important work.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I applaud the chairwoman and ranking member for both of their work in crafting a bill that everyone in this House can be proud to support.

This bill commits about 1 percent of the total Federal budget to confront all

of the global challenges we face: poverty, conflict, famine, drought, disease and global climate change. If we ignore these issues, they will threaten our way of life.

This year's bill makes bold, necessary investments in areas of global health, agriculture and climate change, and it puts America back onto the path of doubling the number of Peace Corps volunteers proudly serving our country.

I look forward to working with the chairwoman and President Obama to increase our investment in child survival and maternal health and to meet America's commitment to the Millennium development goals.

Today, we start building a safer, healthier world for America's children and all of the world's children.

Mr. KIRK. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), a distinguished member of the subcommittee.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I want to compliment the chairwoman and our ranking member for the hard work that they have put into this good bill. I rise in strong support.

There are a lot of reasons why I think Members should vote for this bill, but let me just mention two. One is I think when you talk about foreign policy, it is really like a three-legged stool. Part of it is defense, part of it is diplomacy, and part of it is development. You can't have one without the other two. I think what this bill does, it brings into balance these three areas. When you have the appropriate diplomacy, when you have the appropriate folks to do the development, then you free up those in the defense to focus on their mission. So I think this bill brings that into balance and I think that is a good thing overall in terms of foreign policy, in terms of national security.

And in particular, I like the Millennium Challenge Corporation. As someone who has a business background, I have watched this corporation grow, and this is the fifth year we have had it in place. I think it is a great example of how we can provide foreign assistance in a smart way. No longer do we simply write a blank check to some country and never know where the money is going to go or what the results are. Now we enter into a compact, a contract, if you will, between the country receiving the money and our country. If they want to build a power plant or build a dam, whatever, in return, they agree to try to meet certain standards in terms of openness and democracy and transparency and accountability and human rights. So they have an incentive to follow through on this contract. It is smart aid, in my view. It is the right way to give assistance, and I think this fifth year of the Millennium Challenge Corporation is a very critical time because sometimes these contracts are entered into for a long period of time. It is ade-

quately funded this year. For those reasons, I urge Members to support this good bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to an outstanding member of our committee who has made major contributions and has helped make this bill the good bill that it is, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN).

Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey. I thank my distinguished chairwoman.

I rise today in strong support of this bill. First, I would like to thank Chairwoman Lowey for her amazing leadership, and as well our ranking member, KAY GRANGER, who is not with us, and my fellow subcommittee members, including Congressman KIRK, who is taking the lead on the floor today for the great leadership efforts that they have shown in ensuring that this bill puts partisan differences behind, and that this bill makes sure that we promote our Nation's foreign policy and national security interests by funding economic development, health, and education around the world, and diplomacy.

This bill also includes in particular language that would improve transparency and accountability, Mr. Chairman, at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East, commonly called UNRWA. For almost 60 years, UNRWA has provided humanitarian services to Palestinians living in refugee camps throughout the Middle East.

Unfortunately, as UNRWA has grown over the years, it has not taken nearly enough steps to ensure that it does not employ, affiliate with, or provide benefits to known terrorists. The problem with UNRWA is fundamental. There is a remarkable lack of available information.

That is why I am so grateful to Chairwoman LOWEY and our ranking member and my colleagues for including in the bill requirements that the information available regarding textbooks being used to teach the next generation of Palestinians be provided, and more money being provided for that information, and to require the State Department to undertake a review of those educational materials and UNRWA schools to ensure that there are no calls for hatred or intolerance, including anti-Semitism, in these textbooks provided by UNRWA to the Palestinian refugees.

□ 1530

In addition, the legislation requires the State Department to report on whether UNRWA is complying with current U.S. law, which states appropriately that no American taxpayer dollars be directed to terrorists or to further terrorist propaganda.

I stand in strong support of this bill. I thank my distinguished chairwoman and my colleagues for this wonderful bill and I urge its passage.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I just want to thank my colleague from New Jersey for his leadership on this.

UNRWA is an organization that is utterly irresponsibly run. Any corporation in America of UNRWA's size—which is \$400 million a year—would have an outside independent audit, and yet UNRWA has never had that—and in fact doesn't want it. UNRWA's staff has met with Republicans and Democrats up here and admitted that they, indeed, do make martyr payments to people that have carried out attacks against the people of Israel. And then we've seen all the video of mortar rocket attacks being used from UNRWA schools where UNRWA security personnel clearly could have prevented that.

This bill helps increase the heat on UNRWA, one of the least accountable U.N. agencies. And I really want to thank the gentleman for his leadership on that.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to an outstanding member of our committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL).

Mr. ISRAEL. I thank the distinguished chairwoman, my extraordinary colleague from New York.

Mr. Chairman, I am so pleased to rise in support of this bill. This is one of the finest State-Foreign Operations bills we have had in many years.

I am especially indebted to the chairwoman for allowing me to include two provisions in this bill. One is language that I have been interested in for several years since visiting India on an energy congressional delegation, learning what India is doing with respect to renewable energy and learning that there were six women in the Sunderbonds, a remote Delta region, who were lighting their entire village with a solar panel.

If you ask the Department of Defense what we need in order to promote stability and security and affluence and prosperity, they will tell you we need a robust defense budget, something I agree with. But in the Sunderbonds, they are doing it with a solar panel which charges solar lanterns, which these six women rent to other villagers. And so you have all the elements that you need for stability and security; you have the empowerment of women, you have a sustainable small business model, and you have light.

As a result of the chairwoman's support and the support of the ranking member, we have included \$10 million to establish the Solar Villages Initiative in the State Department to replicate this project.

I further want to thank the chairwoman and the ranking member for their support of the National Solidarity Program in Afghanistan. The essential lesson that Afghanistan teaches us is that order cannot be imposed from above—Alexander the Great tried it, Genghis Khan tried it, the British tried it, the Soviets tried it. We can try it, but it does not succeed.

Afghanistan is stable when order comes from the Afghan people, when

they are empowered to achieve their own solutions. And as a result of the chairwoman's support and the support from the minority, we have included \$175 million for the multidonor National Solidarity Program, which is the leading program rebuilding Afghanistan. That allows local villages to secure some funding to plan their own projects, to plan their own future, to bring women into governing councils, to establish those projects which will secure those villages and promote long-term security and stability.

These are two programs, among many, which make this a product that both sides of the aisle can be very proud of. It is the best investment that we can make. And I again thank the chairwoman for her support.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I want to thank the gentleman because I have worked very closely with him to support I think one of the key combat-support elements of this bill, which is the National Solidarity Program of the Government of Afghanistan.

We won the war in El Salvador largely through the help of a program called Mayors in Action, in which we funded programs totaling between \$5,000 and then \$10,000, as long as the community could come together and decide on what project. Having government services and activities in support of the El Salvadoran Government quickly undercut the insurgency and helped win a counterinsurgency campaign there.

Based on the success of that program and others, the National Solidarity Program is now operating in Afghanistan. This bill provides \$175 million, largely through the leadership of the gentleman from New York.

When I deployed to Afghanistan in December, I spent quite a lot of time working with Monty Greer and Minister Zia, who described how this program is now in hundreds of villages throughout Afghanistan, but they had a funding shortfall. And working with General Nicholson of ISAF Region South, we put together a plan so that this bill would fund community development programs right behind the advance of U.S. troops.

It has been little noticed so far in this body that 2 weeks ago the United States Marine Corps launched an offensive in the key poppy-growing region of Afghanistan called Helmand Province, and it was that funding shortfall which would have not enabled U.S. troops to have the money to do community development projects right in the wake of their advance, along with the Afghan troops. This legislation allows them to have those tools right away so that the Afghan people will see progress in community development right behind the battlefield. It makes our chances of success much greater. It makes the sustainment and expansion of the Afghan Government much more likely. And bottom line, I think it will save a number of lives, especially for those of

our constituents right now working for what sometimes has been called "Uncle Sam's misguided children," otherwise known as the United States Marine Corps.

I yield to the gentleman who has worked with me so much with Minister Zia on this.

Mr. ISRAEL. Well, I thank the gentleman for his personal commitment and participation in this project.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) for a colloquy.

Mr. LYNCH. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As the co-Chair of the House Task Force on Terrorist Financing and Nonproliferation, I rise to engage in a colloquy with my distinguished colleague, Chairwoman LOWEY.

I would like to confirm that the \$57 million requested by President Obama for nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs in Afghanistan, will be fully funded.

Is it the chairwoman's intent that those critical security and humanitarian-related activities will be funded at the President's requested level?

Mrs. LOWEY. Reclaiming my time, first, I thank my friend for raising this important issue.

Yes, it is the committee's intent to fully fund Afghanistan's nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs at the President's requested level. We agree these programs are vital to our success in Afghanistan. And as we developed the bill, our funding assumption was, unless otherwise noted, that the President's full request for Afghanistan was met.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LYNCH. Thank you.

Is it also the chairwoman's view that the State Department should ensure that these funds are used to support the range of programs, such as export control and border security, antiterrorism assistance, terrorist interdiction activities, counterterrorism financing, humanitarian demining, and destruction of small arms and other weapons?

Mrs. LOWEY. Reclaiming my time, yes, it is the committee's intent to support these activities.

And I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LYNCH. Thank you. I want to thank the chairwoman for her courtesy, and to the gentleman from Illinois for his bipartisanship on this and all of our critical efforts in Afghanistan.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California, an outstanding member of the committee, Mr. SCHIFF.

Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman.

I rise in strong support of the 2010 State-Foreign Ops Appropriations bill and congratulate my Chair and friend, NITA LOWEY, for her leadership in crafting a bill that not only addresses critical national security needs, but does so in a cost-effective manner.

After too many years in which diplomacy and smart power were shunted aside, this legislation is a reassertion of American leadership in helping to assure a brighter, more peaceful future for America's children and for children around the world.

I am particularly concerned about Somalia's renewed descent into chaos and the prospect that al Qaeda, which is under increasing pressure along the Afghan/Pakistan frontier, will take advantage of the power vacuum in that country as it did in Afghanistan during the 1990s.

This must not be allowed to happen. And the U.S. must be willing to work with the United Nations, the African Union, and nongovernmental organizations to help stabilize Somalia and create an atmosphere in which governance and security are again possible.

This will be a long and difficult process, and in the main it must be driven by the Somalis themselves. But I was gratified that the bill includes aid above the President's request to foster economic growth, encourages the State Department to continue its support of Somali refugees in neighboring countries and, most importantly, provides \$102 million to support both the African Union mission in Somalia and security sector reform within Somalia itself.

In this bill, even as we have provided funding for important initiatives like that, and we provided robust funding to increase the size of our Foreign Service and USAID professionals to revamp our aid to Pakistan and to help it to better confront the threat from al Qaeda, to provide crucial aid to key Middle Eastern allies Israel, Jordan and Egypt, to ramp up our efforts to fight the scourges of malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis, and fully meet our obligations to the United Nations, Ms. Lowey, Ranking Member GRANGER, and the staff of the subcommittee have also been mindful of the state of our economy here at home. In fact, this bill is \$1.2 billion, or 2.4 percent, below the President's spending, and \$3.2 billion, or 6 percent, below the administration's request.

Finally, I am very pleased the bill includes \$48 million in economic assistance to Armenia, as well as an increase in humanitarian assistance to Karabakh to \$10 million, and maintains military assistance parity to both countries at \$3 million, and the IMET assistance at \$450,000 each.

Importantly, the report accompanying the bill references the policy of parity in military assistance provided to Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Mr. KIRK. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It's also important to note that this bill carries forward the Kirk amendment that now prohibits any U.S. assistance to a Palestinian Authority that includes Hamas—a terrorist organization, as designated by the United States, President Clinton, President Bush and I believe now President

Obama—unless every member of the new Palestinian Government has publicly, in writing, recognized Israel's right to exist and renounced terrorism. Over 20 United States citizens have been murdered directly by Hamas, and having this provision included in this legislation I think is very important.

Also, this legislation reverses the administration's proposed cut for U.S. assistance to Armenia. We provide \$48 million in economic aid and \$3 million in military aid for Armenia while maintaining military funding parity with Azerbaijan and providing \$10 million in assistance to Nagorno-Karabakh. The bill also includes a new requirement for the administration to consult with Congress before exercising its waiver authority for assistance to Azerbaijan granted under section 907 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Now, according to the Congressional Research Service, between 100,000 and 500,000 Korean Americans still have family living in North Korea. Almost all of them have not seen their loved ones since the end of the Korean War, while many have not seen family members even since World War II. In the absence of diplomatic relations between the two countries, elderly Korean Americans are forced to contact their relatives without the protection of the U.S. Embassy or help from the State Department. Families are at the mercy of a black market group of smuggling rings that control access to North Korea.

This legislation urges the State Department Policy Coordinator for North Korea to make the issue of divided American citizen families who have their relatives in North Korea a priority and to establish a coordinator for this issue.

One last thing I want to highlight. As the United States draws down our troop commitment to Iraq, and we have tremendous concerns about safe and secure and sustainable homes and businesses for Iraq's embattled Christian minority, this bill provides a historic \$20 million dedicated to religious minorities in Iraq, a big step forward for building an autonomous administrative region for Chaldo Assyrians in the Nineveh Plain. It's an important group that we should be concerned about, especially as the United States leaves Iraq.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes for a colloquy with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

I am pleased to yield to Ms. WOOLSEY.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I thank the chairwoman and applaud her leadership on behalf of women's health. No one in Congress has done more to prioritize the needs of women and children in our foreign assistance spending.

As you well know, Madam Chairwoman, every minute somewhere in the world a woman dies during preg-

nancy or childbirth. In the poorest regions, one out of 22 women will die from these causes compared to one in 4,800 in the United States. In the developing world, mothers routinely face death or injury as a result of uncontrolled bleeding, infection, seizures, hypertensive disorders, birth obstruction, or other complications.

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A pregnancy should be a joyful time in a woman's life, not a death threat.

The good news is that practical interventions exist. We just need to leverage the necessary resources and sufficiently focus our assistance on maternal health.

Mrs. LOWEY. I thank the gentlewoman for her kind words and for her support for women's health at home and abroad. Healthier mothers will enjoy safer pregnancies and childbirths, enabling them to better care for their children. Bolstering maternal health initiatives can help reduce the 4 million newborn deaths each year in the developing world. The committee has directed USAID to undertake a detailed review of its maternal health portfolio, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on this important issue.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I thank the chairwoman. I look forward to working with her on this issue to ensure that not one more mother has to replace a birth announcement with a death notice.

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

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

We rarely do this under this legislation, but we also have an important tradition of highlighting human rights cases, especially if they set a particularly dangerous precedent. And one of the most concerning precedents is the one set by the Government of Egypt when they imprisoned Kareem Amer, who is the first blogger ever to be arrested for what he wrote on his Internet blog, calling for reconciliation between Muslims and Jews on his personal blog. He was convicted. He's currently serving in prison, and it is a particularly dangerous precedent to have set that merely what you may write in your Internet blog will land you in jail.

It's interesting to me, too, that of all the Muslim countries around the world, Egypt set the precedent, and of all the countries around the world that could have set this precedent against the freedom of speech on the Internet, it was one of the largest recipients of U.S. foreign assistance under this act. We have not gone to the step yet of dramatically affecting the U.S. assistance provided by this, but we do have to highlight Abdel Kareem Nabil Soliman, his full legal name, and his time in jail, a very dangerous precedent under Egyptian law and one that should be highlighted here.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California for the purpose of a colloquy.

Ms. ESHOO. I thank the very distinguished chairwoman of the State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, Mrs. LOWEY, who is a great friend, and I want to thank her staff for their diligence in working with us. They have been absolutely more than wonderful on an important issue.

My intention today is to confirm that the \$20 million provided by the subcommittee for religious minorities in Iraq is intended to focus on the needs of the Nineveh Plains region.

Did the subcommittee intend that this funding for ethnoreligious minorities focus on the Assyrian/Chaldean/Syriac/Christians of the Nineveh Plains region since that is the primary location of these displaced persons?

I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. LOWEY. Yes. The committee is aware that this region is home to most of the displaced ethnoreligious minorities in Iraq.

Ms. ESHOO. Is the chairwoman's view that the State Department should ensure that these funds are used to support a range of programs such as security, small microenterprise development, agriculture capacity building, economic development, educational institution capacity building, health care enhancement, and democratization programs, including the dialogue on the Nineveh Plain Administrative Unit?

Mrs. LOWEY. Yes. It is the committee's intent to support these types of activities.

Ms. ESHOO. Would the chairwoman support the award of these funds to nongovernmental organizations that are already working tirelessly in the region such as the Dominican Sisters, the Assyrian Aid Society, the Nineveh Center for Research and Development, the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, and other groups that provide services to all people on a nondiscriminatory basis?

Mrs. LOWEY. Yes. There are a number of organizations that have provided health, education, and other assistance in the region and should be considered as potential alternatives to governmental entities. I expect the State Department to continue to use a competitive bidding process to ensure that the most appropriate and effective organizations receive U.S. Government assistance.

Ms. ESHOO. I can't thank the chairwoman enough for her support of funding to alleviate the plight of these ancient people so critical to the future of Iraq. Her efforts are going to help hundreds of thousands of displaced ethnoreligious minorities. And I know that our colleagues Congresswoman JAN SCHAKOWSKY, Congressman GARY PETERS, and certainly Congressman FRANK WOLF thank you for your leadership and for your attention to this issue that matters to so many. God bless you.

Mrs. LOWEY. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished minority whip, Mr. CANTOR.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, the legislation before us provides \$2.22 billion worth of vital security assistance to the State of Israel, our most dependable and democratic ally in the Middle East. The funding in this bill will help ensure Israel maintains its qualitative military advantage in the region. That means Israel can defend itself against the existential threat posed by Iran and against Iranian terrorist proxies, Hamas and Hezbollah, both sworn to Israel's destruction.

A strong Israel means a more stable Middle East. A weakened Israel only gives momentum to the radicals in the region determined to sow discord and harm U.S. interests. Joint cooperation with Israel has also yielded tangible benefits to America since Israel is a leader in methods of fighting terrorism and preventing civilian casualties in terrorist attacks.

Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt in my mind that Israel is a pillar in the national security interests of the United States, and it is, in my opinion, essential that we provide this assistance to Israel because it is in the best interests of the United States. That's why I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH).

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, let me congratulate the chairwoman. I served on this subcommittee for a few years, and this is an extraordinary bill. I think it's the best Foreign Operations bill in more than a couple of decades in this House on a range of issues, but I'm only here to speak about one.

I want to thank the chairwoman for her continued support, and notice in the bill and in the accompanying report the effort around safe blood in Africa, in sub-Saharan Africa. When we began talking about this issue a few years ago, there were no safe blood centers and there are now 35. It wouldn't have happened without the chairwoman's support and understanding the correlation and nexus between malaria and blood transfusions and, therefore, increases in AIDS when you have unsafe blood being used in those transfusions. So I want to thank her and congratulate her on a great bill.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I want to highlight a key provision of this bill, section 7006, which withholds 10 percent of the funding under this legislation for the Board of International Broadcasting, Radio Deewa. This is a service actually that the chairwoman and I helped sponsor and get rolling because of our perception that there was very little international broadcasting service and outside information in the main language of northwest Pakistan and Afghanistan of Pashtun. But we found that they were putting Batula Massoud on the U.S.

taxpayer-funded radio, giving him a platform just 6 days after the Secretary of State put him on the Rewards for Justice terrorism list for his crimes against a number of terrorist targets, including the Prime Minister of Pakistan. So I really want to thank the chairwoman for including this because we sent a very clear signal that we want open and free communication with accurate news, but we do not give platforms to terrorists on the Rewards for Justice list of the State Department.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to a leader in this Congress who understands the importance of water, in addition to bicycles, and has been a tireless advocate for a whole range of important causes, my good friend Mr. BLUMENAUER.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentlewoman's courtesy in permitting me to speak on this, as I appreciate her leadership in being able to advance a cause that's near and dear to both of our hearts.

Mr. Chairman, I will speak for 2 minutes. In the course of that time, about 10 children around the world will die needlessly from waterborne disease. We have been working, over the course of the last 5 years, for the United States to exercise its appropriate leadership to try to eliminate this tragedy.

I deeply appreciate the work that the subcommittee has done. Indeed, in the manager's amendment it takes an increase from last year and has a further increase of \$25 million, meaning \$335 million to help implement our Water for the Poor Act, dealing the world's number one public health problem.

Mr. Chairman, we have more than a billion people worldwide who lack access to both sanitation and clean drinking water, without which children cannot learn in school; the sick, including those with HIV/AIDS, cannot take their medication; stable societies cannot be built; and millions needlessly continue to die. Entirely preventable tragedies trap countries in poverty and diminish our own development and security efforts. It's no coincidence that the Middle East and North Africa, the most water-stressed region in the world has some of the most complex security issues. The State Department has said securing fresh drinking water is a significant part of the Middle East peace process and one that brings people together rather than dividing them.

I deeply appreciate the chairwoman and her staff for working with me and my colleague DON PAYNE, who has been tireless in advancing this issue. I hope that the administration, with the leadership of Secretary Clinton, will join in this effort so that we can make the progress that poor people around the world deserve and that we all need.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

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Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the chairman of the committee and the ranking member for their work.

I rise today in support of a provision in the manager's amendment to increase the amount of funds available for human rights and democratic initiatives of the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Specifically, the Democracy Fund in this appropriations bill will be, in large, helping countless people across the globe.

I'd like to thank my colleagues, the Honorable NITA LOWEY and the Honorable KAY GRANGER for accepting my amendment; and I commend them for their hard work on this bill. This really is an important bill. At this moment in history, I cannot help but be reminded of particular problems we are facing internationally. Although we have developed and maintained a high standard of living in our own country, we must remember that so many people across the globe cannot think about democracy because, frankly, they're so busy trying to survive, and they don't share the same luxuries and comforts that we take for granted in the United States. Basic human rights are a pillar of our democracy, and we seek to live in a stable and peaceful world. I work with women from around the world, trying to help build a culture of peace in this world. So this really is a very important part of it for me. The Democracy Fund does just this. It gives countless people a way to identify with a country of democracy.

I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in supporting the manager's amendment, which seeks to expand and encourage democratic and human rights initiatives globally.

Mrs. LOWEY. If the gentleman has no more speakers, I am prepared to close if he wishes to yield back the balance of his time.

Mr. KIRK. Let me just say this bill also contains one last program—and then I will close—and that is called the Near East Regional Democracy program. It used to be called the Iran democracy program, and I hope that's still exactly what it does. We're providing \$40 million for this, and it's very important. Following the suppression of democracy in Iran, we're particularly concerned about key minority groups there. The Azeris, representing 40 percent of the country, including the leading candidate for president whose vote was suppressed; the Kurds that we worked with so well in northern Iraq; and the Baluch, in which a significant Iranian military presence is there. And I want to pay particular attention to the plight of the Baha'i. The National Assembly of the Baha'i Faith is located in my district; but this is the faith that

was founded in Persia, now Iran. There are 330,000 Baha'is in Iran right now. Under this regime, we have now seen that they have been told to register their businesses and place of address, that this is the bureaucratic machinery that we have seen in other countries in other uniforms before. It is the machinery of oppression and potentially worse. We have seen now that just following the time President Ahmadinejad claimed that he had won the election—remembering, of course, that in 150 Iranian cities, the votes totaled more than the number of people living in those cities—that just following their claim to have won the election after only 2 hours of counting the ballots, that he moved against the Baha'i leaders, putting them on trial for their lives in that country. The Near East Regional Democracy program can help us build alternative voices in that country, all the more important.

Let me close on this bill by saying that this bill has one key and major component, which is assistance to the State of Israel for us. In my view, land for peace generally means no land and even more war, as we saw with Israel's withdrawal from Gaza where an area that used to be used for agricultural produce is now used for mortars and rockets against southern Israel, especially Sderot and Ashkelon. My worry is that we might have more of that kind of adventurism by the other side further if we see instability in southern Lebanon and especially on the West Bank. This legislation helps us underscore our commitment to the Israeli Air Force, their missile defense system and, especially, to their army to at least encourage the states in that region to make sure that no adventurism like we saw, especially in 1973, can move forward against our best allies in the Middle East. My hope is that we have very strong commitment for this on the floor today and in the United States Senate because I think this bill, more than any other, makes any potential conflict in the Middle East less likely; and that is good for us all.

With that, I recommend passage of the bill. I want to commend our chairwoman and our greatly missed Ranking Minority Member KAY GRANGER, who's out today, for bringing us a bill that adheres to the key principle that I try to follow at every possible turn, and that is the aphorism that we say, that partisanship should end at the water's edge. In my service in the United States military, I generally found that when we were being shot at, they weren't shooting at Democrats or Republicans. They were shooting at American citizens. The United States has bipartisan interests overseas, and this bill fulfills this.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mrs. LOWEY. As we close this debate, I want to thank KAY GRANGER again, the ranking member of this committee, who has been an invaluable partner in creating what we think is a

very, very good bill. I also want to thank Mr. KIRK for his leadership not only in the committee but certainly in his role in presenting this bill today. We really have an outstanding subcommittee. Again, it's because the subcommittee members and the staff on both sides, who I acknowledged in my opening statement, and the ranking member; as well as the Chair of the overall Appropriations Committee, Mr. OBEY. Everyone contributed to making this a really important bill.

I just must say in closing that, for me, it's a real privilege to be a Chair of this committee, to wake up every day and know that you can contribute to the great challenges we have internationally; and every day we are presented with an additional challenge that we have to face. As the leader of the free world, the United States of America has a key role to play, and I know that all the members of this committee understand our responsibility.

So this is a good bill. I appreciate your support. I hope we can get support from the majority of Members on your side of the aisle and our side of the aisle because this is an important bill; and as we move forward, it's extremely important that all of us support these efforts.

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. I rise to support H.R. 3081, the State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 2010.

This legislation addresses our most urgent national security needs, rebuilds our diplomatic infrastructure for the long term, and maintains our commitment to fiscally responsible government. The total for this bill comes in \$3.2 billion below the President's budget request, meaning that we cut spending tremendously but still managed to fund the most vital programs around the globe. I'd like to touch on some of these programs.

This legislation requires that the Administration report to Congress on the status and progress of diplomatic efforts to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons. I support the President's current efforts to stop Iran's dangerous nuclear weapons program; however, diplomacy should not be open-ended. This legislation makes it clear that Congress will exercise its oversight authority over these negotiations to ensure that there is a plan to stop Iran from building a nuclear weapon.

Furthermore, the legislation prevents the U.S. Export-Import Bank from providing or guaranteeing credit to companies that provide Iran with significant amounts of refined petroleum. Iran imports about 40 percent of its refined petroleum. Then-Presidential candidate Barack Obama stated that restricting these imports could be a valuable lever in persuading Iran to cease its efforts to acquire nuclear weapons capabilities. We start that process today, and I am proud to support legislation that takes the first step in instituting crippling sanctions against the Iranian government.

Iran represents a great threat to the United States and our allies throughout the world. This legislation helps mitigate that threat to our allies by ensuring that countries that Iran would seek to destroy or destabilize receive support from the United States. U.S. aid to Israel represents a cornerstone in the strong relationship that our two countries share. I vis-

ited Israel right after the signing of the 10-year Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Israel, and it was clear that this agreement would help cement our long-term friendship. This legislation fully funds our commitment under this accord and serves as an assurance to Israel that we will work together to ensure Israel's security during a time when Israel faces several powerful threats.

In addition, this legislation helps put us and our allies on a path to energy independence, funding clean energy initiatives that reduce our dependence on oil and make us more energy efficient. By partnering with other countries, we can share these important technologies and learn from others about new innovations.

Finally, I would like to briefly mention my support for the amendment by the gentleman from New York, Mr. WEINER. This amendment sends a strong statement to Saudi Arabia to cease its funding of terrorism and stop its incitement against Israel, Jews and America. While the bill prohibits aid to Saudi Arabia, it leaves the door open in case the President deems that aid is necessary. This amendment shuts that door. Common sense tells us that Saudi Arabia has enough American dollars from money that we waste on our dependence on oil.

In closing, this bill fulfills the American imperative to lead the world in commitment to democracy, human rights and security. I am proud to support this legislation.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the 2010 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill. This bill reflects the bipartisan priorities of Congress in the areas of national security and counterterrorism, diplomacy, development, global health and oversight.

This bill appropriates \$48.8 billion for State Department operations, programs and foreign aid, including \$13.4 billion for national security, counterterrorism and counternarcotics programs, \$7.8 billion for global health programs, \$5.8 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, \$2.5 billion for general development aid, and \$2.4 billion for the Child Survival and Disease Fund. And, to assist and enhance our diplomatic efforts around the world, the bill provides funding for over a thousand new Foreign Service officers and \$746 million for international broadcasting activities such as the Voice of America.

To honor our strategic and diplomatic commitments to our partners around the world, the bill appropriates \$2.2 billion in aid for Israel, \$1.3 billion for Egypt, and \$513 million in economic and security aid for Jordan. The bill also funds such commitments closer to home in Mexico where in 2008, more than 6,200 people died in drug-related violence, more than twice the number killed in 2007. More than 1,000 people have died so far in 2009.

This problem has grown so severe that the Department of Homeland Security is reviewing ways to assist Mexican law enforcement to stop the flow of guns, assault rifles, and cash from the U.S. into Mexico. This bill recognizes this challenge and provides \$987 million to support counter narcotics and alternative development programs in Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean Basin, Colombia and Peru.

U.S. peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts are also served by this bill. The bill appropriates \$2.4 billion for various peacekeeping operations, including missions in Darfur and

Somalia, where the United States continues to be the leading donor for emergency refugee and humanitarian assistance. For Sudan alone, this bill provides over \$700 million in combined assistance for African Union and United Nations missions there.

I want to thank Chairman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER and all the members of the Appropriations Committee for crafting a bipartisan bill that responsibly satisfies our strategic, development and diplomatic commitments around the world. I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 3081—Department of State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for 2010.

Providing funding to our friend and steadfast ally Israel is in our national interest, and this bill provides \$2.2 Billion Dollars for Israel in the form of Military Assistance.

In a turbulent part of the world, we can count on the friendship of Israel because we share the important values of freedom of religion, speech and thought—values that aren't universally shared across the Middle East.

Israel is the only mature democracy in a region that hungers for freedom from dictators and tyrants and whose people are distracted by a steady stream of vitriol directed at the Jewish people.

We recently saw that hunger for freedom displayed on the streets of Iran in the wake of the disputed election and how it was brutally suppressed by the Iranian government, resulting in the death of several protesters.

Freedom and Democracy should be supported wherever we find it and this bill supports a vital ally, who shares our commitment to the rule of law, and freedom of assembly.

Israel has showed extraordinary restraint in response to terrorism and daily rocket attacks emanating from fanatical Hamas militants in the Gaza Strip. I can think of no country in the world that would have shown such restraint in the face of direct attacks on their civilians.

Every government of Israel has worked towards peace. Yet, except for Egypt and Jordan, no Arab government has even recognized the State of Israel. This bill calls for all Arab League States to normalize relations with Israel, which is an important step on the road to a durable peace in the region.

I was happy to see that no support will be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines that they have demonstrated a commitment to peaceful coexistence with Israel and is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza.

This bill provides essential support to our friend and ally Israel, so I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3081. I would like to thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER for their hard work on this important legislation.

I am pleased that this bill provides \$2.2 billion to one of our most important allies: the State of Israel. Israel is a strategic partner and this funding will help ensure Israel has the resources it needs to protect her borders and citizens. Ever since the United States became the first nation to recognize Israel's independence our two nations have shared a special friendship and I am pleased that this bill continues that close relationship.

I am also proud to support report language that will provide at least \$20 million to provide relief to religious minorities in Iraq, including assistance for displaced and refugee populations. In the last year thousands of Iraqi Christians have sought refuge in Southeast Michigan and thousands more are expected in the years to come. This funding will aid refugee populations in Iraq that are most in need of our assistance I thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Representative ESHOO for their work on this issue.

This bill ensures that America will continue to be the leader in spreading security and opportunity throughout the world and I urge its passage.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I rise to support this bill, which protects our security and promotes our values by funding humanitarian assistance, health care, education, poverty reduction, and disaster relief throughout our world, and especially in countries like Haiti, a poverty-stricken but democratic nation close to our shores.

I oppose amendments to cut funding for these critical programs. I am especially concerned about the Lewis amendment, which cuts more than \$500 million from multilateral development programs, including debt relief for the world's poorest countries. Debt relief has already helped more than 20 poor countries, freeing up billions of dollars for investments in health care, education, clean water, and poverty reduction. The United States played a critical role in negotiating poor country debt relief, and we did it with bipartisan support from this Congress.

In the last Congress, I introduced H.R. 2634, the Jubilee Act for Responsible Lending and Expanded Debt Cancellation, to expand poor country debt relief. The House passed this bill last year, although the Senate was not able to complete consideration of it. I will reintroduce the Jubilee Act later this year.

Both Bread for the World and Catholic Relief Services strongly supported debt relief, and now they are calling on Members of Congress to support this bill and oppose amendments like the Lewis amendment.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LOWEY. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

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

No amendment shall be in order except the amendments printed in part A and B of House Report 111-193. Each amendment may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. An amendment printed in part B of the report may be offered only at the appropriate point in the reading.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3081

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, 2010, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, \$8,229,000,000, of which \$1,577,427,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection (to remain available until expended): *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may transfer up to \$137,600,000 of the total funds made available under this heading to any other appropriation of any department or agency of the United States, upon the concurrence of the head of such department or agency, to support operations in and assistance for Afghanistan and to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That, consistent with existing law and regulation, the Secretary of State shall notify in writing the member of the House of Representatives representing the district of a left-behind parent when the parent reports an international child abduction to the Department of State and the Secretary shall maintain a computerized data tracking system to track and monitor such reported international child abduction cases: *Provided further*, That the requirements of the previous proviso shall not apply to cases where the left-behind parent does not consent to the Secretary taking such actions: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall be allocated as follows:

(1) HUMAN RESOURCES.—For necessary expenses for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, \$2,667,130,000 to remain available until September 30, 2011, of which not less than \$138,075,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy American salaries, and, \$220,840,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection and shall remain available until expended.

(2) OVERSEAS PROGRAMS.—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, \$2,497,158,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, of which not less than \$381,800,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy international information programs.

(3) DIPLOMATIC POLICY AND SUPPORT.—For necessary expenses for the functional bureaus of the Department of State including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament activities as authorized, \$892,012,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

(4) SECURITY PROGRAMS.—For necessary expenses for security activities, \$2,172,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, of which, \$1,356,587,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection and shall remain available until expended.

(5) FEES AND PAYMENTS COLLECTED.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available under this heading—

(A) not to exceed \$1,653,305 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive

agencies for lease or use of facilities located at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act, and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, \$490,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by that section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section;

(B) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(C) not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(6) TRANSFER AND REPROGRAMMING.—

(A) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between subsections under this heading subject to section 7015 of this Act.

(B) Of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$10,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(C) Funds appropriated under this heading are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1108(g), for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in this title.

PART A AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part A amendment No. 1 offered by Mrs. LOWEY:

Page 2, line 10, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$300,000)".

Page 3, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$300,000)".

Page 7, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$25,300,000)".

Page 7, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$8,000,000)".

Page 7, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 7, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 24, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$28,000,000)".

Page 25, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 31, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$25,000,000)".

Page 32, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$25,000,000)".

Page 38, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SRI LANKA

SEC. 70XX. None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program" may be available for assistance for the Government of Sri Lanka.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL

SEC. 70XX. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of agencies funded by

this Act in contravention of sections 301-10.122 through 301-10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 617, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

My amendment makes several modifications to the bill. Specifically, it would increase funding for safe water and sanitation programs by \$25 million and democracy programs by \$10 million. It would provide \$300,000 for the implementation of the U.S.-Brazil Joint Action Plan to eliminate racial and ethnic discrimination and promote equality; increase funding for maternal health programs by \$10 million; and ensure proper use of taxpayer dollars by increasing funding for oversight of Department of State and USAID programs by \$8 million. These additions would be offset by reductions to the Department of State Capital Investment Fund and USAID's Capital Investment Fund. The amendment would also restrict foreign military financing to Sri Lanka, but I would note that the base bill includes up to \$1 million for demining activities under the non-proliferation, anti-terrorism, demining, and related programs' account to continue the work with the Sri Lankan Government to help the displaced Tamil population return to their homes. Lastly, this amendment includes a restriction on first-class travel by employees of agencies funded by this act.

I am pleased to have worked with Representatives EARL BLUMENAUER, HENRY CUELLAR, ALCEE HASTINGS, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, JIM MARSHALL and GWEN MOORE to address these concerns. I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chair, I seek time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIRK. I yield myself 4 minutes. I rise in reluctant opposition to this amendment. There are many parts of the amendment that I support, like moving funds away from accounts that received a significant increase in the stimulus bill in order to increase funds for safe drinking water and sanitation programs.

Unfortunately, I oppose this amendment for what it represents. We are continuing the movement away from bipartisan consideration of amendments because it appears that the new practice under the Rules Committee is to take a number of Democratic amendments and put them in one group under the chairman's aegis so that it looks like we have a balanced list of amendments offered but really a much larger number of Democratic amendments are being considered. This is a very troubling practice that has

now entered into the appropriations bills.

Once again, I would point out, under clause 2 of rule XXI, the only amendments that are allowed under our rules on the floor are money amendments that cut or rearrange funds, not policy amendments. That gives awesome power to the committee on both sides to limit debate on this bill. It's very odd that in all the consideration of appropriations bills before, we haven't really made this a standard practice like is happening now.

Mrs. LOWEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRK. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. I just want to note that KAY GRANGER, the ranking member's amendment, is not a money amendment. It's a policy amendment as well.

Mr. KIRK. I stand corrected. Under the rule it's allowed, but we didn't need rules for appropriations bills. I would reiterate my admiration for Bill Natcher who insisted that his legislation always come to the floor without a rule because it was protected under clause 2 of rule XXI.

I'm also worried about this amendment because it cuts off FMF, Foreign Military Financing, for Sri Lanka. Now the Sri Lankan-elected democratic government was fighting the Tamil Tigers, registered as a terrorist organization by the State Department. Their victory over the Tamil Tigers will bring human rights and democracy to the whole country and remove the need for any kind of military operations which could tempt either side to hurt civilians.

The victory of the Sri Lankan military against the Tamil Tigers is exactly what will bring order, rule of law and democracy to that country. So we're now sending a signal that a democracy who is fighting a terrorist organization and wins will be cut off in its financing by the United States. I would put it to you that if we ever had a rebel terrorist organization operating in our country, maybe like the Confederate States after our victory, it would be odd, indeed, to see some country cutting off funding for us. Yet that's exactly what we did in our civil war. And I would say that a cutoff now is an odd signal when I would expect that the record of human rights, respect for the individual rule of law and especially in democracy will definitely go up now that the Sri Lankan Government controls all of their territory.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mrs. LOWEY. I thank the gentleman for his remarks but I just want to emphasize, again, that we are providing up to \$1 million for demining activities under NADR for the Sri Lankan Government to help the displaced Tamil population return to their home. And in addition to the terrorism that occurred on the part of the Tamil Tigers,

we do have many civilians that have been displaced. And I think it is essential that the Government of Sri Lanka respond to that challenge and help those people return to their homes. So I know that we will continue to follow this issue to be sure that the policy that is in place adjusts to the actions that the government takes.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIRK. I yield myself such time as I have remaining.

I would say that I think with this amendment it would have been better to have handled it under a different procedure. But the key point that I would make here is there are many good parts of this amendment. I particularly love the part about no first class travel and hope that that goes into the final bill.

I would urge us in conference to reconsider sending the signal that we are sending to Sri Lanka. The general signal should be that when a democratic government engages a terrorist organization, we support the democratic government. When that democratic government wins against that terrorist organization, we should support them. That means that we should support all the aspects of that government that can effect good order and a return to normalcy, which means helping refugees and which means helping the government, but it means helping also to maintain a good relationship with that democracy that just did a good thing in making sure that the world has one less terrorist organization.

So I would urge opposition to the amendment.

I yield back.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

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

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BUYER

Mr. BUYER. I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. BUYER:

Page 2, line 10, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,200,000,000)”.

Page 21, line 25, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$330,000,000)”.

Page 25, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$670,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 617, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

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

It is very clear that Americans are feeling the burden of a shrinking economy, empty pocketbooks and also economic uncertainty. What is clear is that the American people are hurting and that we are continuing to lose jobs.

The Obama administration and congressional Democratic leadership promised that their trillion-dollar stimulus would create jobs immediately and gave the assurance to the American people that unemployment would not rise above 8 percent. In June alone, almost one-half million jobs were lost, driving unemployment now to 9.5 percent, the highest level in almost three decades.

I believe the American people know we cannot tax and spend nor bail our way out to a growing economy. So what are we doing here today? We are continuing this practice of reckless spending. Now what is clever is that there is a release that was sent out by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that said, well, it appears as though perhaps we are cutting, actually this bill is cutting, foreign spending. No, it is not.

What has to be clear here is that you have to be careful to this appropriations language called “enacted” level of spending. So when you look at 2008 and as we go into 2009, we had a continuing resolution, and then from the CR we go into an omnibus. On top of the omnibus, we go into supplemental spending. And now we go into the 2010 bill. So we have this 33 percent increase.

What I’m doing is I look at three specific accounts here in Foreign Operations. And I’m saying, okay, fine, keep your increases. But let’s try to hold the line with regard to our Federal spending. I have great respect for the men and women that represent our country in Foreign Service abroad. They are serving on America’s outposts, and I salute them. They deserve the best the Nation can provide to them. What I oppose is the continued habit of reckless and seemingly endless spending that this bill represents. So with the interests of our Nation’s financial integrity at stake, I offer this amendment that cuts \$2.2 billion from the bill to remedy this bloated increase.

The amendment reduces three accounts to match the fiscal year 2009 enacted funding levels; number one, the diplomatic and consular programs account reduced by \$1.2 billion; secondly, the operating expense of USAID by \$330 million; and the global health account reduced by \$670 million. This represents a total savings of \$2.2 billion left in the Treasury and not borrowed against our children’s and grandchildren’s future.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. I claim time in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Ms. GRANGER and I have worked hard to craft a bill that strengthens the civilian diplomatic and development capacity of the U.S. Government.

President Obama, Secretary of State Clinton, former Secretary of State Rice, Secretary of Defense Gates and many of us in this Chamber have said time and time again that the State Department and USAID have to start leading U.S. Government efforts to address the global threats of the 21st century, including preventing and responding to conflict. As our new administration sets priorities, develops strategies and creates greater efficiencies and harmony in our foreign policy, this requires an expansion of people and resources.

The proposed cuts in this amendment, to USAID’s operating expenses and the Department of State’s operating account, strike at the very heart of the bill’s efforts to strengthen our civilian capacity. This amendment would have a devastating impact on USAID and the Department of State’s ability to carry out their diplomatic, development, and reconstruction mission.

For USAID operating expenses, the amendment would halt support for over 200 existing personnel, including in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sudan, putting the U.S. Government missions in those countries in jeopardy.

The amendment would stop the construction of secure and safe facilities for USAID employees in nearly 30 countries overseas and halt the hiring of 350 new Foreign Service officers as planned in the development leadership initiative which is intended to rebuild the civilian development workforce.

Within the Department of State’s operating account, the amendment would eliminate \$328 million to add 1,000 foreign and civil service officers to fill the 12 percent vacancy rate at the 260 diplomatic posts worldwide and to fill urgently needed positions here in D.C., eliminate \$213 million to add nearly 300 diplomatic security positions to better protect and secure diplomatic and development personnel, and reduce by nearly \$700 million funding to regularize diplomatic operations in Iraq.

USAID is a global leader on health, and the proposed cuts would hamper their ability to save the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. The proposed cut in this amendment could result in 18.3 million women being without access to voluntary family planning services, which could lead to an estimated 5.5 million additional unintended pregnancies, 300,000 additional under-5 deaths per year and 15,000 additional maternal deaths per year, and approximately 800,000 people in four high-burden countries going without planned multidrug resistance tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment services.

Congress must strengthen civilian agencies to respond to foreign policy

crises and not cut core programs in our diplomacy and development initiatives, as this amendment seeks to do.

So I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUYER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would say the gentlelady’s comments still don’t address the reason I brought this amendment. I will use two words that you just used to the gentlelady: “jeopardy” and “devastate.” That is exactly what Congress is doing to America’s economy if we do not get our fiscal house in order.

This isn’t my quote; this is OMB’s. In May, OMB projected that if we continue this type of spending, the Federal debt will grow to \$23.3 trillion in 2019. That is within 10 years, \$23 trillion. I think the American people are getting numb to these numbers. Now to get \$1 billion, to get \$1 billion, if I take, excluding corporate income tax receipts, every individual working in my congressional district, if I take their Federal income tax revenue, I can get \$1 billion. That is just \$1 billion. So I think about all the hard work and labor of people in my congressional district in Indiana, that is \$1 billion. So you throw numbers around here as though it is just nothing, it is just money. It is more than money. It represents the hard labor of people. They give it to us, and they make sure that we spend it in a fiscally responsible manner. At a time when America’s economy is hurting, you plead to me in response, Mr. Chairman, the plea here is that all Members should weep and cry about the challenges that are all around the world. Well, what about the challenges in America? That is what I’m talking about. We are engaged here in a two-front war, actually, a multi-front war, but in two fronts right now in Afghanistan and Iraq.

I appreciate the leadership of our ranking member and what he is doing. But don’t stand here on the floor and talk about we need more money for “family planning,” which is a code word for us to pay for abortions overseas. No, this is a moment in time. And I am going to ask for a recorded vote on something like this because I want a signal to be sent to the American people to take a look at this vote. That is what I will say to America, Mr. Chairman: watch this vote.

Do we have what it takes to cut \$2.2 billion or not? I’m even saying, guess what? I will take your 33 percent increase that you had over the baseline. I will just take us back to the 33 percent increase. And, America, watch what this Congress will do. Will they be fiscally responsible with your dollar? Or will they continue the reckless policies that have been going on in this Congress?

I urge everyone to support this amendment, and I yield back.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I just want to respond to my friend, the gentleman, Mr. BUYER. I agree. And I

think most of us in this Congress would agree that we have to get our fiscal house in order. However, we put this bill together in a bipartisan way. And I again regret that Ms. GRANGER who worked so hard on this bill couldn’t be here with us today. And I want to make it very clear that cutting funding for our diplomats who are serving our great Nation in very difficult parts of the world, whether it is Pakistan, Afghanistan, whether it is in Iraq, and I could go on and on, is irresponsible.

So I think it is fine to say that we have to put our house in order. However, I would like to remind you that in the past administration, diplomacy, development and defense were considered the three pillars of our national security. So just to say we can cut \$1 billion here and \$1 billion there and not to have the consequences, have great impact on the security of our people who are fighting for our Nation, I think is irresponsible.

Again, I ask for a “no” vote on this amendment.

I yield back.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER).

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

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

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 46, line 4 be considered as read.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The text of that portion of the bill is as follows:

CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

For necessary expenses to establish, support, maintain, mobilize, and deploy a civilian response corps in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development, and for related reconstruction and stabilization assistance to prevent or respond to conflict or civil strife in foreign countries or regions, or to enable transition from such strife, \$125,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading may be made available in fiscal year 2010 to provide administrative expenses for the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, the President may exercise transfer authorities contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for reconstruction and stabilization assistance managed by the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, United States Department of State, only to support an actively deployed civilian response corps, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the

Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit a coordinated joint spending plan for funds made available under this heading and under the heading “Civilian Stabilization Initiative” in title II of this Act.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, \$160,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized: *Provided*, That section 135(e) of Public Law 103-236 shall not apply to funds available under this heading.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$100,000,000, notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465), as it relates to post inspections, of which \$23,000,000 shall be for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight, and \$23,000,000 shall be for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, \$600,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from or in connection with English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized, \$8,175,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, \$28,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292-303), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized, \$876,850,000, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for domestic and overseas representation as authorized: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, \$347,300,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Repatriation Loans Program Account”, subject to the same terms and conditions.

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

To offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and/or overseas wage and price changes, as authorized by section 24(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(b)), \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, \$739,000, as authorized: *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.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, \$711,000, which may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the heading "Diplomatic and Consular Programs".

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN
TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8), \$21,174,000.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE
RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized by law, \$158,900,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, \$1,697,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget: *Provided further*, That any payment of arrearages under this title shall be directed toward activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, \$2,125,000,000, of which 15 percent shall remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for the new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in

advance as is practicable): (1) the Committees on Appropriations are notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; (2) the Committees on Appropriations are notified that the United Nations has taken appropriate measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces serving in any United Nations peacekeeping mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including the prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and (3) notification pursuant to section 7015 of this Act is submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses only upon a certification by the Secretary of State to the Committees on Appropriations that American manufacturers and suppliers are being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER
COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, \$33,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, \$43,250,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103-182, \$12,608,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, \$48,576,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324, *Provided further*, That, in addition to other funds available for such purposes, funds available under this heading may be used to make payments necessary to fulfill the United States' obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to enable the Broadcasting Board of Governors, as author-

ized, to carry out international communication activities, including the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio and television transmission and reception and purchase, lease, and installation of necessary equipment for radio and television transmission and reception to Cuba, and to make and supervise grants for radio and television broadcasting to the Middle East, \$733,788,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount in this heading, not to exceed \$16,000 may be used for official receptions within the United States as authorized, not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation abroad as authorized, and not to exceed \$39,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty; and in addition, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$2,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, not to exceed \$500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and not to exceed \$1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, to remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio and television transmission and reception, and purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio and television transmission and reception as authorized, \$12,662,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to the Asia Foundation, as authorized by the Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), \$19,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace as authorized in the United States Institute of Peace Act, \$49,220,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN
DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, 2010, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204-5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2010, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376; or for purposes which are not in accordance with OMB Circulars A-110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements) and A-122 (Cost Principles for Non-profit Organizations), including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 2010, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$250,000 shall be for human rights and democracy programs relating to Tibet: *Provided*, That the President of the National Endowment for Democracy shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act a report on the proposed uses of funds under this heading on a regional and country basis: *Provided further*, That funds made available by this Act for the promotion of democracy may be made available for the National Endowment for Democracy notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, \$635,000, as authorized by section 1303 of Public Law 99-83.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, as authorized by title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-292), \$4,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94-304, \$2,610,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, as authorized, \$2,000,000, including not more than \$3,000 for the purpose of official representation, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, \$3,500,000, including not more than \$4,000 for the purpose of official representation, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That the Commission shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of the cumulative balances of any unobligated funds that were received by the Commission during any previous fiscal year: *Provided further*, That section 308(e) of the United States-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 6918(e)) (relating to the treatment of employees as Congressional employees), and section 309 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 6919) (relating to printing and binding costs), shall apply to the Commission in the same manner as such section applies to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall comply with chapter 43 of title 5, United States Code, regarding the establishment and regular review of employee performance appraisals: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall comply with section 4505a of title 5, United States Code, with respect to

limitations on payment of performance-based cash awards: *Provided further*, That compensation for the executive director of the Commission may not exceed the rate payable for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code: *Provided further*, That travel by members of the Commission and its staff shall be arranged and conducted under the rules and procedures applying to travel by members of the House of Representatives and its staff.

TITLE II

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
OPERATING EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,388,800,000, of which up to \$105,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading "Capital Investment Fund" in this title may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), unless the USAID Administrator has identified such proposed construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the previous proviso shall not apply when the total cost of construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices does not exceed \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading for capital investments related to the Development Leadership Initiative, up to \$245,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That contracts or agreements entered into with funds appropriated under this heading may entail commitments for the expenditure of such funds through the following fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any decision to open a new USAID overseas mission or office or, except where there is a substantial security risk to mission personnel, to close or significantly reduce the number of personnel of any such mission or office, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the authority of sections 610 and 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be exercised by the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated to carry out chapter 1 of part I of such Act to "Operating Expenses" in accordance with the provisions of those sections: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated or made available under this heading, not to exceed \$250,000 may be available for representation and entertainment allowances, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment allowances for USAID during the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That no such entertainment funds may be used for the purposes listed in section 7020 of this Act: *Provided further*, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars.

CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

For necessary expenses to carry out section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to establish, support, maintain, mobilize, and deploy a ci-

vilian response corps in coordination with the Department of State, and for related reconstruction and stabilization assistance to prevent or respond to conflict or civil strife in foreign countries or regions, or to enable transition from such strife, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall submit a coordinated joint spending plan for funds made available under this heading and under the heading "Civilian Stabilization Initiative" in title I of this Act.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses for overseas construction and related costs, and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$213,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount is in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation only pursuant to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$46,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, which sum shall be available for the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses 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, 2010, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

GLOBAL HEALTH AND CHILD SURVIVAL
(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 global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$2,375,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, and which shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided*, That this amount shall be made available for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health programs; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other 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 infected or affected by AIDS; and (6) family planning/reproductive health: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this paragraph 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 paragraph, not to exceed \$400,000, 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 of the funds appropriated

under this paragraph, \$77,000,000 should be made available for a United States contribution to The GAVI Fund: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts 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 any determination made under the previous proviso must be made no later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by a comprehensive analysis as well as the complete evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: *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 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 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 the Department of State, foreign operations, 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 to the maximum extent feasible, taking into consideration cost, timely availability, and best health practices, funds appropriated in this Act or prior appropriations Acts 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.

In addition, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, \$5,409,000,000, to remain available until expended, and which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, not less than \$750,000,000 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 (Public Law 108-25), as amended, for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, 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 aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2010 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 paragraph, up to \$14,000,000 may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, and sections 251 through 255, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$2,465,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for assistance programs for displaced and orphaned children and victims of war, not to exceed \$44,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of such programs: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$265,000,000 shall be made available for microenterprise and microfinance development programs for the poor, especially women: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$24,000,000 shall be made available for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$310,000,000 shall be made available for water and sanitation supply projects pursuant to the Senator Paul Simon Water for the

Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-121): *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$1,000,000,000 shall be made available for food security and agricultural development programs, of which \$32,000,000 shall be made available for Collaborative Research Support Programs: *Provided further*, That prior to the obligation of funds pursuant to the previous proviso and after consultation with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, the Committees on Appropriations, and relevant nongovernmental organizations, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a strategy for achieving the food security and agricultural development program goals: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for food security and agricultural development programs, \$10,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the endowment of the Global Crop Diversity Trust pursuant to section 3202 of Public Law 110-246: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$20,000,000 shall be made available for programs to improve women's leadership capacity in recipient countries.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, \$830,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, to support transition to democracy and to long-term development of countries in crisis: *Provided*, That such support may include assistance to develop, strengthen, or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster the peaceful resolution of conflict: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, up to \$50,000,000 may be made available for a Rapid Response Fund: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Rapid Response Fund may be obligated until the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development consults with the Committees on Appropriations on the country that will receive assistance, the level of assistance proposed for such country, a description of the proposed programs, projects and activities, and the implementing agencies or departments of the United States Government: *Provided further*, That the United States Agency for International Development shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to beginning a new program of assistance.

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans and loan guarantees provided by the United States Agency for International Development, as authorized by sections 256 and 635 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, up to \$25,000,000 may be derived by transfer from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out part I of such Act and under the heading "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia": *Provided*, That funds provided under this paragraph and funds provided as a gift pursuant to section 635(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be made available only for micro and small enterprise programs, urban programs, and other programs which further the purposes of part I of such Act: *Provided further*,

That such costs, including the cost of modifying such direct and guaranteed loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That funds made available by this paragraph may be used for the cost of modifying any such guaranteed loans under this Act or prior Acts, and funds used for such costs shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 107A(d) (relating to general provisions applicable to the Development Credit Authority) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as contained in section 306 of H.R. 1486 as reported by the House Committee on International Relations on May 9, 1997, shall be applicable to direct loans and loan guarantees provided under this heading: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any portion of which is to be guaranteed, of up to \$700,000,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out credit programs administered by the United States Agency for International Development, \$8,600,000, which may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the heading "Operating Expenses" in title II of this Act: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2012.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$6,370,096,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$250,000,000 shall be available only for Egypt, which sum shall be provided on a grant basis, and of which sum cash transfer assistance shall be provided with the understanding that Egypt will undertake significant economic and democratic reforms which are additional to those which were undertaken in previous fiscal years: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Egypt, not less than \$25,000,000 shall be made available for democracy, human rights and governance programs, and not less than \$25,000,000 shall be made available for education programs: *Provided further*, That \$11,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading should be made available for Cyprus to be used only for scholarships, administrative support of the scholarship program, bicomunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island and designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities on Cyprus: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$363,000,000 shall be made available only for assistance for Jordan: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading not more than \$400,400,000 may be made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, to carry out programs in the West Bank and Gaza: *Provided further*, That not more than \$150,000,000 of the funds provided for the West Bank and Gaza shall be for cash transfer assistance: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Afghanistan and Pakistan, assistance may be provided notwithstanding any provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries for cross border stabilization and development programs between Afghanistan and Pakistan or between

either country and the Central Asian republics: *Provided further*, That \$300,000,000 of the funds made available for assistance for Afghanistan under this heading may be obligated for such assistance only after the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Afghanistan at both the national and provincial level is cooperating fully with United States-funded poppy eradication and interdiction efforts in Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That the President may waive the previous proviso if the President determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is vital to the national security interests of the United States: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$200,660,000 shall be apportioned directly to USAID for alternative development/institution building programs in Colombia: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading that are available for Colombia, not less than \$4,500,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading "Migration and Refugee Assistance" and shall be made available only for assistance to nongovernmental organizations that provide emergency relief aid to Colombian refugees in neighboring countries.

DEMOCRACY FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the promotion of democracy globally, \$120,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, of which \$70,000,000 shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Department of State, and \$50,000,000 shall be made available for the Office of Democracy and Governance of the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development: *Provided*, That funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for the promotion of democracy may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy, any regulation: *Provided further*, That with respect to the provision of assistance for democracy, human rights and governance activities in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance and the specific nature of that assistance shall not be subject to the prior approval by the government of any foreign country.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$18,000,000, which shall be available for the United States contribution to the International Fund for Ireland and shall be made available in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415): *Provided*, That such amount shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2011.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act, and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, \$722,253,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for assistance and for related programs for countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 3(c) of the SEED Act: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall

be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provision of this or any other Act, funds appropriated in prior years under the headings "Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" and similar headings and "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States" and similar headings, and currencies generated by or converted from such funds, shall be available for use in any country for which funds are made available under this heading without regard to the geographic limitations of the heading under which such funds were originally appropriated: *Provided further*, That funds made available for the Southern Caucasus region may be used for confidence-building measures and other activities in furtherance of the peaceful resolution of conflicts, including in Nagorno-Karabagh.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,630,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That during fiscal year 2010, the Department of State may also use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing it to a foreign country or international organization under chapter 8 of part I of that Act subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this heading, a report on the proposed uses of all funds under this heading on a country-by-country basis for each proposed program, project, or activity: *Provided further*, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That assistance provided with funds appropriated under this heading that is made available notwithstanding section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available for eradication programs through the aerial spraying of herbicides unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the President of Afghanistan has requested assistance for such aerial spraying programs for counternarcotics purposes: *Provided further*, That in the event the Secretary of State makes a determination pursuant to the previous proviso, the Secretary shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds for such eradication programs: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Colombia shall be made available for budget support or as cash payments: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for assistance for the Bolivian military and police may be made available for such purposes only if the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Bolivian military and police are respecting internationally recognized human rights and cooperating fully with investigations and

prosecutions by civilian judicial authorities of military and police personnel who have been credibly alleged to have violated such rights: *Provided further*, That in order to enhance border security and cooperation in law enforcement efforts between the United States and Mexico, funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Mexico may be made available for the procurement of law enforcement communications equipment only if such equipment utilizes open standards and is compatible with, and capable of operating with, radio communications systems and related equipment utilized by Federal law enforcement agencies in the United States to enhance border security and cooperation in law enforcement efforts between Mexico and the United States.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM,
DEMINEING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs and activities, \$717,430,000, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be made available for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation, disarmament and weapons destruction: *Provided further*, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: *Provided further*, That funds made available for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for IAEA only if the Secretary of State determines (and so reports to the Congress) that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$500,000 may be made available for public-private partnerships for conventional weapons and mine action by grant, cooperative agreement or contract: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for demining and related activities, not to exceed \$700,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of the demining program: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are available for "Anti-terrorism Assistance" and "Export Control and Border Security" shall remain available until September 30, 2011.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorized by law, a contribution

to the International Committee of the Red Cross, assistance to refugees, including contributions to the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$1,480,444,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$25,000,000 shall be made available for refugees resettling in Israel.

□ 1630

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND
MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)), \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501-2523), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States, \$450,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Peace Corps may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by 22 U.S.C. 2515, an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$4,000 may be made available for entertainment expenses: *Provided further*, That any decision to open a new domestic office or to close, or significantly reduce the number of personnel of, any office, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

□ 1630

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR.
STEARNS

Mr. STEARNS. I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. STEARNS:

Page 46, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$76,560,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 617, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, the gentlelady from New York talked about bipartisanship. This is a bipartisan amendment.

The President has requested \$373 million be allocated to the Peace Corps

under the State-Foreign Operations bill and related appropriations. The gentlelady should realize, all my amendment does is ensure that we fund the Peace Corps at simply the level the President requested.

So when you look at this amendment, it's really an President Obama-Stearns amendment in which he is saying, I think we can get it done, the Peace Corps allocation under the Foreign Operations bill, for \$373 million. And when you look at the facts, I think you will probably agree with me. In fact, I think, obviously, the President must agree because that's what he has allocated.

In 2009, the Peace Corps was funded at \$340 million. President Obama has requested \$373.4 million, so this is an increase of \$33 million. So there is an increase, 10 percent, it's right there, I agree with him. Let's go ahead and approve it this afternoon at what the President requested.

Now, I support the Peace Corps, but I think what you have done is allocated \$450 million, which is almost \$77 million increase from what President Obama has requested. That's \$110 million above the FY 2009 level.

So what you are trying to do is increase the Peace Corps by 33 percent over last year's level and, frankly, to the gentlelady from New York, with the economy the way it is we should keep the money in America and not in 76 other countries. Certainly the money that we are spending overseas could be used in this country. So I think President Obama tried to be conservative in saying let's allocate \$373 million rather than your number of \$450 million.

So I think again, with the severe economic crises, and all of us agree, we must consider carefully how we use taxpayers dollars. We certainly don't want to send them overseas when we can use them here in the United States. As Mr. Buyer mentioned we are spending Federal tax dollars at a rate we can't sustain, and we are putting ourselves into deeper debt.

Today our national debt stands at almost \$12 trillion. You know, adoption of my amendment, my simple amendment, will demonstrate a positive step towards restoring fiscal balance and responsibility but also staying in line with what President Obama has requested.

So with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. I would like to remind my good friend, Mr. STEARNS, that the Peace Corps is also a job-creating program. These are our young people here who are going abroad to serve our country. So it is also a job-creation program for our young people. The Peace Corps, which is funded at \$450 million in this bill, has long been one

of America's most effective tools in directly reaching citizens of other countries, demonstrating firsthand the best of American values and generating goodwill for our Nation around the world.

Just last year, Peace Corps volunteers helped train 148,000 teachers, health care workers and other professionals overseas. Their efforts improved the lives of over 2 million people in developing countries, including countries that are vital to our national security interests.

In recent years, the Peace Corps has been chronically underfunded. Last year the agency was forced to cut 500 new positions. Funding the Peace Corps at the authorized \$450 million level lays the groundwork to fulfill the President's pledge to increase the number of Peace Corps volunteers at a responsible pace. In addition, the bill calls for the GAO to conduct a management review to ensure that every dollar is well spent and every volunteer's effort is well placed.

In recent weeks I and other Members have heard from thousands of Peace Corps' 200,000 alumni. I am sure there are some in Florida, Mr. STEARNS, and other constituents calling for this increase. In fact, the gentleman from Florida may have heard from some of the nearly 7,000 Peace Corps current and former volunteers from the State of Florida.

I hope my colleagues will support me in opposing this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, it's obvious that the gentledady from New York does not agree with her President. Her President has offered a funding level. He said he thinks this will do the job, and you obviously don't agree with him.

So I am a little surprised if the President of the United States, your President, indicates he thinks the job can be done with those dollars, then why don't you agree with him? Using your argument, you want to increase spending so that we can send jobs for people in America to go overseas.

And the question is, a simple question for you is, why not let these people have jobs here in the United States? Why not take the money, give the jobs to the people in the United States so they don't have to go overseas?

It is cheaper. It is cheaper to give a job to a student, a college graduate, here in the United States than to send them overseas into all these 76—100 countries that we have allocated it for. It's also cheaper logistically. So I think if the Democrats will look at this, why aren't you agreeing with your President on the allocation for the Peace Corps, and why do you want to spend more money overseas when we can put the jobs here in this country.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to Sam Farr, a former Peace Corps worker, from California.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

I rise in strong support of this. And the answer to your question is the President has not endorsed your position. He has not asked us to cut this amount. The reason is that there are 12,000 Americans that applied for Peace Corps jobs that can't be filled because there isn't enough money to fill them.

There are 20 other countries that want Peace Corps in them. We can't expand the program because there isn't enough money for it. That's why the committee put more money in it. This is the most effective foreign aid program, the most effective domestic program. If we are going to curtail violence in the world, we have got to do it through initiating what is best in America by sending more and more Peace Corps volunteers to countries who want them.

To the people who apply for the jobs, there is only room for one out of every four applicants because of the money. So this \$450 million is exactly what President Obama has said in his campaign speeches—that he wanted to double the Peace Corps. You can't double it without putting more money in it.

So I object to your opinion that Mr. Obama, President Obama, supports your amendment. He does not, and neither do the people in this House or the other House.

Mr. Chairman, I submit for the RECORD Senator CHRISTOPHER BOND's letter asking for \$450 million from the Senate for an Appropriations Committee.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, July 9, 2009.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee
on Foreign Operations,

Senate Dirksen Building, Washington, DC.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,

Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee
on Foreign Operations,
Senate Dirksen Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY AND RANKING MEMBER GREGG:

President Obama pledged to double the number of Peace Corps volunteers by 2011—a goal I strongly support—but unfortunately failed to provide the necessary funding to do so in his budget request. The House of Representatives has already acted to correct this oversight by increasing funds for the Peace Corps to \$450 million for fiscal year 2010. I hope that in the House-Senate Conference Committee the Senate's conferees will support providing additional resources the Peace Corps needs to accomplish their critical mission.

The need for the Peace Corps has never been more important. There is no doubt that anti-Americanism is growing throughout the world. One of the most effective tools to combat, this anti-Americanism and other extremist ideologies is the Peace Corps, which remains one of the United States' most effective grassroots diplomacy and development programs.

In addition to the growing need for the Peace Corps, the demand is up as well. The Peace Corps reports that as many as twenty nations are interested in starting Peace Corps programs where none currently exist, and there are real opportunities to expand and improve upon existing programs.

An increased investment in Peace Corps will support an expansion of Americans serv-

ing our country as volunteers, enable new country programs to be established in strategic—and too long ignored—countries like Indonesia, and continue the collaboration and integration of volunteers into our foreign assistance priority program areas, like basic education, agriculture and nutrition, global health, and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Expanding and strengthening our Peace Corps would provide an immediate opportunity to realize America's commitment to global leadership and citizen service.

Smart Power initiatives like the Peace Corps should be a cornerstone in our foreign policy and in our efforts to combat extremism and terrorism around the world. Your recognition and support of these critical efforts is invaluable. Chairmen Leahy and Ranking Member Gregg, I appreciate your difficult task of balancing the many competing Smart Power priorities with limited resources and I appreciate the subcommittee's support for my additional Smart Power requests like international exchanges, biotechnology research and public diplomacy to name a few. However, I also believe it is critical that we work together to support an increased investment in the Peace Corps above the President's request. Our nation must reinvigorate the Peace Corps as part of its overall effort to strengthen our Smart Power efforts.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, President Obama certainly doesn't endorse your plan because he did not propose \$450 million. He proposed a lot less. He proposed a 10 percent increase; you proposed a 33 percent increase.

Really, although the President hasn't called me up to say he endorses my amendment, frankly, I have endorsed his. I have endorsed his legislative initiative. What he has proposed, is a 10 percent increase, I think this is fair. I am just asking you folks to recognize what he has proposed is fair.

Why not adopt my amendment and let it go at that. Why do you want to increase the Peace Corp 33 percent and send these jobs overseas when, frankly, we can keep them here cheaper, and logistically it's easier. So again I ask you to explain to me why you don't want to agree with the President's request.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. I am pleased to yield 1 minute to a great advocate of the Peace Corps and a distinguished member of the committee, BETTY MCCOLLUM.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Thank you, Madam Chair. I am very proud of my staff and the other staff and Members who have served in the Peace Corps who are in this House.

Mr. Chairman, today the Peace Corps, one of the most successful foreign policy initiatives, is at a crossroads. Since 1961, over 200,000 Americans have served our country by helping others around the world. Today's Peace Corps needs to be reenergized. Peace Corps is not capable of meeting the demand of Americans of all ages who want to serve. As I said, Peace Corps is at a crossroads.

We have an opportunity here today in this moment to reinvigorate Peace Corps for the next new century, but it's

going to take leadership from Congress. The President's request simply was not enough, even though the President does propose to double, increase and fully fund Peace Corps out into the years.

We have an opportunity to do it today. Chairwoman LOWEY is leading with \$450 million, a commitment to Peace Corps to put the agency back on track to double those numbers.

President Bush spoke up from this Chamber and President Obama spoke too in his inaugural address.

We have an opportunity to make history today. Support the Peace Corps.

Mr. STEARNS. The gentlelady says the Peace Corps is not meeting the demands around the world. I think the American taxpayers want the people to meet the demands of the American people here at home.

I yield back.

Mrs. LOWEY. I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DRIEHAUS), who is a former Peace Corps volunteer.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Chairman, I am a former Peace Corps volunteer, and I am an American, and the money was spent wisely. As a matter of fact, I don't know if the sponsor is familiar at all with the Peace Corps, but we spend \$225 a month on a Peace Corps volunteer. That's what the salary is for a Peace Corps volunteer.

Now, find me a job anywhere else where America's dollars are better spent on foreign policy than for \$225 a month. The total cost of the Peace Corps is less than two F-22 fighters, almost 1½ planes. That's what we spend to send hundreds of thousands of Americans across the globe to help people better understand this United States. That's what we spend, less than two F-22 fighters.

The Peace Corps is critical to the foreign policy of this United States. That is why the Obama administration did not, did not object to this funding increase, because they know it is the right thing to do. It is the most cost-effective foreign policy program we have.

I would urge my colleagues to support the Peace Corps and reject this amendment.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to the Stearns amendment, which would reduce the amount appropriated to the Peace Corps from a much needed \$450 million to a little more than \$373 million. As a former Peace Corps Volunteer and a member of the House Appropriations committee, I was pleased to see Chairwoman LOWEY answer President Obama's call to double the size of the Peace Corps, beginning with increased funding.

Since President John F. Kennedy's call to serve in 1960, over 195,000 people have served as Peace Corps Volunteers spanning 139 countries. The Peace Corp gives Volunteers the chance to travel the world and help some of the most impoverished people in the world develop better lives for themselves and their communities. Beyond that, my experience as a Peace Corps volunteer in El Salvador was a defining moment in my life—I de-

veloped both personally and professionally, and tested my physical, emotional, and spiritual limits. I returned with a passion for teaching, and quickly put my skills, including fluency in Spanish, to use in Santa Clara county schools and started a lifelong commitment to public service.

There are currently just under 8,000 Peace Corps volunteers serving around the world, with thousands more ready, willing, and eager to join, but held back by the lack of funding and opportunity. A \$450 million dollar funding level is necessary to help the Peace Corps modernize its systems, optimize the number of Volunteers and staff in existing countries, strengthen and expand recruiting and diversity efforts, expand to new nations, and maximize safety and security training and compliance efforts. I hope that with increased funding, a commitment to double the size of the Peace Corps, and a renewed call to service by President Barack Obama, people from all walks of life will bear the torch of peace and goodwill that many Americans in the past have carried proudly to other countries.

The Peace Corp's budget is 1% of the foreign policy budget of the United States, which, in itself, is only 1% of the entire federal budget. For the good this does around the world, it is a critical investment. With a bleak economic outlook and an international community under pressure, the Peace Corps mission is more vital than ever, and so I urge my colleagues to oppose the Stearns Amendment and urge full funding of the Peace Corps at the \$450 million level agreed upon by the Appropriations Committee.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

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

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

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

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, \$1,400,000,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$95,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (the Corporation): *Provided further*, That up to 10 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to carry out the purposes of section 616 of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 for fiscal year 2010: *Provided further*, That section 605(e)(4) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact: *Provided further*, That the Corporation should reimburse

the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for all expenses incurred by USAID with funds appropriated under this heading in assisting the Corporation in carrying out the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), including administrative costs for compact development, negotiation, and implementation: *Provided further*, That the Chief Executive Officer of the Millennium Challenge Corporation shall notify the Committees on Appropriations not later than 15 days prior to signing any new country compact or new threshold country program; terminating or suspending any country compact or threshold country program; or commencing negotiations for any new compact or threshold country program: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment allowances, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment allowances.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$22,760,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for entertainment and representation allowances.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533), \$30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the Foundation: *Provided further*, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act, in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the Foundation may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and a project may exceed the limitation by up to \$10,000 if the increase is due solely to foreign currency fluctuation: *Provided further*, That the Foundation shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations after each time such waiver authority is exercised.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012, which shall be available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible countries, pursuant to parts IV and V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of modifying concessional credit agreements with least developed countries, as authorized under section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, of concessional loans, guarantees and credit agreements, as authorized under section 572

of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461), and of canceling amounts owed, as a result of loans or guarantees made pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, by countries that are eligible for debt reduction pursuant to title V of H.R. 3425 as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(5) of Public Law 106-113, \$60,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to carry out the provisions of part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That amounts paid to the HIPC Trust Fund may be used only to fund debt reduction under the enhanced HIPC initiative by—

- (1) the Inter-American Development Bank;
- (2) the African Development Fund;
- (3) the African Development Bank; and
- (4) the Central American Bank for Economic Integration;

Provided further, That funds may not be paid to the HIPC Trust Fund for the benefit of any country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that the government of such country is engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or in military or civil conflict that undermines its ability to develop and implement measures to alleviate poverty and to devote adequate human and financial resources to that end: *Provided further*, That on the basis of final appropriations, the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations concerning which countries and international financial institutions are expected to benefit from a United States contribution to the HIPC Trust Fund during the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the Committees on Appropriations not less than 15 days in advance of the signature of an agreement by the United States to make payments to the HIPC Trust Fund of amounts for such countries and institutions: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may disburse funds designated for debt reduction through the HIPC Trust Fund only for the benefit of countries that—

(1) have committed, for a period of 24 months, not to accept new market-rate loans from the international financial institution receiving debt repayment as a result of such disbursement, other than loans made by such institutions to export-oriented commercial projects that generate foreign exchange which are generally referred to as “enclave” loans; and

(2) have documented and demonstrated their commitment to redirect their budgetary resources from international debt repayments to programs to alleviate poverty and promote economic growth that are additional to or expand upon those previously available for such purposes:

Provided further, That any limitation of subsection (e) of section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading in this or any other appropriations Act shall be made available for Sudan or Burma unless the Secretary of the Treasury determines and notifies the Committees on Appropriations that a democratically elected government has taken office.

TITLE IV

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign As-

sistance Act of 1961, \$331,500,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act, to provide assistance to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces, including gendarmes, to participate in peacekeeping operations: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, not less than \$26,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai: *Provided further*, That up to \$102,000,000 may be made available for assistance for Somalia, of which up to \$55,000,000 may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$110,283,000, of which up to \$4,000,000 may remain available until expended and may only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading for assistance for Haiti, Guatemala, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Libya, and Angola may only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations and any such notification shall include a detailed description of proposed activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$55,000 may be available for entertainment allowances.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, \$4,260,000,000: *Provided*, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: *Provided further*, That the Department of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to exercising the authority contained in the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$2,220,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and not less than \$1,040,000,000 shall be made available for grants only for Egypt, including for border security programs and activities in the Sinai: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated by this paragraph for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel by this paragraph shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$583,860,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading estimated to be

outlayed for Egypt during fiscal year 2010 shall be transferred to an interest bearing account for Egypt in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York within 30 days of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, \$150,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$60,000,000 shall be available for Colombia, of which \$12,500,000 is available to support maritime interdiction and riverine operations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Pakistan may be made available only for border security, counter-terrorism and law enforcement activities directed against Al Qaeda, the Taliban and associated terrorist groups: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be made available to support or continue any program initially funded under the authority of section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163; 119 Stat. 3456) unless the Department of State, in coordination with the Department of Defense, has justified such program to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this paragraph shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this paragraph shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of title 31, United States Code, section 1501(a).

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurements has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurements may be financed with such funds: *Provided*, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 7015 of this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for assistance for Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Philippines, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Haiti, Guatemala, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo except pursuant to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: *Provided further*, That only those countries for which assistance was justified for the “Foreign Military Sales Financing Program” in the fiscal year 1989 congressional presentation for security assistance programs may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: *Provided further*, That not more than \$54,464,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering

military assistance and sales, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for general costs of administering military assistance and sales, not to exceed \$4,000 may be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$130,000 may be available for representation allowances: *Provided further*, That not more than \$550,000,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2010 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE V

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1973, \$395,091,000: *Provided*, That section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to contributions to the United Nations Democracy Fund.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For the United States contribution for the Global Environment Facility, \$86,500,000, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,235,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND

For contributions to the multilateral Clean Technology Fund, \$225,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be obligated without specific authorization in a subsequent Act of Congress.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND

For contributions to the multilateral Strategic Climate Fund, \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be obligated without specific authorization in a subsequent Act of Congress: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of these funds prior to making a contribution to the Strategic Climate Fund.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Inter-American Investment Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$4,670,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND

For payment to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States contribution to the fund, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the Asian Development Fund, as authorized by the Asian Development Bank Act, as amended, \$115,250,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the African Development Fund, \$159,885,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$2,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

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, 2010: *Provided further*, That not less than 10 percent of the aggregate loan, guarantee, and insurance authority available to the Export-Import Bank under this Act should be used for renewable energy technologies or energy efficient end-use technologies.

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, not to exceed \$58,000,000: *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 funds shall remain available until September 30, 2025, for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior Acts appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for tied-aid credits or grants may be used for any other purpose except through the regular notification proce-

dures 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 Eastern 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, not to exceed \$83,880,000: *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, 2010.

RECEIPTS COLLECTED

Receipts collected pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, as amended, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: *Provided*, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That of amounts collected in fiscal year 2010 in excess of obligations, up to \$50,000,000, shall become available on September 1, 2010 and shall remain available until September 30, 2013.

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 \$52,310,000: *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, \$29,000,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to be derived by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Noncredit 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 2010, 2011, and 2012: *Provided further*, That funds so obligated in fiscal year 2010 remain available for disbursement through 2018; funds obligated in fiscal year 2011 remain available for disbursement through 2019; and funds obligated in fiscal year 2012 remain available for

disbursement through 2020: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to undertake any program authorized by title IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in Iraq: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the authority of the previous proviso shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

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, \$55,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$4,000 may be made available for representation and entertainment allowances.

TITLE VII
GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

SEC. 7001. Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United States Code; for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1343(b).

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any Department or Agency to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative balances by program, project, and activity of the funds received by such Department or Agency in this fiscal year or any previous fiscal year that remain unobligated and unexpended.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appropriation under title I of this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 7004. (a) Of funds provided under title I of this Act, except as provided in subsection (b), a project to construct a diplomatic facility of the United States may not include office space or other accommodations for an employee of a Federal agency or department if the Secretary of State determines that such department or agency has not provided to the Department of State the full amount of funding required by subsection (e) of section 604 of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113 and contained in appendix G of that Act; 113 Stat. 1501A-453), as amended by section 629 of the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.

(b) Notwithstanding the prohibition in subsection (a), a project to construct a diplomatic facility of the United States may include office space or other accommodations

for members of the United States Marine Corps.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under title I of this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available under title I to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

SEC. 7006. (a) Of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "International Broadcasting Operations" for programming to the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, 10 percent of the funds shall not be available for obligation until the Broadcasting Board of Governors reports to the Committees on Appropriations that each relevant language service or grantee is abiding by the standards and principles set forth in the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202(a) and (b)), is in compliance with the relevant Journalistic Code of Ethics, and have a policy, including appropriate management controls, of not providing an open platform for terrorists or those who support terrorists.

(b) The Broadcasting Board of Governors shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of any determination by the Board that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, was found to be in violation of the principles, standards, or journalistic code of ethics referenced in subsection (a).

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR
CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 7007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, Iran, or Syria: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

MILITARY COUPS

SEC. 7008. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree: *Provided*, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the President determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous provisos shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY

SEC. 7009. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made

available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Broadcasting Board of Governors under title I of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided further*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015(a) and (b) of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(b) EXPORT FINANCING TRANSFER AUTHORITIES.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation other than for administrative expenses made available for fiscal year 2010, for programs under title VI of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations for use for any of the purposes, programs, and activities for which the funds in such receiving account may be used, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 25 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN
AGENCIES.—

(1) None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS.—Any agreement for the transfer or allocation of funds appropriated by this Act, or prior Acts, entered into between the United States Agency for International Development and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Office of the Inspector General for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds: *Provided*, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

REPORTING REQUIREMENT

SEC. 7010. The Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations, not later than April 1, 2010, and for each fiscal quarter, a report in writing on the uses of

funds made available under the headings "Foreign Military Financing Program", "International Military Education and Training", and "Peacekeeping Operations": *Provided*, That such report shall include a description of the obligation and expenditure of funds, and the specific country in receipt of, and the use or purpose of the assistance provided by such funds.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 7011. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1, 8, 11, and 12 of part I, section 661, section 667, chapters 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, and funds provided under the headings "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" and "Development Credit Authority", shall remain available for an additional 4 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided under titles III through VI in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of one calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultations with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance to such country is in the national interest of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7013. (a) PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2010 on funds appropriated by this Act by a foreign government or entity against commodities financed under United States assistance programs for which funds are appropriated by this Act, either directly or through grantees, contractors and subcontractors shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2011 and allocated for the central government of such country and for the West Bank and Gaza program to the extent that the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing to the

Committees on Appropriations that such taxes have not been reimbursed to the Government of the United States.

(c) DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—Funds withheld from obligation for each country or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance to countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes.

(e) DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any country or entity the Secretary of State determines—

(A) does not assess taxes on United States assistance or which has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the purpose of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any country or entity.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State shall issue rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the terms "taxes" and "taxation" refer to value added taxes and customs duties imposed on commodities financed with United States assistance for programs for which funds are appropriated by this Act; and

(2) the term "bilateral agreement" refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement.

RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 7014. (a) Funds appropriated under titles II through VI of this Act which are specifically designated may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the designation if compliance with the designation is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act: *Provided*, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the United States Agency for International Development that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act shall be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Administrator of such agency determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: *Provided*, That such designated funds that con-

tinue to be available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

(c) Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: *Provided*, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

REPROGRAMMING NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7015. (a) None of the funds made available in title I of this Act, or in prior appropriations Acts to the agencies and departments funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2010, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the agencies and departments funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) closes or opens a mission or post; (6) reorganizes or renames offices; (7) reorganizes programs or activities; or (8) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees; unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) For the purposes of providing the executive branch with the necessary administrative flexibility, none of the funds provided under title I of this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agency or department funded under title I of this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2010, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agency or department funded by title I of this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) For the purposes of providing the executive branch with the necessary administrative flexibility, none of the funds made available under titles II through V in this Act under the headings "Global Health and Child Survival", "Development Assistance", "International Organizations and Programs", "Trade and Development Agency", "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia", "Economic Support Fund", "Democracy Fund", "Peacekeeping Operations", "Capital Investment Fund", "Operating Expenses", "Civilian Stabilization Initiative", "Office of Inspector General", "Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", "Millennium Challenge Corporation", "Foreign Military Financing Program", "International Military Education and Training",

“Peace Corps”, and “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations are previously notified 15 days in advance: *Provided*, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not apply to any reprogramming for an activity, program, or project for which funds are appropriated under titles II through IV of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to the Congress for obligation for such activity, program, or project for the current fiscal year.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds transferred by the Department of Defense to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development, and funds made available for programs authorized by section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163), shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) The requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: *Provided*, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Congress, or the appropriate congressional committees, shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: *Provided further*, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(f) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended for assistance for Serbia, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Iran, Haiti, Libya, Ethiopia, Nepal, Colombia, Mexico, Kazakhstan, or Cambodia and countries listed in section 7045(c)(2) and (f)(2) of this Act except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

SEC. 7016. Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: *Provided*, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of origi-

nal acquisition cost) at \$7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: *Provided further*, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 7017. Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act or any previously enacted Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which are returned or not made available for organizations and programs because of the implementation of section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2011.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 7018. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations.

ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7019. (a) Funds provided in this Act for the following accounts shall be made available for programs and countries in the amounts contained in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act:

- “Civilian Stabilization Initiative”.
- “Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs”.
- “International Fisheries Commissions”.
- “International Broadcasting Operations”.
- “Global Health and Child Survival”.
- “Economic Support Fund”.
- “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”.
- “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”.
- “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”.
- “Foreign Military Financing Program”.
- “Peacekeeping Operations”.
- “International Organizations and Programs”.

(b) For the purposes of implementing this section and only with respect to the tables included in the report accompanying this Act, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Broadcasting Board of Governors, as appropriate, may propose deviations to the amounts referenced in subsection (a), subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Ap-

propriations and section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c) The requirements contained in subsection (a) shall apply to the table under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance” in such report.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 7020. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings “International Military Education and Training” or “Foreign Military Financing Program” for Informational Program activities or under the headings “Global Health and Child Survival”, “Development Assistance”, and “Economic Support Fund” may be obligated or expended to pay for—

- (1) alcoholic beverages; or
- (2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including but not limited to entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT EXPORT LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 7021. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by titles III through VI of this Act may be available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a government that supports international terrorism for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979. The prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment. This section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(b) Assistance restricted by subsection (a) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States.

(c) Whenever the President makes a determination pursuant to subsection (b), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance. Any such report shall include a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, including the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests.

PROHIBITION ON BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO TERRORIST COUNTRIES

SEC. 7022. (a) Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance under any heading in titles III through VI of this Act and funds appropriated under any such heading in a provision of law enacted prior to the enactment of this Act, shall not be made available to any country which the President determines—

- (1) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism; or
- (2) otherwise supports international terrorism.

(b) The President may waive the application of subsection (a) to a country if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver. The President shall publish each waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7023. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672, section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414(a)(1)).

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 7024. For the purpose of titles II through VI of this Act "program, project, and activity" shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts funding directives, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the following accounts: "Economic Support Fund" and "Foreign Military Financing Program", "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account; for the development assistance accounts of the United States Agency for International Development "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include central, country, regional, and program level funding, either as: (1) justified to the Congress; or (2) allocated by the executive branch in accordance with a report, to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of the enactment of this Act, as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 7025. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act or the African Development Foundation Act. The agency shall promptly report to the Committees on Appropriations whenever it is conducting activities or is proposing to conduct activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited.

COMMERCE, TRADE AND SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 7026. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available to the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States; or

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit American producers.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by these institutions, using funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 7027. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—

(1) If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of the United States Agency for International Development and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—The United States Agency for International Development shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account estab-

lished pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(5) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall report on an annual basis as part of the justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of local currencies for the administrative requirements of the United States Government as authorized in subsection (a)(2)(B), and such report shall include the amount of local currency (and United States dollar equivalent) used and/or to be used for such purpose in each applicable country.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle them with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by the assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of subsection (b)(1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7028. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and from funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia": *Provided*, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations under the regular notification procedures of those committees, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: *Provided further*, That nothing in

this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2010, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 7029. None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(1) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States; or

(2) assistance for any program, project, or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: *Provided*, That the application of section 507(4)(D) and (E) of such Act should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, and shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7030. (a) None of the funds appropriated in title V of this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States Executive Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such Director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to oppose any loan, grant, strategy or policy of these institutions that would require user fees or service charges on poor people for primary education or primary healthcare, including prevention, care and treatment for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and infant, child, and maternal well-being, in connection with the institutions' financing programs.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan, project, agreement, memorandum, instrument, plan, or other program of the Fund to a Heavily Indebted Poor Country that imposes budget caps or restraints that do not allow the maintenance of or an increase in governmental spending on health care or education; and to promote government spending on health care, education, food aid, or other critical safety net programs in all of the Fund's activities with respect to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.

(d) For purposes of this section "international financial institutions" are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Monetary Fund, the North American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7031. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the United States Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title III of this Act and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN DEBT BUYBACKS OR SALES

SEC. 7032. (a) LOANS ELIGIBLE FOR SALE, REDUCTION, OR CANCELLATION.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO SELL, REDUCE, OR CANCEL CERTAIN LOANS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may, in accordance with this section, sell to any eligible purchaser any concessional loan or portion thereof made before January 1, 1995, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to the government of any eligible country as defined in section 702(6) of that Act or on receipt of payment from an eligible purchaser, reduce or cancel such loan or portion thereof, only for the purpose of facilitating—

(A) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or

(B) a debt buyback by an eligible country of its own qualified debt, only if the eligible country uses an additional amount of the local currency of the eligible country, equal to not less than 40 percent of the price paid for such debt by such eligible country, or the difference between the price paid for such debt and the face value of such debt, to support activities that link conservation and sustainable use of natural resources with local community development, and child survival and other child development, in a manner consistent with sections 707 through 710 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, if the sale, reduction, or cancellation would not contravene any term or condition of any prior agreement relating to such loan.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall, in accordance with this section, establish the terms and conditions under which loans may be sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Facility, as defined in section 702(8) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall notify the adminis-

trator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of purchasers that the President has determined to be eligible, and shall direct such agency to carry out the sale, reduction, or cancellation of a loan pursuant to this section. Such agency shall make adjustment in its accounts to reflect the sale, reduction, or cancellation.

(4) LIMITATION.—The authorities of this subsection shall be available only to the extent that appropriations for the cost of the modification, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, are made in advance.

(b) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—The proceeds from the sale, reduction, or cancellation of any loan sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the United States Government account or accounts established for the repayment of such loan.

(c) ELIGIBLE PURCHASERS.—A loan may be sold pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A) only to a purchaser who presents plans satisfactory to the President for using the loan for the purpose of engaging in debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(d) DEBTOR CONSULTATIONS.—Before the sale to any eligible purchaser, or any reduction or cancellation pursuant to this section, of any loan made to an eligible country, the President should consult with the country concerning the amount of loans to be sold, reduced, or canceled and their uses for debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Debt Restructuring".

SPECIAL DEBT RELIEF FOR THE POOREST

SEC. 7033. (a) AUTHORITY TO REDUCE DEBT.—The President may reduce amounts owed to the United States (or any agency of the United States) by an eligible country as a result of—

(1) guarantees issued under sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; or

(3) any obligation or portion of such obligation, to pay for purchases of United States agricultural commodities guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under export credit guarantee programs authorized pursuant to section 5(f) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of June 29, 1948, as amended, section 4(b) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-808), or section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended (Public Law 95-501).

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only to implement multilateral official debt relief and referendum agreements, commonly referred to as "Paris Club Agreed Minutes".

(2) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only in such amounts or to such extent as is provided in advance by appropriations Acts.

(3) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to countries with heavy debt burdens that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as "IDA-only" countries.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to a country whose government—

(1) does not have an excessive level of military expenditures;

(2) has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism;

(3) is not failing to cooperate on international narcotics control matters;

(4) (including its military or other security forces) does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; and

(5) is not ineligible for assistance because of the application of section 527 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Debt Restructuring”.

(e) CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS INAPPLICABLE.—A reduction of debt pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of any provision of law limiting assistance to a country. The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised notwithstanding section 620(r) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or section 321 of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975.

SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 7034. (a) AFGHANISTAN, IRAQ, PAKISTAN, LEBANON, MONTENEGRO, VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.—Funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available notwithstanding section 7012 of this Act or any similar provision of law and section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and funds appropriated in titles III and VI of this Act that are made available for Iraq, Lebanon, Montenegro, Pakistan, and for victims of war, displaced children, and displaced Burmese, and to assist victims of trafficking in persons and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, to combat such trafficking, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b)(1) WAIVER.—The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that it is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(c) SMALL BUSINESS.—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, the United States Agency for International Development may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(d) VIETNAMESE REFUGEES.—Section 594(a) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (enacted as division D of Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3038) is amended by striking “2010” and inserting “2011”.

(e) RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other subnational entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(f) INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONDITIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 11 of part I

and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, shall be made available notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for assistance to address inhumane conditions in prisons and other detention facilities administered by foreign governments that the Secretary of State determines are making efforts to address, among other things, prisoners’ health, sanitation, nutrition and other basic needs.

(g) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-167) is amended—

(1) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and 2009” and inserting “2009, and 2010”; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking “2009” each place it appears and inserting “2010”; and

(2) in section 599E (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “2009” and inserting “2010”.

(h) WORLD FOOD PROGRAM.—Of the funds managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance of the United States Agency for International Development, from this or any other Act, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available as a general contribution to the World Food Program, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(i) DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulation or Executive order, funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Disaster Assistance”, and “Transition Initiatives” should be made available to support programs to disarm, demobilize, and reintegrate into civilian society former members of foreign terrorist organizations: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds pursuant to this subsection: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this subsection the term “foreign terrorist organization” means an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(j) PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING ON EASTERN EUROPE AND THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading, “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (title VIII) as authorized by the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4501-4508, as amended).

(k) MIDDLE EAST FOUNDATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts for a Middle East Foundation shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(l) INTERPARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGES.—Of the unobligated funds in the “Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs” appropriation account, \$411,687 shall be transferred to the permanent appropriation for delegation expenses provided under Section 303 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1988, as enacted into law by section 101(a) of Public Law 100-202 (22 USC 276e Note), for the purpose of conducting Interparliamentary Exchanges and shall remain available until expended.

ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

SEC. 7035. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League boycott of Israel, and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to peace in the region and to United States investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa;

(2) the Arab League boycott, which was regrettably reinstated in 1997, should be immediately and publicly terminated, and the Central Office for the Boycott of Israel immediately disbanded;

(3) all Arab League states should normalize relations with their neighbor Israel;

(4) the President and the Secretary of State should continue to vigorously oppose the Arab League boycott of Israel and find concrete steps to demonstrate that opposition by, for example, taking into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the boycott when determining to sell weapons to said country; and

(5) the President should report to Congress annually on specific steps being taken by the United States to encourage Arab League states to normalize their relations with Israel to bring about the termination of the Arab League boycott of Israel, including those to encourage allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 7036. (a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel;

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(2) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) if he determines that it is important to the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(d) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7040 of this Act (“Limitation on Assistance to the Palestinian Authority”).

RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7037. None of the funds appropriated under titles II through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consulate General in Jerusalem: *Provided further*, That meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with such authority should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem. As has been true in the past, officers and employees of the United States Government may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who now occupy positions in the Palestinian Authority), have social contacts, and have incidental discussions.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 7038. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 7039. (a) OVERSIGHT.—For fiscal year 2010, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for the West Bank and Gaza.

(b) VETTING.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, private or government entity, or educational institution that the Secretary knows or has reason to believe advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity nor, with respect to private entities or educational institutions, those that have as a principal officer of the entity’s governing board or governing board of trustees any individual that has been determined to be involved in, or advocating terrorist activity or determined to be a member of a designated foreign terrorist organization. The Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary

has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) PROHIBITION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza Program may be made available for the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this or prior appropriations act, including funds made available by transfer, may be made available for obligation for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on the benchmarks that have been established for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza and reports on the extent of Palestinian compliance with such benchmarks.

(d) AUDITS.—

(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act up to \$500,000 may be used by the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits, inspections, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection. Such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(e) Subsequent to the certification specified in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, including all funds provided as cash transfer assistance, in fiscal year 2010 under the heading “Economic Support Fund”. The audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c), and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(f) Funds made available in this Act for West Bank and Gaza shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations updating the report contained in section 2106 of chapter 2 of title II of Public Law 109-13.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7040. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the justification for the waiver, the purposes for which the funds will be spent, and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that the funds are properly disbursed. The report shall also detail the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subsection (b), the Secretary of State must certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds that the Palestinian Authority has established a single treasury account for all Palestinian Authority financing and all financing mechanisms flow through this account, no parallel financing mechanisms exist outside of the Palestinian Authority treasury account, and there is a single comprehensive civil service roster and payroll.

(f) PROHIBITION TO HAMAS AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated in titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas or any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation of subsection (1), assistance may be provided to a power-sharing government only if the President certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent, has publicly accepted and is complying with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(3) The President may exercise the authority in section 620K(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act as added by the Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-446) with respect to this subsection.

(4) Whenever the certification pursuant to paragraph (2) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the certification and every quarter thereafter on whether such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent are continuing to comply with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the abovementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

□ 1645

Mrs. LOWEY (during the reading). Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 126, line 19, be considered as read.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SAUDI ARABIA

SEC. 7041. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to finance any assistance to Saudi Arabia unless the President certifies that Saudi Arabia

is fully cooperating with efforts to combat international terrorism and such assistance will facilitate these efforts.

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. WEINER

Mr. WEINER. I have an amendment made in order by the rule.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B Amendment No. 7 offered by Mr. WEINER:

Page 126, beginning on line 23, strike “unless the President certifies that Saudi Arabia is fully cooperating with efforts to combat international terrorism and such assistance will facilitate these efforts”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 617, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WEINER. I thank the Chair and I thank the body for its patience, allowing me to breathlessly run over and offer my amendment.

Let me begin with a noncontroversial statement. The American people and this body of their representatives believes that there should be no money, no taxpayer dollars, going from the people of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

I can say that with some confidence because in fiscal year 2007, 312 Members said so. In fiscal year 2006, 293 Members said so. I can say that with some certitude because the bill we have before us says that no money in this bill will go to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Yet, despite the fact that we in this House keep expressing that sentiment loudly and clearly, for reasons that would be mysterious anyplace else but Washington, money continues to flow. That has to stop.

The reason it happens, by the way, is because we always feel this sense that we have to include language in the bill offering an exemption, a loophole you can drive a truck through, that says: Unless the President says so.

Well, I have news for you, my colleagues. Democrat and Republican alike, Presidents seem to develop a love affair with the notion of Saudi Arabia based on what they say. They say they want to be friends to the United States. They say they want to be a fulcrum against terrorism. They say they want to be a moderate force in the Middle East. And yet, year after year, we see evidence that they do the opposite.

We know this, for example, by reading the human rights reports over the last several years that see more and more stories like the one of a 75-year-old woman being sentenced to be lashed nearly to death for having the audacity of being in a home of two unrelated men.

We know, based on research that was done this year by my office, that they continue to teach hate in their textbooks now; things that teach ninth-graders, for example, to say things

like, The hour of judgment will not come until the Muslims fight the Jews and kill them. If there is a Jew behind me, come kill him. This is what ninth-graders are being taught.

We know, for example, that 15 of the 19 homicide bombers that attacked my city on September 11th were Saudis, and we also know, based on evidence that came out in the lawsuit against the Saudi Government, that these were agents that were not acting apart from the Saudi Government but, in many cases, were intertwined.

So my amendment does something simple. It takes the very good work of the Chair of the subcommittee that says, No money, and takes out the loophole. Because, to be honest with you, even if the administration certifies something, I can tell you already that the United States Department of International Narcotics Control Strategy said in February of this year that the Saudis were responsible for laundering money that “continues,” in their words, “to be a significant jurisdictional source for terrorism financing worldwide.”

If you believe that there should not be money going to the Saudis, like I guarantee your constituents do, you have to vote “yes” on the Weiner amendment. If you want to kind of have it both ways, that you get to vote and then but you really want the money to go, then vote “no.” But I believe overwhelmingly in a bipartisan way in this House we have made it clear.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ELLISON. I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ELLISON. It's important to get the facts out as to what this foreign assistance is. This is simply American-to-Saudi joint military training. This is an opportunity for Americans and Saudis to work in concert so that we can continue to build a bridge with our historic ally so that we can be in a better position to influence Saudi society and we can learn from them what they have to offer.

The fact is that this particular amendment does not bring America safety, doesn't bring it security. It brings it the opposite.

This new administration, this new Congress is about opening a new era of foreign policy, a new page in diplomacy that is smarter, more respectful of other countries, more appreciative of our allies. Saudi Arabia is one of the most important allies in the Middle East.

King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia is one who proposed the Arab Peace Initiative, which has recently been endorsed by the Arab League. President Obama himself expressed support for this initiative in the early days of his Presidency.

I would go on, but I do want to yield time to a distinguished Member from Florida, Congressman CRENSHAW, who

is here today to offer his views on why this amendment is not good.

Before I yield to the gentleman, let me say that the 2008 U.S. State Department Country Report on Terrorism praised Saudi Arabia in Saudi counterterrorism practices, credited Saudi cooperation with U.S. counterterrorism efforts as significant, and characterized Saudi anti-extremism initiatives as aggressive, directly contrary to the gentleman from New York's representation of what Saudi Arabia is doing.

I urge Members not to perpetuate prejudice, but to try to build a bridge of understanding with the rest of the world.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW).

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me just give you a little perspective on this. I think we ought to reject this amendment because I think it's the wrong policy.

Every year, the State Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations includes a little bit of foreign assistance for Saudi Arabia. It's usually less than half a million dollars. Some of it's for military training, sometimes it's for counterterrorism. The last couple of years Mr. WEINER has offered an amendment to say we want to restrict that flow of foreign assistance unless the President waives that.

He offered that amendment in 2007 and it passed. Again, it had the language saying unless the President deems in his wisdom that we need to waive that. It passed again in 2008.

So this year, in the bill that we have before us is that language, the language that Mr. WEINER always wanted to put, and we put it in there. It wasn't unanimous, but it's in the bill today. It says that no foreign assistance will be paid to Saudi Arabia unless the President waives that provision.

Now he wants to go a step further and take out that provision that he's always had before and say, Under no circumstances, no circumstances can the President find that there might be a need for foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia.

I don't think he really wants to do that to this new President, who we all hope somehow, some way can negotiate around the world, do a great job of foreign affairs, national security. Give him that option. Why would you want to tie his hands in his first year?

No matter what he thinks, no matter what he thinks is important to the national security of America, he's not going to have the opportunity to exercise his Presidential authority. I think that's a step too far. I think it's wrong. I think we should reject the amendment.

Mr. WEINER. Would the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. CRENSHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. WEINER. I guess the question is what are we doing here. I think what we're doing here with this entire bill is saying what we, the Representatives of

this country, who have the power of the purse, think should and should not be in the bill.

What's the purpose of doing that, I ask the gentleman, if year after year after year, despite the preferences of this Congress, Presidents, Democrat and Republican alike, say, We don't really care what Members of Congress say.

What is this exercise for? Why not have one giant waiver authority on everything and say we don't want to tie his hands. We do want to tie his hands; 319 of us say we do want to tie his hands. And if it wasn't abused year after year, I wouldn't be standing here.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Why did you put, every time the amendment that you always offer to say no foreign assistance unless—unless—the President has a waiver? That's what you've always said.

Mr. WEINER. Actually, that's not true.

Mr. CRENSHAW. And now you want to go one step further. All I'm saying is you got what you wanted.

Mr. WEINER. If the gentleman would yield, first of all, the last time when it passed the House and died in the Senate, I had the waiver struck in that amendment as well, in fairness.

Mr. ELLISON. I'd like to reclaim the time, Mr. Chair, and I want to thank the gentleman from Florida. I actually just want to submit that I see the gentleman has a poster board up there, and it's extremely unfortunate that that poster board, I would submit to the American people, is extremely upsetting to me because, first of all, it has to do with something called Hadith, and that is disputed. It's not necessarily even authentic.

Mr. WEINER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLISON. No, no. I will not yield. I didn't yield, Mr. Chairman. I will not yield.

The CHAIR. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. ELLISON. So that is the kind of thing that will promote prejudice and religious bigotry. And I'm very ashamed for this body that he would do what he's doing right now.

The CHAIR. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. WEINER. First of all, I would ask the gentleman to observe decorum on the floor, referring to the gentleman in the first person, but I will respond.

Do you know whose words these are? This is the Saudi Arabian Department of Education teaching to its ninth-graders. I did not write this. Now, I did translate it, but I did not write it. If the translation is incorrect, the gentleman will be the first to ever point that out.

But I will say this. The simple question is this for my colleagues: If you want aid to go to Saudi Arabia, if, as the gentleman says, you somehow believe they need our foreign assistance, one of the richest kingdoms, on our blood money, that there is on Earth—

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEINER. I would ask the gentlemen to let me continue my point, because it's a good one.

If he believes that our paying \$80 a barrel for oil when the Saudis would do nothing to help us with it is a good idea, vote "no" on this, but don't say it's because you don't want to tie hands.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEINER. What we want to do here is tie the President's hands to finally live up to what this Congress has said, which is not a dollar, not a shekel, not a pound, not a dime going to the Saudi Arabians of our tax dollars.

Enough is enough. And I think that the gentlelady has it exactly right. No money. And you can't have it both ways. You can't say, Yes, I want no money, but I want there to be some wiggle room.

We want no wiggle room in this case, I say to my colleagues. We want there to be no money going to this nation. They have blood on their hands. They say one thing and do something else. We all know it. 319 of us—and maybe with some help around here we'll get closer to 419 of us—have said, Enough is enough.

Year in and year out. 2004, 217 said no more money; \$960,000 went. In 2005, 293; \$1.5 million went. 2006, 312 Members said no money, and \$319,000.

Have you no sense of dignity around here?

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEINER. Let me just finish. I'm reaching a crescendo.

□ 1700

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

IRAQ

SEC. 7042. (a) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Funds appropriated in this Act for assistance for Iraq shall be made available in accordance with the Department of State's April 9, 2009, "Guidelines for Government of Iraq Financial Participation in United States Government-Funded Civilian Foreign Assistance Programs and Projects".

(b) BASE RIGHTS.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Government of the United States to enter into a permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Iraq.

IRAN

SEC. 7043. (a) DIPLOMACY WITH IRAN.—Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall report to the Com-

mittees on Appropriations, in classified form if necessary, on the status and progress of diplomatic efforts aimed at curtailing the pursuit by Iran of nuclear weapons technology.

(b) LIMITATION ON THE USE OF FUNDS BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK RELATED TO IRAN.—None of the funds made available in Title VI under the headings "Program Account" and "Subsidy Appropriation" may be used by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to guarantee, insure, or extend credit for any project controlled by an energy producer or refiner that provides the Islamic Republic of Iran with significant refined petroleum resources, that materially contributes to Iran's capability to import refined petroleum resources, or that allows Iran to maintain or expand, in any material respect, its domestic production of refined petroleum resources, including any assistance in refinery construction, modernization, or repair.

(c) SANCTIONS REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of multilateral and bilateral United States sanctions against Iran and actions taken by the United States and the international community to enforce sanctions against Iran. The report, which may be submitted in classified form if necessary, shall include the following:

(1) A list of all current United States bilateral and multilateral sanctions against Iran;

(2) A list of all United States and foreign registered entities which the Secretary of State has reason to believe may be in violation of existing United States bilateral and multilateral sanctions;

(3) A detailed description of United States efforts to enforce sanctions, including a list of all investigations initiated in the 12 months preceding the enactment of this Act that have resulted in a determination that a sanctions violation has occurred and United States government actions taken pursuant to the determination;

(4) In the instances when sanctions were waived or otherwise not imposed against entities that were determined to have violated United States bilateral or multilateral sanctions, the reason in each instance of why action was not taken to sanction the entity; and

(5) A description of United States diplomatic efforts to expand bilateral and multilateral sanctions against Iran and strengthen international efforts to enforce existing sanctions.

LEBANON

SEC. 7044. (a) Funds appropriated under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program" in this Act for assistance for Lebanon shall be made available only to professionalize the Lebanese Armed Forces and to strengthen border security and combat terrorism, including training and equipping the Lebanese Armed Forces to secure Lebanon's borders, interdicting arms shipments, preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups and implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701.

(b) None of the funds in subsection (a) may be made available for obligation until after the Secretary of State provides the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spending plan, which shall include a strategy for professionalizing the Lebanese Armed Forces, strengthening border security and combating terrorism in Lebanon.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SEC. 7045. (a) FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act not less than \$10,000,000 from "Development Assistance" and not less than \$10,000,000 from

“Economic Support Fund” shall be made available for labor and environmental capacity building activities relating to the free trade agreements with countries of Central America, Peru and the Dominican Republic.

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI.—

(1) The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the Coast Guard.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Haiti.

(3) None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” may be used to transfer excess weapons, ammunition or other lethal property of an agency of the United States Government to the Government of Haiti for use by the Haitian National Police until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that any members of the Haitian National Police who have been credibly alleged to have committed serious crimes, including drug trafficking and violations of internationally recognized human rights, have been suspended.

(c) CARIBBEAN BASIN SECURITY INITIATIVE.—Of the funds appropriated under the headings “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” in this Act, up to \$37,000,000 may be made available to provide equipment and training for counter-narcotics forces to combat drug trafficking and related violence and organized crime, and for judicial reform, institution building, education, anti-corruption, rule of law activities, and maritime security, of which not less than \$21,100,000 shall be made available for social justice and education programs to include vocational training, workforce development and juvenile justice activities: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this subsection shall be made available for budget support or as cash payments.—

(1) SPENDING PLAN.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spending plan for funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the countries of the Caribbean Basin by this Act, with concrete goals, actions to be taken, budget proposals, and anticipated results.

(2) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term “countries of the Caribbean Basin” means Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

(d) ASSISTANCE FOR GUATEMALA.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” not less than \$3,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG).

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Military Education and Training” (IMET) that are available for assistance for Guatemala, other than for expanded IMET, may be made available only for the Guatemalan Air Force, Navy and Army Corps of Engineers: *Provided*, That assistance for the Army Corps of Engineers shall only be available for training to improve disaster response capabilities and to participate in international peacekeeping operations: *Provided further*, That such funds may be made available only if the Secretary

of State certifies that the Air Force, Navy and Army Corps of Engineers are respecting internationally recognized human rights and cooperating with civilian judicial investigations and prosecutions of current and retired military personnel who have been credibly alleged to have committed violations of such rights, and with the CICIG by granting access to CICIG personnel, providing evidence to CICIG, and allowing witness testimony.

(3) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not more than \$1,000,000 may be made available for the Guatemalan Air Force, Navy and Army Corps of Engineers: *Provided*, That assistance for the Army Corps of Engineers shall only be available for training to improve disaster response capabilities and to participate in international peacekeeping operations: *Provided further*, That such funds may be made available only if the Secretary of State certifies that the Air Force, Navy and Army Corps of Engineers are respecting internationally recognized human rights and cooperating with civilian judicial investigations and prosecutions of current and retired military personnel who have been credibly alleged to have committed violations of such rights, including protecting and providing to the Attorney General’s office all military archives pertaining to the internal armed conflict, and cooperating with the CICIG by granting access to CICIG personnel, providing evidence to CICIG, and allowing witness testimony.

(e) ASSISTANCE FOR MEXICO.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, and “Economic Support Fund” in this Act, not more than \$235,825,000 may be made available for assistance for Mexico, only to combat drug trafficking and related violence and organized crime, and for judicial reform, institution building, anti-corruption, and rule of law activities: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this subsection shall be made available for budget support or as cash payments.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROVISIONS.—The provisions of paragraphs (1) through (3) of section 7045(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009 (division H of Public Law 111-8) shall apply to funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for assistance for Mexico to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions of law applied to funds appropriated or otherwise made available by such other Act for assistance for Mexico.

(f) ASSISTANCE FOR THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—Of the funds appropriated under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$83,000,000 may be made available for assistance for the countries of Central America only to combat drug trafficking and related violence and organized crime, and for judicial reform, institution building, anti-corruption, rule of law activities, and maritime security: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this subsection shall be made available for budget support or as cash payments.

(1) APPLICABILITY OF FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROVISIONS.—The provisions of paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 7045(f) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009 (division H of Public Law 111-8) shall apply to funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for assistance for countries of Central America to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions of law

applied to funds appropriated or otherwise made available by such other Act for assistance for the countries of Central America.

(2) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term “countries of Central America” means Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

(g) AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel, of aircraft funded by this Act should be borne by the recipient country.

COLOMBIA

SEC. 7046. (a) ASSISTANCE FOR COLOMBIA.—Of the funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” in this Act, not more than \$520,000,000 shall be available for assistance for Colombia.

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act and made available to the Department of State for assistance to the Government of Colombia may be used to support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking and organizations designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and successor organizations, and to take actions to protect human health and welfare in emergency circumstances, including undertaking rescue operations: *Provided*, That assistance made available in prior Acts for the Government of Colombia to protect the Cano-Limon pipeline may also be used for purposes for which funds are made available under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”: *Provided further*, That no United States Armed Forces personnel or United States civilian contractor employed by the United States will participate in any combat operation in connection with assistance made available by this Act for Colombia: *Provided further*, That rotary and fixed wing aircraft supported with funds appropriated under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for assistance for Colombia may be used for aerial or manual drug eradication and interdiction including to transport personnel and supplies and to provide security for such operations, and to provide transport in support of alternative development programs and investigations of cases under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General, the Procuraduria General de la Nacion, and the Defensoria del Pueblo: *Provided further*, That the President shall ensure that if any helicopter procured with funds in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, is used to aid or abet the operations of any illegal self-defense group, paramilitary organization, illegal security cooperative or successor organizations in Colombia, such helicopter shall be immediately returned to the United States.

(2) Of the funds available under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” in this Act for the Colombian national police for the procurement of chemicals for aerial coca and poppy eradication programs, not more than 20 percent of such funds may be made available for such eradication programs unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that: (1) the herbicide is being used in accordance with EPA label requirements for comparable use in the United States and with Colombian laws; and (2) the herbicide, in the manner it is being used, does not pose unreasonable risks or adverse effects to humans or the environment, including endemic species: *Provided*, That such funds may not

be made available unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that complaints of harm to health or licit crops caused by such aerial eradication are thoroughly evaluated and fair compensation is being paid in a timely manner for meritorious claims: *Provided further*, That such funds may not be made available for such purposes unless programs are being implemented by the United States Agency for International Development, the Government of Colombia, or other organizations, in consultation and coordination with local communities, to provide alternative sources of income in areas where security permits for small-acreage growers and communities whose illicit crops are targeted for aerial eradication: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Colombia shall be made available for the cultivation or processing of African oil palm, if doing so would contribute to significant loss of native species, disrupt or contaminate natural water sources, reduce local food security, or cause the forced displacement of local people: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this Act may be used for aerial eradication in Colombia's national parks or reserves only if the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations on a case-by-case basis that there are no effective alternatives and the eradication is conducted in accordance with Colombian laws.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF FISCAL YEAR 2009 PROVISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the provisions of subsections (b) through (f) of section 7046 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009 (division H of Public Law 111-8) shall apply to funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for assistance for Colombia to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions of law applied to funds appropriated or otherwise made available by such other Act for assistance for Colombia.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The following provisions of section 7046 of division H of Public Law 111-8 shall apply to funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for assistance for Colombia as follows:

(A) Subsection (b)(1)(B) is amended by striking clause (iv) and inserting the following:

“(iv) That the Government of Colombia is respecting the rights of human rights defenders, journalists, trade unionists, political opposition and religious leaders, and indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, and the Colombian Armed Forces are implementing procedures to distinguish between civilians, including displaced persons, and combatants in their operations.”

(B) Subsection (b)(2) is amended by striking “July 31, 2009” and inserting “July 31, 2010”.

(C) Subsection (b)(3) is amended by striking “Andean Counterdrug Programs” and inserting “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”.

(D) Subsection (c) is amended by striking “September 30, 2009” and inserting “September 30, 2010”.

(E) Subsection (d)(1) is amended—

(i) by striking “\$16,769,000” and inserting “\$18,606,000”; and

(ii) by striking “fiscal year 2009” and inserting “fiscal year 2010”.

COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7047. (a) AUTHORITY.—Funds made available by titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to

enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

SEC. 7048. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS DRAWDOWN

SEC. 7049. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish or authorize to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: *Provided*, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): *Provided further*, That funds shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS

SEC. 7050. None of the funds made available under title I of this Act may be used for any United Nations undertaking when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that: (1) the United Nations undertaking is a peacekeeping mission; (2) such undertaking will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national; and (3) the President's military advisors have not submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interests of the United States and the President has not submitted to the Congress such a recommendation.

PEACEKEEPING ASSESSMENT

SEC. 7051. Section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, (22 U.S.C. 287e note) is amended by striking clause (v) and inserting in lieu thereof:

“(v) For assessments made during each of the calendar years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010, 27.1 percent.”

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

SEC. 7052. The Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days there-

after until September 30, 2010, on the resolutions proposed and adopted in the United Nations Human Rights Council: *Provided*, That the report shall include a summary of each proposed and adopted resolution; the sponsor and a record of how member nations voted.

ATTENDANCE AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

SEC. 7053. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of agencies or departments of the United States Government who are stationed in the United States, at any single international conference occurring outside the United States, unless the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such attendance is in the national interest: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section the term “international conference” shall mean a conference attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.

RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS

SEC. 7054. None of the funds made available under title I of this Act may be used to pay expenses for any United States delegation to any specialized agency, body, or commission of the United Nations if such commission is chaired or presided over by a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)), supports international terrorism.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 7055. (a) Subject to subsection (c), of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI by this Act that are made available for assistance for a foreign country, an amount equal to 110 percent of the total amount of the unpaid fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties and unpaid property taxes owed by the central government of such country shall be withheld from obligation for assistance for the central government of such country until the Secretary of State submits a certification to the Committees on Appropriations stating that such parking fines and penalties and unpaid property taxes are fully paid.

(b) Funds withheld from obligation pursuant to subsection (a) may be made available for other programs or activities funded by this Act, after consultation with and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, provided that no such funds shall be made available for assistance for the central government of a foreign country that has not paid the total amount of the fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties and unpaid property taxes owed by such country.

(c) Subsection (a) shall not include amounts that have been withheld under any other provision of law.

(d)(1) The Secretary of State may waive the requirements set forth in subsection (a) with respect to parking fines and penalties no sooner than 60 days from the date of enactment of this Act, or at any time with respect to a particular country, if the Secretary determines that it is in the national interests of the United States to do so.

(2) The Secretary of State may waive the requirements set forth in subsection (a) with respect to the unpaid property taxes if the Secretary of State determines that it is in the national interests of the United States to do so.

(e) Not later than 6 months after the initial exercise of the waiver authority in subsection (d), the Secretary of State, after consultations with the City of New York, shall

submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing a strategy, including a timetable and steps currently being taken, to collect the parking fines and penalties and unpaid property taxes and interest owed by nations receiving foreign assistance under this Act.

(f) In this section:

(1) The term “fully adjudicated” includes circumstances in which the person to whom the vehicle is registered—

(A)(i) has not responded to the parking violation summons; or

(ii) has not followed the appropriate adjudication procedure to challenge the summons; and

(B) the period of time for payment of or challenge to the summons has lapsed.

(2) The term “parking fines and penalties” means parking fines and penalties—

(A) owed to—

(i) the District of Columbia; or

(ii) New York, New York; and

(B) incurred during the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 2009.

(3) The term “unpaid property taxes” means the amount of unpaid taxes and interest determined to be owed by a foreign country on real property in the District of Columbia or New York, New York in a court order or judgment entered against such country by a court of the United States or any State or subdivision thereof.

LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS

SEC. 7056. (a) LANDMINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe.

(b) CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued, and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless—

(1) the submunitions of the cluster munitions have a 99 percent or higher functioning rate; and

(2) the agreement applicable to the assistance, transfer, or sale of the cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology specifies that the cluster munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and will not be used where civilians are known to be present.

LIMITATION ON RESIDENCE EXPENSES

SEC. 7057. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to title II of this Act, not to exceed \$100,500 shall be for official residence expenses of the United States Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 7058. (a) AUTHORITY.—Up to \$93,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, may be used by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

(b) RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) The number of individuals hired in any fiscal year pursuant to the authority contained in subsection (a) may not exceed 175.

(2) The authority to hire individuals contained in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2011.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The authority of subsection (a) may only be used to the extent that an equivalent number of positions that are filled by personal services contractors or other non-direct hire employees of USAID, who are compensated with funds appropriated to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, are eliminated.

(d) PRIORITY SECTORS.—In exercising the authority of this section, primary emphasis shall be placed on enabling USAID to meet personnel positions in technical skill areas currently encumbered by contractor or other non-direct hire personnel.

(e) CONSULTATIONS.—The USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least on a quarterly basis concerning the implementation of this section.

(f) PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of this section shall be the account to which such individual’s responsibilities primarily relate. Funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act in title II under the heading “Operating Expenses”.

(g) FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED EXTENSIONS.—Individuals hired and employed by USAID, with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, pursuant to the authority of section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, may be extended for a period of up to 4 years notwithstanding the limitation set forth in such section.

(h) JUNIOR OFFICER PLACEMENT AUTHORITY.—Of the funds made available in subsection (a), USAID may use, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, up to \$15,000,000 to fund overseas support costs of members of the Foreign Service with a Foreign Service rank of four or below: *Provided*, That such authority is only used to reduce USAID’s reliance on overseas personal services contractors or other non-direct hire employees compensated with funds appropriated to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”.

(i) DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals detailed to or employed by USAID whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters.

(j) TECHNICAL ADVISORS.—Up to \$13,500,000 of the funds made available by this Act in title III for assistance under the heading “Global Health and Child Survival”, may be used to reimburse United States Government agencies, agencies of State governments, institutions of higher learning, and private and voluntary organizations for the full cost of individuals (including for the personal services of such individuals) detailed or assigned to, or contracted by, as the case may be, USAID for the purpose of carrying out ac-

tivities under that heading: *Provided*, That up to \$3,500,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading “Development Assistance” may be used to reimburse such agencies, institutions, and organizations for such costs of such individuals carrying out other development assistance activities.

(k) PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, may be used by USAID to employ up to 40 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: *Provided*, That not more than 10 of such contractors shall be assigned to any bureau or office: *Provided further*, That not more than 15 of such contractors shall be for activities related to USAID’s Afghanistan program: *Provided further*, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Office of Food for Peace.

(l) HIRING AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 307 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, the USAID Administrator may hire up to 30 individuals under the Development Leadership Initiative: *Provided*, That the authority contained in this subsection shall expire on September 30, 2011.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 7059. Funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for bilateral assistance for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law except for the provisions under the heading “Global Health and Child Survival” and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$648,457,000 should be made available for family planning/reproductive health, including in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity or endangered species.

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PROGRAM

SEC. 7060. Of the funds appropriated in title III of this Act, not less than \$40,000,000 shall be made available for the Development Grants Program established pursuant to section 674 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (division J of Public Law 110-161) and of which, \$15,000,000 shall be for grants for organizations focused on building women’s leadership capacity, addressing women’s unique development needs, or directly benefitting women and girls: *Provided*, That funds made available under this section are in addition to other funds available for such purposes including funds designated by this Act by section 7064.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7061. (a) Programs funded under title III of this Act shall include, where appropriate, gender considerations in the planning, assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of such programs.

(b) Funds made available under title III of this Act shall be made available to support programs to enhance economic opportunities

for poor women in developing countries, including increasing the number and capacity of women-owned enterprises, improving property rights for women, increasing access to financial services, and improving women's ability to participate in the global economy, including expanding their access to markets.

(c) Funds made available under title III of this Act for food security and agricultural development shall take into consideration the unique needs of women in agriculture development and technical assistance for women farmers should be a priority.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

SEC. 7062. (a) Funds appropriated under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund" in this Act shall be made available for programs to address sexual and gender-based violence.

(b) Programs and activities funded under titles III and IV of this Act that provide training for foreign police, judicial, and military officials shall address, where appropriate, gender-based violence.

EDUCATION

SEC. 7063. (a) BASIC EDUCATION.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$1,000,000,000 should be made available for assistance for basic education, of which not less than \$365,000,000 shall be made available under the heading "Development Assistance".

(2) There shall continue to be a Coordinator of United States government basic education assistance in developing countries as established in section 664 of division J of Public Law 110-161.

(3) The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) shall ensure that programs supported by funding appropriated for basic education in this Act, and prior Acts, are fully integrated with other health, agriculture and economic development funding. Programs should provide access to a quality education and funding from other accounts should be integrated into the economic and social needs of the broader community. Schools supported by funding in this Act and in prior Acts should serve as "Communities of Learning" and should be the focal point for health, education and development activities.

(4) USAID shall ensure that pilot programs implemented pursuant to section 664 of division J of Public Law 110-161 include "Communities of Learning" in the five-year strategic plans.

(b) HIGHER EDUCATION.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$200,000,000 should be made available for assistance for higher education, of which not less than \$20,000,000 shall be made available to expand higher education activities in Africa.

RECONCILIATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 7064. Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act under the headings "Economic Support Fund" and "Development Assistance", \$27,000,000 shall be made available to support people to people reconciliation programs which bring together individuals of different ethnic, religious and political backgrounds from areas of civil conflict and war, of which \$11,000,000 shall be made available to support programs in the Middle East: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, prior to the initial obligation of funds, on the most effective uses of such funds.

COMPREHENSIVE EXPENDITURES REPORT

SEC. 7065. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the

total amount of United States Government expenditures in fiscal years 2008 and 2009, by Federal agency, for assistance programs and activities in each foreign country, identifying the line item as presented in the President's Budget Appendix and the purpose for which the funds were provided: *Provided*, That if required, information may be submitted in classified form.

REQUESTS FOR DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7066. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization, including any contractor, which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the United States Agency for International Development.

SENIOR POLICY OPERATING GROUP

SEC. 7067. (a) The Senior Policy Operating Group on Trafficking in Persons, established under section 105(f) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(f)) to coordinate agency activities regarding policies (including grants and grant policies) involving the international trafficking in persons, shall coordinate all such policies related to the activities of traffickers and victims of severe forms of trafficking.

(b) None of the funds provided under title I of this or any other Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be expended to perform functions that duplicate coordinating responsibilities of the Operating Group.

(c) The Operating Group shall continue to report only to the authorities that appointed them pursuant to section 105(f).

PROHIBITION ON USE OF TORTURE

SEC. 7068. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used in any way whatsoever to support or justify the use of torture, cruel or inhumane treatment by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

AFRICA

SEC. 7069. (a) EXPANDED INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—

(1) Funds appropriated under the heading "International Military Education and Training" in this Act that are made available for assistance for Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea and Zimbabwe may be made available only for expanded international military education and training.

(2) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "International Military Education and Training" in this Act may be made available for assistance for Equatorial Guinea or Somalia.

(b) SUDAN LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—

(1) Subject to subsection (2):

(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Sudan.

(B) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the cost, as defined in section 502, of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees held by the Government of Sudan, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States, and modifying concessional loans, guarantees, and credit agreements.

(2) Subsection (b)(1) shall not apply if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that:

(A) The Government of Sudan honors its pledges to cease attacks upon civilians and disarms and demobilizes the Janjaweed and other government-supported militias.

(B) The Government of Sudan and all government-supported militia groups are honoring their commitments made in all previous cease-fire agreements.

(C) The Government of Sudan is allowing unimpeded access to Darfur to humanitarian aid organizations, the human rights investigation and humanitarian teams of the United Nations, including protection officers, and an international monitoring team that is based in Darfur and has the support of the United States.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of subsection (b)(1) shall not apply to—

(A) humanitarian assistance;

(B) assistance for the Darfur region, Southern Sudan, Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State, and Abyei; and

(C) assistance to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Darfur Peace Agreement or any other internationally-recognized viable peace agreement in Sudan.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this Act, the term "Government of Sudan" shall not include the Government of Southern Sudan.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, assistance in this Act may be made available to the Government of Southern Sudan to provide non-lethal military assistance, military education and training, and defense services controlled under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR 120.1 et seq.) if the Secretary of State—

(A) determines that the provision of such items is in the national interest of the United States; and

(B) not later than 15 days before the provision of any such assistance, notifies the Committees on Appropriations of such determination.

(c) WAR CRIMES IN AFRICA.—

(1) The Congress reaffirms its support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) to bring to justice individuals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in a timely manner.

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act, including funds for debt restructuring, may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country in which individuals indicted by ICTR and SCSL are credibly alleged to be living, if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with ICTR and SCSL, including the surrender and transfer of indictees in a timely manner: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply to assistance provided under section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or to project assistance under title VI of this Act: *Provided further*, That the United States shall use its voice and vote in the United Nations Security Council to fully support efforts by ICTR and SCSL to bring to justice individuals indicted by such tribunals in a timely manner.

(3) The prohibition in subsection (2) may be waived on a country-by-country basis if the President determines that doing so is in the national security interest of the United States: *Provided*, That prior to exercising such waiver authority, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, in classified form if necessary, on—

(A) the steps being taken to obtain the cooperation of the government in surrendering the indictee in question to the court of jurisdiction;

(B) a strategy, including a timeline, for bringing the indictee before such court; and

(C) the justification for exercising the waiver authority.

(d) ZIMBABWE.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to vote against any extension by the respective institution of any loans to the Government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary of State determines and reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe, including respect for ownership and title to property, freedom of speech and association, and a transition government has been established that reflects the will of the people as they voted in the March 2008 elections.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central government of Zimbabwe, except with respect to funds made available for macroeconomic growth assistance, unless the Secretary of State makes the determination pursuant to subsection (d)(1).

ASIA

SEC. 7070. (a) TIBET.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support projects in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and natural resources to non-Tibetans; are based on a thorough needs-assessment; foster self-sufficiency of the Tibetan people and respect Tibetan culture and traditions; and are subject to effective monitoring.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not less than \$7,300,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” should be made available to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China.

(b) BURMA.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each appropriate international financial institution in which the United States participates, to oppose and vote against the extension by such institution any loan or financial or technical assistance or any other utilization of funds of the respective bank to and for Burma.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, up to \$12,000,000 may be made available for humanitarian assistance for individuals and communities impacted by Cyclone Nargis and to support democracy activities in Burma, and not less than \$20,000,000 shall be made available for assistance along the Burma-Thailand border, for activities of Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma, and for the purpose of supporting the provision of humanitarian assistance to displaced Burmese along Burma’s borders: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That in addition to assistance for Burmese refugees provided under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance” in this Act, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be made available for community-based organizations operating in Thailand to provide food, medical and other humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in eastern Burma: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this paragraph shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) INDONESIA.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Indonesia, of which \$2,000,000 shall be made available only after the Secretary of State submits to the Committees on Appropriations the report on Indonesia detailed under such heading in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are available for assistance for Indonesia, not less than \$300,000 should be made available for grants for capacity building of Indonesian human rights organizations, including in Papua.

(d) NORTH KOREA.—

(1) Funds made available under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance” in this Act should be made available for assistance for refugees from North Korea.

(2) Of the funds made available under the heading “International Broadcasting Operations” in title I of this Act, not less than \$7,800,000 shall be made available for broadcasts into North Korea.

(3) None of the funds made available under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for assistance for the Government of North Korea unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations in writing that North Korea is fulfilling its commitments under the Six Party Talks agreements.

(e) PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” in this Act may be obligated or expended for processing licenses for the export of satellites of United States origin (including commercial satellites and satellite components) to the People’s Republic of China unless, at least 15 days in advance, the Committees on Appropriations are notified of such proposed action.

(2) The terms and requirements of section 620(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply to foreign assistance projects or activities of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) of the People’s Republic of China, to include such projects or activities by any entity that is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act may be used to finance any grant, contract, or cooperative agreement with the PLA, or any entity that the Secretary of State has reason to believe is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA.

(f) PHILIPPINES.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not to exceed \$30,000,000 may be made available for assistance for the Philippines, of which \$2,000,000 may not be obligated until the Secretary of State reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) the Government of the Philippines is taking effective steps to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, to include prosecutions and convictions for extrajudicial executions; sustaining the decline in the number of extrajudicial executions; addressing allegations of a death squad in Davao City; and strengthening government institutions working to eliminate extrajudicial executions;

(2) the Government of the Philippines is implementing a policy of promoting military personnel who demonstrate professionalism and respect for internationally recognized human rights, and is investigating and prosecuting military personnel and others who

have been credibly alleged to have violated such rights; and

(3) the Philippine Armed Forces do not have a policy of, and are not engaging in, acts of intimidation or violence against members of legal organizations who advocate for human rights.

(g) VIETNAM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under the heading “Development Assistance” in this Act may be made available for programs and activities in the central highlands of Vietnam, and shall be made available for environmental remediation and related health activities in Vietnam.

SERBIA

SEC. 7071. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Serbia after May 31, 2010, if the President has made the determination and certification contained in subsection (c).

(b) After May 31, 2010, the Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors to the international financial institutions to support loans and assistance to the Government of Serbia subject to the conditions in subsection (c).

(c) The determination and certification referred to in subsection (a) is a determination and a certification by the President to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Serbia is—

(1) cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia including access for investigators, the provision of documents, timely information on the location, movement, and sources of financial support of indictees, and the surrender and transfer of indictees or assistance in their apprehension, including Ratko Mladic;

(2) taking steps that are consistent with the Dayton Accords to end Serbian financial, political, security and other support which has served to maintain separate Republika Srpska institutions; and

(3) taking steps to implement policies which reflect a respect for minority rights and the rule of law.

(d) This section shall not apply to humanitarian assistance or assistance to promote democracy.

INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 7072. (a) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(b) Funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” for the Russian Federation, Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c)(1) Of the funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” that are allocated for assistance for the Government of the Russian Federation, 60 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of the Russian Federation—

(A) has terminated implementation of arrangements to provide Iran with technical

expertise, training, technology, or equipment necessary to develop a nuclear reactor, related nuclear research facilities or programs, or ballistic missile capability; and

(B) is providing full access to international nongovernmental organizations providing humanitarian relief to refugees and internally displaced persons in Chechnya.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

(A) assistance to combat infectious diseases, child survival activities, or assistance for victims of trafficking in persons; and

(B) activities authorized under title V (Nonproliferation and Disarmament Programs and Activities) of the FREEDOM Support Act.

(d) Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 1424 of Public Law 104-201 or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421);

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee or other assistance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

REPRESSION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEC. 7073. (a) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” in this Act may be made available for the Government of the Russian Federation, after 180 days from the date of the enactment of this Act, unless the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of the Russian Federation:

(1) has implemented no statute, Executive order, regulation or similar government action that would discriminate, or which has as its principal effect discrimination, against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation in violation of accepted international agreements on human rights and religious freedoms to which the Russian Federation is a party; and

(2) is—

(A) honoring its international obligations regarding freedom of expression, assembly, and press, as well as due process;

(B) is investigating and prosecuting law enforcement personnel credibly alleged to have committed human rights abuses against political leaders, activists and journalists; and

(C) is immediately releasing political leaders, activists and journalists who remain in detention.

UZBEKISTAN

SEC. 7074. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Uzbekistan only if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Uzbekistan is making substantial and continuing progress—

(1) in meeting its commitments under the “Declaration on the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Framework Between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United States of America”, including respect for internationally recognized human rights, establishing a genuine multi-party system, and ensuring free and fair elections, freedom of expression, and the independence of the media; and

(2) in investigating and prosecuting the individuals responsible for the deliberate killings of civilians in Andijan in May 2005.

(b) If the Secretary of State has credible evidence that any current or former official of the Government of Uzbekistan was responsible for the deliberate killings of civilians in Andijan in May 2005, or for other violations of internationally recognized human rights in Uzbekistan, not later than 6 months after enactment of this Act any person identified by the Secretary pursuant to this subsection shall be ineligible for admission to the United States.

(c) The restriction in subsection (b) shall cease to apply if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Uzbekistan has taken concrete and measurable steps to improve respect for internationally recognized human rights, including allowing peaceful political and religious expression, releasing imprisoned human rights defenders, and implementing recommendations made by the United Nations on torture.

(d) The Secretary may waive the application of subsection (b) if the Secretary determines that admission to the United States is necessary to attend the United Nations or to further United States law enforcement objectives.

(e) For the purpose of this section “assistance” shall include excess defense articles.

AFGHANISTAN

SEC. 7075. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are available for assistance for Afghanistan shall be made available, to the maximum extent practicable, in a manner that utilizes Afghan entities and emphasizes the participation of Afghan women and directly improves the security, economic and social well-being, and political status, of Afghan women and girls.

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.—

(1) Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for assistance for Afghanistan shall comply with sections 7061 and 7062 of this Act and shall be made available to support programs that increase participation by women in the political process, including at the national, provincial, and sub-provincial levels, and in efforts to improve security in Afghanistan.

(2) Of the funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$175,000,000 shall be made available to support programs that directly address the needs of Afghan women and girls, including for the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, the Afghan Ministry of Women’s Affairs, and for women-led nongovernmental organizations.

(c) NATIONAL SOLIDARITY PROGRAM.—Of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are available for assistance for Afghanistan, not less than \$175,000,000 shall be made available for the National Solidarity Program.

(d) ANTICORRUPTION.—Ten percent of the funds appropriated under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” that are available for assistance for the Government of Afghanistan shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Afghanistan is implementing a policy to promptly remove from office any government official who is credibly alleged to have engaged in narcotics trafficking, gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, or other major crimes.

(e) BASE RIGHTS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the United States Government to enter into a

permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Afghanistan.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7076. (a) Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(b) Funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 7077. (a) CONTRIBUTION.—Of the funds made available under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in this Act for fiscal year 2010, \$60,000,000 shall be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act for UNFPA, that are not made available for UNFPA because of the operation of any provision of law, shall be transferred to the “Global Health and Child Survival” account and shall be made available for family planning, maternal, and reproductive health activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by UNFPA for a country program in the People’s Republic of China.

(d) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds made available by this Act for UNFPA may not be made available to UNFPA unless—

(1) UNFPA maintains funds made available to UNFPA under this section in an account separate from other accounts of UNFPA;

(2) UNFPA does not commingle amounts made available to UNFPA under this section with other sums; and

(3) UNFPA does not fund abortions.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND DOLLAR-FOR-DOLLAR WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—

(1) Not later than 4 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations indicating the amount of funds that the UNFPA is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People’s Republic of China.

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that the UNFPA plans to spend funds for a country program in the People’s Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds the UNFPA plans to spend in the People’s Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to the UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 7078. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before the date of the enactment of this Act by the Congress: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of Public Law 96-533.

OPIC

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 7079. Whenever the President determines that it is in furtherance of the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,

up to a total of \$20,000,000 of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Program Account, to be subject to the terms and conditions of that account: *Provided*, That such funds shall not be available for administrative expenses of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation: *Provided further*, That designated funding levels in this Act shall not be transferred pursuant to this section: *Provided further*, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

EXTRADITION

SEC. 7080. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, “Emergency Migration and Refugee Assistance”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance”) for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interests of the United States.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

SEC. 7081. (a) CLEAN ENERGY.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$180,000,000 shall be made available to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes, for programs and activities that reduce global warming by promoting the sustainable use of renewable energy technologies and energy efficient end-use technologies, carbon sequestration, and carbon accounting: *Provided*, That of the amount made available to USAID for clean energy programs, \$10,000,000 shall be made available for the “Solar Energy Microfinance Initiative”.

(b) CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for a United States contribution to the Least Developed Countries Fund and to the Special Climate Change Fund to support grants for climate change adaptation programs and activities, if the Global Environment Facility makes publicly available on its website an annual report detailing the criteria used to determine which programs and activities receive funds, the manner in which such programs and activities meet such criteria, the extent of local involvement in such programs and activities, the amount of funds provided, and the results achieved.

(c) BIODIVERSITY.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$200,000,000 shall be made available for programs and activities which directly protect biodiversity, including tropical forests and wildlife, in developing countries, of which not less than \$25,000,000 shall be made available for USAID’s conservation programs in

the Amazon Basin: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under this paragraph, not less than \$17,500,000 shall be made available for the Congo Basin Forest Partnership: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 4 of part II, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of supporting tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation activities and energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under the heading “Development Assistance” may be made available as a contribution to the Galapagos Invasive Species Fund.

(d) EXTRACTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall inform the managements of the international financial institutions and the public that it is the policy of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institutions (including but not limited to any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for the extraction and export of oil, gas, coal, timber, or other natural resource unless the government of the country has in place functioning systems for:

(A) accurately accounting for payments for companies involved in the extraction and export of natural resources;

(B) the independent auditing of accounts receiving such payments and the widespread public dissemination of the findings of such audits; and

(C) verifying government receipts against company payments including widespread dissemination of such payment information, and disclosing such documents as Host Government Agreements, Concession Agreements, and bidding documents, allowing in any such dissemination or disclosure for the redaction of, or exceptions for, information that is commercially proprietary or that would create competitive disadvantage.

(2) Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing, for each international financial institution, the amount and type of assistance provided, by country, for the extraction and export of oil, gas, coal, timber, or other natural resources in the preceding 12 months, and whether each institution considered, in its proposal for such assistance, the extent to which the country has functioning systems described in paragraph (1).

PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO

SEC. 7082. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 7083. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt and NATO and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SEC. 7084. (a) UNITED NATIONS.—Funds made available by this Act shall be made available to continue reform efforts at the United Nations: *Provided*, That not later than September 30, 2010, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing actions taken by United Nations organizations under the headings “Contributions to International Organizations” and “International Organizations and Programs” to continue reform of United Nations financial management systems and program oversight.

(b) NATIONAL BUDGET TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of any country that fails to make publicly available on an annual basis its national budget, to include income and expenditures.

(2) The Secretary of State may waive the requirements of paragraph (1) on a country-by-country basis if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.

SRI LANKA

SEC. 7085. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated in title III of this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka shall be made available to fund programs that promote reconciliation between the ethnic Sinhalese and Tamil communities, support post-conflict reconstruction, and establish a meaningful and inclusive role for Tamil and other minorities in national, political, and economic life.

(b) SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—Funds made available in title IV of this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka should encourage programs that include the recruitment and training of Tamils into the Sri Lankan Security Forces, Tamil language training for Sinhalese forces, and human rights training for all security forces.

(c) DEMINING.—In addition to subsection (a), up to \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” shall be provided for demining of conflict affected areas.

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committee on Appropriations on the extent to which the Government of Sri Lanka’s is:

(1) providing unrestricted humanitarian access to the displaced within camps;

(2) providing protection for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and humanitarian workers, including the International Committee of the Red Cross at all sites where the military and police conduct security screening;

(3) permitting freedom of movement for IDPs once they have completed security screening, including allowing the displaced to return home or move to other safe locations;

(4) allowing civilian authorities to run without interference camps and hospitals that house the displaced; and

(5) allowing for the safe and timely return of IDPs to their homes.

UNRWA ACCOUNTABILITY

SEC. 7086. The Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act a report on whether UNRWA is:

(1) continuing to utilize Operations Support Officers in the West Bank and Gaza to inspect UNRWA installations and report any inappropriate use;

(2) dealing promptly with any staff or beneficiary violations of its own policies (including the policies on neutrality and impartiality of employees) and the legal requirements under section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) taking necessary and appropriate measures to ensure it is operating in compliance with the conditions of section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(4) continuing regular reporting to the Department of State on actions it has taken to ensure conformance with the conditions of section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(5) taking steps to improve the transparency of all educational materials currently in use in UNRWA-administered schools;

(6) continuing to use curriculum materials in UNRWA-supported schools and summer camps designed to promote tolerance, non-violent conflict resolution and human rights;

(7) not engaging in operations with financial institutions or related entities in violation of relevant United States law and is enhancing its transparency and financial due diligence and working to diversify its banking operations in the region; and

(8) in compliance with the United Nations Board of Auditors' biennial audit requirements and is implementing in a timely fashion the Board's recommendations.

LIMITATION ON FUNDS RELATING TO TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

SEC. 7087. None of the funds made available in this Act, or any other Act, may be obligated for any country, including a state with a compact of free association with the United States, that concludes an agreement with the United States to receive by transfer or release individuals detained at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, unless, not later than 5 days after the conclusion of the agreement but prior to implementation of the agreement, the Secretary of State notifies the Committees on Appropriations in writing of the terms of the agreement.

IMF PROVISIONS

SEC. 7088. (a) **OPPOSITION TO IMF PROVIDING HARD CURRENCY FOR SDRS RECEIVED BY TERRORIST COUNTRIES.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to oppose the provision by the Fund of United States dollars, euros, or Japanese yen to any country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, to be a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, in exchange for any Special Drawing Rights received by the country pursuant to the amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund as described in section 64 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act.

(b) **SUNSET ON AUTHORITY TO MAKE LOANS TO FUND THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO BORROW.**—Section 17(a)(2) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286e-2(a)(2)) is amended by inserting “: Provided further, That the authority to make loans under this section shall expire on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this proviso” before the period.

(c) **LIMITATION ON PERCENTAGE OF NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO BORROW TO BE FUNDED BY THE UNITED STATES.**—At any time during fiscal years 2009 through 2014, no United States contribution to the New Arrangements to Borrow may cause the total amount of

United States Government contributions to the New Arrangements to Borrow to exceed 20 percent of the total amount of funds contributed to the New Arrangements to Borrow from all sources.

(d) **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**—Not later than December 15, 2009, and semiannually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on the loans made and programs carried out using financing provided by or through the New Arrangements to Borrow. Each such report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the economies of countries requiring the assistance from the New Arrangements to Borrow, including the monetary, fiscal, and exchange rate policies of the countries.

(2) A description of the degree to which the countries requiring the assistance have fully implemented domestic reforms including—

(A) the enactment and implementation of appropriate financial reform legislation;

(B) strengthening the domestic financial system and improving transparency and supervision;

(C) opening domestic capital markets; and

(D) making nontransparent conglomerate practices more transparent through the application of internationally accepted accounting practices, independent external audits, full disclosure, and provision of consolidated statements.

(3) A detailed description of the trade policies of the countries, including any unfair trade practices or adverse effects of the trade policies on the United States.

(4) The amount, rate of interest, and disbursement and repayment schedules of any funds disbursed by the International Monetary Fund pursuant to the New Arrangements to Borrow.

Mrs. LOWEY (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 197, line 10, be considered as read.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTIONS

SEC. 7089. Prior to the obligation of the funds made available in this Act for “Contribution to the Clean Technology Fund” or “Strategic Climate Fund” of the World Bank, the Secretary of State shall certify in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that all actions taken during the negotiations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ensure robust compliance with and enforcement of existing international legal requirements as of the date of the enactment of this Act that respect intellectual property rights and effective intellectual property rights protection and enforcement for energy and environment technology, including wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, hydro, landfill gas, natural gas, marine, trash combustion, fuel cell, hydrogen, microturbine, nuclear, clean coal, electric battery, alternative fuel, alternative refueling infrastructure, advanced vehicle, electric grid, or energy efficiency-related technologies.

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. CULBERSON

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. CULBERSON:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 70XX. Appropriations made in title V of this Act are hereby reduced in the amount of \$505,896,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 617, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of Mr. LEWIS, I am pleased to offer this amendment today to give the House an opportunity to keep funding for multilateral assistance at last year's level. In fact, this is actually a 1 percent increase, trying to keep it as close to inflation as we can. I would prefer, as a fiscal conservative, to cut far more at this time of record debt, record deficit, of increasing unemployment; but we want to give the liberal majority some opportunity to cut somewhere. And if we will not cut foreign multilateral assistance simply by keeping the level of funding at last year's level, plus a little 1 percent bump, where will we cut?

In our personal lives, if we have a financial downturn, someone in the family loses a job, if there has been a financial hardship of some type in your personal life, if as a business you have suffered a dramatic downturn in sales, if you lose money or your income is reduced, then all of us in our private lives in the private sector understand that you start to cut expenses. The first thing to go, for example, in the private sector certainly is discretionary dollars in advertising. Or in a personal life, as much as I might like to have a swimming pool or expand the house, you just don't do it when your income is reduced; and the United States of America is in a similar situation.

The Nation is hurting. Unemployment is climbing. We have lost a record number of jobs. Under the new liberal leadership of this Congress, our new liberal administration in the White House, this Congress, this President has spent more money in less time than any Congress in the history of the United States.

In the first 6 months of this year under the budget adopted by this new liberal majority, the amount of debt created in the first 6 months of this year exceeds the amount of debt created from the time of George Washington to President George W. Bush. The national debt now exceeds \$11 trillion. The deficit exceeds a trillion dollars. We as a Nation are on a path to become Argentina if we don't stop spending money.

So those of us in the fiscally conservative minority have offered in the Appropriations Committee multiple amendments. We have offered amendments on the floor to the limited extent we can under these very restrictive guidelines. We, in the conservative

minority, have offered amendments to cut 5 percent; 1 percent; 10 percent. On every bill on every occasion, we have searched for some way, somehow that the liberal majority might try to save some of our kids' money.

It hasn't happened yet. I haven't seen a cut yet that the liberal majority will agree to. This amendment today is simply to title V, multilateral assistance, asking that we keep funding at 2009 levels. In fact, the 2009 spending level is a 16 percent increase over 2008. And the programs, the international organizations that are included under title V, include Global Environmental Facility, a clean technology fund. There is even a new and completely unauthorized climate technology fund and strategic climate fund that costs a total of \$300 million. These have not been approved by Congress, and they are just stuck into this bill. I know there are a lot of noble, good things accomplished by our foreign aid bill.

One that is near and dear to my heart is my support for the State of Israel. I personally support Mr. WEINER's amendment. I think Saudi Arabia can certainly afford to pull their own weight. But our good friends in Israel, I think one of the reasons God blesses the United States of America is America is the sword and shield of Israel. We have an obligation as a Nation to stand behind our friends around the world and help them. But at a time of economic downturn, at a time when so many Americans are losing their jobs, and at a time as we as guardians of the U.S. Treasury have an obligation to try to save money everywhere we can and follow Dave Ramsey's advice, don't spend money you don't have; don't borrow money to pay off borrowed money, the amendment is offered today in all sincerity to try to hold the line.

And if we won't cut here, Mr. Chairman, where will we cut? If we won't cut spending for multilateral assistance to foreign aid, which all of our constituents get, if we won't cut at the edges in money that we don't need to spend at this level for foreign assistance, where will we cut?

Are we not going to save any money anywhere, folks? This is a \$500 million savings to keep us at 2009 levels.

The CHAIR. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. I understand that it is quite easy in a time of fiscal belt tightening to offer an amendment to reduce funding for the international financial institutions, but I would encourage my colleagues to recognize that voting in favor of this amendment has serious consequences to U.S. interests.

It would cut funding for the Asian Development Fund which provides basic loans and grants to support health care, education, infrastructure and economic development resources for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The World Bank, which provides debt relief to developing countries, is supporting an integrated agricultural initiative to address the global food crisis. The Global Environmental Facility and the International Fund for Agricultural Development provide loans and grants. This amendment would undermine the ability of the United States to meet its commitments to global debt relief efforts and to countries around the world that rely on our assistance.

Remember, this is in the interest of our national security. These institutions fund valuable initiatives that provide opportunities to millions of people.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

I yield the balance of my time to my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the Chair of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I thank the gentlewoman.

As I listened to the gentleman from Texas, I recall these ferocious debates we have had, led by a true fiscal conservative, the gentleman from Arizona, as he assailed earmarks. And I heard the gentleman from Texas's voice in the earmarks debate. But then I realized I was a little confused: he was defending his earmark.

So the gentleman's ferocity on behalf of fiscal conservatism does not extend, apparently, to every earmark, including his own. Now I understand that. But it did seem to me a little inconsistent with the uncompromising ferocity of his rhetoric. The gentleman does not come here with quite the credentials as, for instance, the gentleman from Arizona.

As to the money here being spent, I would say this: the gentleman said, Where will we cut? I would like to cut the F-22 spending which we no longer need. I supported the President's proposals for cuts in agriculture spending. This notion that it is always the liberals who want to spend and the conservatives who don't want to spend is fallacious. When it comes to unnecessary Cold War weapons and when it comes to American troops being stationed overseas in countries where they should be able to defend themselves, you know, we could save a lot more money overseas by telling our wealthy allies that it is time for them to defend themselves. That is a lot better, in my mind, than cutting a much smaller amount of money that goes to feed poor children and that goes to prevent preventable deaths in the health care areas. And it would also save us because there has been the correct perception by a whole range of people, including Secretary Gates, including Colin Powell, a number of distinguished Republicans who have served in national security positions, that it is far better to spend money sensibly to avoid the kind of social conditions that don't cause terrorism, the terrorists are sick people with no justification,

but it makes support for them. It recruits for them, and we should be undercutting their recruiting by these kinds of things.

The gentleman almost sneeringly said, well, it is global environmental, let's be national. Well, it may pain the gentleman, but it is kind of hard to confine the environment to the borders of the United States. The environment does not respect borders. So if you want to deal with the environment, it has to be done globally. Many of us feel, in fact, that it would be a grave error for us to go ahead with tough climate issues here unless we also did them internationally.

I was very proud, along with SPENCER BACHUS and Jim Leach and MAXINE WATERS, at the urging of the late Pope John Paul the Second and others to do debt relief for the poorest countries in the world, to take money that would otherwise go to pay off debts and give it to the poor children and to health care, and this would threaten that kind of problem.

So the half a billion dollars here, it pales in comparison, not in general because it is a lot of money, but to money spent on unnecessary Cold War weapons, on money that goes for agricultural subsidies to farmers who do not need it, on sending human beings to Mars.

I don't know how the gentleman plans to vote on that. I plan to vote, if that comes up, against that.

Mr. CULBERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I would yield.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much for yielding. I did vote against \$2.6 trillion of spending under President Bush, and I voted against the farm bills. And I voted against—

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I appreciate that. I take back my time to explain to the gentleman, I wasn't questioning his credentials except on his earmark. Everybody is entitled to a little earmark.

I'm sorry, I did not yield again. I said the gentleman made cuts elsewhere. I wasn't saying that the gentleman didn't vote for cuts; I was refuting his notion that liberals don't vote for cuts.

I have voted for many cuts, including to bring down the overall budget.

Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman need an instruction on the rules of the House?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts controls the time.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. The point is that the gentleman used up his time unwisely. He should have reserved a little time; he didn't do it. That is the way it goes.

The fact is that alleviating poverty overseas, going to the aid of children who will die of measles, who will die of diarrhea and who will die of these other illnesses, it is a far better use of our money morally and also in terms of national security because I repeat again what Secretary Gates and what

Colin Powell have said, what sensible military leaders have said, a much smaller amount of money spent in these ways on sensible efforts to alleviate the miserable conditions that lead to support for terrorism, not the terrorists themselves, is a very good way to preserve the national security much more cheaply in terms of human lives and in terms of money than a purely military solution.

I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Chair, I commend Mr. LEWIS for his leadership and work to reduce spending increases in this bill and other appropriations bills this year.

But I do have concern about the consequence of limiting funding for the World Bank's International Development Association. Doing so I believe could harm American credibility and leadership abroad. The Bank is doing critical work to help the world's poorest nations weather the global economic crisis, limit hunger, and provide for greater security in volatile areas of the world.

In Afghanistan, the World Bank helped build and reform the nation's telecommunications sector. This helped to attract \$500 million in private investment, accounting for 60% of all foreign direct investment in Afghanistan. The Bank also helped train health care workers in Afghanistan, to help increase access to health care there.

As we seek to cut the deficit and prioritize funding, we must also consider that we may ultimately lose leverage over the priorities and direction of the World Bank should the U.S. fail to live up to its commitments.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

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

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

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

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. KIRK

Mr. KIRK. I have an amendment for Ms. GRANGER under the rule.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. KIRK:

Page 198, after line 3, insert the following:
LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS TO NEGOTIATE AGREEMENT IN CONTRAVENTION OF CERTAIN LAWS

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate an agreement in contravention of section 1626 or 1627 of the International Financial Institutions Act, section 1112 or 1403 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-32), or the provision added to the end of title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act by section 1404 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-32).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 617, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer this amendment which refers to the following situation:

Last month through the 2009 supplemental bill, Congress provided an expansion of resources and powers to the International Monetary Fund as requested by President Obama. This included \$108 billion in new funding and approval for the IMF to sell 13 million ounces of gold to fund their internal operating expenses. As part of that bill, and consistent with its oversight role, Congress gave the administration clear guidelines on how an expanded IMF should function.

On June 24, President Obama decided to disregard those congressionally mandated guidelines. Upon signing the 2009 supplemental into law, the President issued a signing statement that said he would ignore sections 1110, 1112, 1403 and 1404 of the supplemental.

These provisions provide some of the only oversight that the United States exercises over the IMF, an organization that will triple in size this year.

The Granger amendment, which I offer here, would prohibit funds in this bill from being used by the Secretary of Treasury to negotiate any agreement in contravention of these statutorily enacted provisions in the supplemental.

One provision requires the U.S. to oppose IMF loans to countries that are supporters of terrorism, countries like Iran. The Congress consulted the Department of Treasury while drafting this provision.

□ 1715

Additionally, the provisions give the administration guidance from the Congress as to how the United States should vote at the IMF on health care, education, labor rights, and transparency issues.

This Congress, Democrats and Republicans, should not allow any administration to disregard a statutory mandate, especially on issues of transparency and accountability. The Congress voted to provide oversight for the IMF, and we should stand by those provisions.

Giving \$108 billion to the IMF without a clear path for the future is not a policy we would support. And so, therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this Granger amendment.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, though I plan to support the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. I want to again thank the gentlewoman who couldn't be with us today for her work on oversight and our assistance to the International Monetary Fund.

I recognize her concerns about the use of the signing statement by the President to interpret congressionally imposed mandates that apply to the World Bank and IMF in the fiscal year 2009 Supplemental Appropriations bill. It is my understanding that this issue was included in the signing statement because of concerns regarding constitutional authority and not because of underlying policy differences with the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the chairman of the Financial Services Committee, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I welcome this amendment from the gentlewoman from Texas and the gentleman from Illinois.

The Chair of the subcommittee, who does a great job, said that the administration says this is constitutional and not substantive, and I've been told by Treasury they intend to abide by them. That's not good enough. Let me give my constitutional friends over there another constitutional lesson: They won't have anything to put a signing statement to if we don't pass it.

I was asked by the administration and worked hard to get that money for the IMF with some reasonable conditions. There are some things in there that make sure that it ends the previous IMF practice of being unfair to low-income people.

The notion that the administration can take the money and pick and choose what it wants to do with the conditions is unacceptable. So let me say, as chairman of the committee that authorizes these and as someone who works closely with the appropriators in doing it, if the administration does not withdraw this claim that they can ignore conditions we put on it, then they will have nothing to ignore because there won't be any conditions and there won't be any money. And that's right there in the Constitution.

I thank the gentlewoman.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my chairman, Mr. OBEY.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, let me simply say I agree with every word uttered by the gentleman and rise also in support of the amendment.

The way the system works is that the administration asks the Congress for money. Many times that is not a popular request. Sometimes the only way that the votes can be found to provide the money the administration wants is to provide certain limitations on the use of that money. For any administration to say, Well, we will accept the money, but ignore the limitations is to greatly increase the likelihood that they will not get the money. That is not in the interest of the administration, and it certainly does not respect the rightful traditions and prerogatives of the Congress. And so I very much am in agreement with the amendment and congratulate the gentlewoman from Texas for offering the amendment and the gentleman from Illinois for offering it in her stead.

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

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. KIRK. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, when we consider legislation in this body, we have several different ways to put forward an idea or policy of the Congress—a Dear Colleague letter, filing a bill or a resolution. When we speak with more authority, we use report language to accompany a bill, which says a general direction that can be ignored, but at the peril of the administration. But when it is in a statute, that is, under the law of the land, the supreme authority, absent being overridden by a provision of the Constitution.

I really want to thank the clear, bipartisan message that we are sending here by virtue of the chairwoman of the subcommittee, the chairman of the full committee, and the chairman of the authorizing committee here, because I think this is a rare example of showing bipartisan concern on behalf of this institution against the executive branch.

Now, I would shudder to think that if ever we concede somehow the abuse of signing statements—which I am not really that in favor of, and I don't think have received any long-term sanction by the Supreme Court to try to override a statute—basic law 101 would provide that.

I yield briefly to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I would only make one correction. We do this—I'm sure he agrees with me, it's a wording change—we do this not on behalf of this institution, but literally on behalf of democracy, on behalf of the process by which people get elected and deliberate and do this. And there is a kind of a unilateralism, in an undemocratic, unreachable way, to these signing statements that is the opposite of what we do here. So I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KIRK. And I thank the gentleman because he was critical of signing statements under the previous administration and is now being critical of signing statements under this administration.

But there is a much more important legal point here, which is that a signing statement which attempts to override a statute enacted by the Congress of the United States should not require litigation before the Supreme Court. And that's why the statement of the full committee chairman, Mr. OBEY, is so critical here. Because in the end, the way that we enforce this absent court litigation is simply to deny funding. I learned that under Chairman Whitten, when I think I remember he defunded the Office of Legislative Affairs at the Department of Agriculture when he had a problem.

So the signal that we've sent to the Treasury is very clear: Ignore statute at your extreme peril. And this is on behalf of a bipartisan, overwhelming majority. We will be asking for a recorded vote on this and send a very clear signal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

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

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR.

FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk designated as No. 3 in part B.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. FLAKE:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TERMINATION OF ONE-TIME SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE GRANTS PROGRAM

SEC. ____ None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading "Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs" shall be available for the one-time special educational, professional, and cultural exchange grants program, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by \$8,000,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 617, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, on page 128 of the report accompanying this legislation it states, Neither the bill nor this report contain any congressional earmarks. I would have to disagree. The legislation will provide \$8 million for the "one-time special educational, professional, and cultural exchange grant program" begun in fiscal year 2008. These one-time grants can go for up to a half-million dollars, and the Department of State is to award these proposals on a competitive basis.

Now, I have been a long supporter of cultural exchange programs, both having Americans go overseas and foreigners to come here. I am also supportive of these grants being awarded on a competitive basis. The problem here is the fact that the report also says, The Secretary is encouraged to consider the following proposals for this competitive program, and then it lists several specific exchange programs.

The recommendations of funding for these 12 specific programs certainly

look like earmarks to me and certainly look like earmarks to a handful of Members who requested them, so much so that they actually listed the earmark requests on their Web sites—a number of them did. So to them it looked like an earmark; they're putting it in the report.

This year, the Appropriations Committee is telling us that earmarks aren't really earmarks; they're just suggestions to the agencies who are under no obligation to fund them. So my question would be, what is the difference here? And why, if in other bills there are disclosure requirements—certification letters, put your name next to the earmark, other things that we have to do, if those are mere suggestions to the agencies—a "look see" we are told by the Appropriations Committee—what is the difference here where we list several programs that the Secretary should consider?

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time and hope to be illuminated on this question.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Arizona.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. The bill before the House contains an increase of 11 percent for education and cultural exchanges and is \$33 million below the amount requested in the budget.

The gentleman's amendment would reduce by \$8 million funding for international exchange programs, bringing the amount in the bill to over \$40 million below the request. It also would prohibit funding for the one-time special grants program begun in fiscal year 2008.

Grants under this program are required to be competitively awarded and support exchanges for people who do not benefit through existing programs. None of the entities and organizations listed in the report are earmarks. All entities highlighted in the report under the Special Grants Program must compete with all other applicants, whether listed in the report or not. And for example, of the 39 entities listed in the explanatory statement accompanying the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008, only 12, or less than one-third, received funding.

So, I say to my friend, respectfully, these are not earmarks. This program fills a void in our international exchange portfolio. It is a targeted, one-time, competitive opportunity for an organization to address either a regional or population gap in international exchanges and should be continued.

So I urge my colleagues to reject the amendment.

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

Mr. FLAKE. The gentlelady mentioned FY 2008, mentioned there were some 36 listed. Only 24 of those 36 were actually eligible for funding. Half of

those that were eligible for funding did receive the funding, which took over half of the funding that was eligible to be dispersed. And so there is quite an uncanny alignment between what is put out there and what is actually then awarded.

And my question is, with the rest of our appropriations this year, if, as we are told, simply giving the agencies a list of recommendations or a “look see,” why is it that the so-called “hard earmarks” in other bills require a certification letter, require transparency, and other things, and these soft earmarks here, which act pretty much the same way, require no such disclosure or no such transparency? That’s my concern here. And it’s long been the concern of many with these soft earmarks.

The agencies have told us that their hands are sometimes too much tied by the soft earmarks. They have programs, and then Members of Congress will say, Oh, yes, we’re appropriating money, but it needs to be spent here, here and here. And we all know that the agency knows who butters their bread, who appropriates their money. And they’re inclined, particularly when it’s the case of a powerful Member, to go along with the recommendations made.

So that’s the question I have. It is more of transparency here; why are these earmarks treated differently than earmarks in other legislation?

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

Mrs. LOWEY. I certainly understand the gentleman’s concern, but I would like to reiterate again, there were 39 entities listed, 24 applied; and of that 24, only 12 received the grants. So I think it’s very different from an earmark where, if you list an earmark on many of the subcommittees, it is expected that those items listed will get the grants. So, if there were 12 of the 24, it’s clear to me that this is a competitive grant. And so I certainly rest my case that this is not an earmark.

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

Mr. FLAKE. May I inquire as to the time remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona has 1½ minutes.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentlelady.

I have to say, when we debated the Homeland Security bill just a few days ago, I challenged an earmark for a for-profit company, Global Solar.

□ 1730

I was told, no. Even though in the report language it says that the money is to go to Global Solar and there was a certification letter filled out by the Member saying the money is to go to Global Solar at this address, we were told there, well, no, it’s going to be competitively bid, so don’t worry about that language. It really doesn’t mean anything.

So I just don’t know what to believe here, if we are told that, well, this isn’t

like a hard earmark in other bills, and that’s what I am being told now, but then I was told on the other bills, well, this isn’t really a hard earmark either, but we did have the disclosure requirements there and we don’t have them here. So I think it behooves us, until we can figure that out, until we can figure out are these hard earmarks or are they soft earmarks? Are they to be treated differently? Certainly the Members who requested them who actually listed them on their Web site as appropriation requests, they see them as earmarks. So I would think that we need to be careful here.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. I would like to just say to the gentleman that in the bill that you referenced, there were a hundred applications, and 51 received funding of the hundred. And of the 24 that applied that were listed in the bill, 12 received funding. So that sounds like a competitive grant to me. It looks like a competitive grant. In my judgment, it is a competitive grant.

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

Mr. FLAKE. I would ask the gentlewoman, if that’s the case, why list them? If they have to compete competitively, why do we list them? Why do we say to the agencies, well, you have a competitive program but we want you to look at these programs, we want you to look at this exchange program, this sister city program, and we’re going to list it here in the report? If it’s not an earmark, then don’t list it and simply have those organizations compete like everyone else does.

Mrs. LOWEY. I would like to say to the gentleman, Members understand their districts. They have respect for some organizations and not for others. They have a right, certainly, to recommend to include, to reference specific groups. That doesn’t mean they are directing the agency to give them the earmarks. So, again, a hundred applied, 51 received them, and of the 24 that were referenced as suggested by Members, 12 of those received funding. So, again, they had to compete. But if the Members may believe that a particular group has done laudable work in their district, I think they have every right. As long as there is no guarantee, it is not an earmark.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 111–193 on which further

proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 printed in part A by Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

Amendment No. 2 printed in part B by Mr. BUYER of Indiana.

Amendment No. 6 printed in part B by Mr. STEARNS of Florida.

Amendment No. 7 printed in part B by Mr. WEINER of New York.

Amendment No. 5 printed in part B by Mr. CULBERSON of Texas.

Amendment No. 4 printed in part B by Mr. KIRK of Illinois.

Amendment No. 3 printed in part B by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

PART A AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 261, noes 168, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 516]

AYES—261

Abercrombie	Connolly (VA)	Hall (NY)
Ackerman	Conyers	Halvorson
Adler (NJ)	Cooper	Hare
Altmire	Costa	Harman
Andrews	Costello	Hastings (FL)
Arcuri	Courtney	Heinrich
Baca	Crowley	Herseth Sandlin
Baird	Cummings	Higgins
Baldwin	Dahlkemper	Hill
Barrow	Davis (AL)	Himes
Bean	Davis (CA)	Hinchee
Becerra	Davis (IL)	Hirono
Berkley	Davis (TN)	Hodes
Berman	DeFazio	Holden
Berry	DeGette	Holt
Bishop (GA)	Delahunt	Honda
Bishop (NY)	Dicks	Hoyer
Blumenauer	Dingell	Insee
Bocchieri	Doggett	Israel
Bordallo	Donnelly (IN)	Jackson (IL)
Boren	Doyle	Jackson-Lee
Boswell	Driehaus	(TX)
Boucher	Edwards (MD)	Johnson (GA)
Boyd	Edwards (TX)	Johnson, E. B.
Brady (PA)	Ellison	Kagen
Braley (IA)	Ellsworth	Kanjorski
Bright	Emerson	Kaptur
Brown, Corrine	Engel	Kennedy
Butterfield	Eshoo	Kildee
Cao	Etheridge	Kilpatrick (MI)
Capps	Faleomavaega	Kilroy
Capuano	Farr	Kind
Cardoza	Fattah	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Carnahan	Filner	Kissell
Carney	Foster	Klein (FL)
Carson (IN)	Frank (MA)	Kosmas
Castor (FL)	Giffords	Kratovil
Chandler	Gonzalez	Kucinich
Childers	Gordon (TN)	Langevin
Christensen	Grayson	Larsen (WA)
Clarke	Green, Al	Lee (CA)
Clay	Green, Gene	Levin
Cleaver	Griffith	Lewis (GA)
Clyburn	Grijalva	Lipinski
Cohen	Gutierrez	LoBiondo

Loeb sack Oliver
Lofgren, Zoe Ortiz
Lowey Pallone
Lujan Pascrell
Lynch Pastor (AZ)
Maffei Payne
Maloney Perlmutter
Markey (CO) Perriello
Markey (MA) Peters
Marshall Peterson
Massa Pierluisi
Matheson Pingree (ME)
Matsui Platts
McCarthy (NY) Polis (CO)
McCollum Pomeroy
McDermott Price (NC)
McGovern Quigley
McHugh Rahall
McIntyre Rangel
McMahon Reichert
McNerney Reyes
Meeke (FL) Richardson
Meeke (NY) Rodriguez
Melancon Ross
Michaud Rothman (NJ)
Miller (NC) Roybal-Allard
Miller, George Ruppertsberger
Minnick Rush
Mitchell Ryan (OH)
Mollohan Sablan
Moore (KS) Salazar
Moore (WI) Sánchez, Linda
Moran (VA) T.
Murphy (CT) Sanchez, Loretta
Murphy, Patrick Sarbanes
Murtha Schakowsky
Nadler (NY) Schauer
Napolitano Schiff
Neal (MA) Schock
Norton Schrader
Nye Schwartz
Oberstar Scott (GA)
Obey Scott (VA)

NOES—168

Aderholt Flake
Akin Fleming
Alexander Forbes
Austria Fortenberry
Bachmann Foxx
Bachus Franks (AZ)
Barrett (SC) Frelinghuysen
Bartlett Gallegly
Barton (TX) Garrett (NJ)
Biggert Gerlach
Bilbray Gingrey (GA)
Bilirakis Gohmert
Bishop (UT) Goodlatte
Blackburn Graves
Blunt Guthrie
Boehner Hall (TX)
Bonner Harper
Bono Mack Hastings (WA)
Boozman Hensarling
Boustany Herger
Brady (TX) Hoekstra
Broun (GA) Hunter
Brown (SC) Inglis
Brown-Waite, Issa
Ginny Jenkins
Buchanan Johnson (IL)
Burgess Johnson, Sam
Burton (IN) Jones
Buyer King (IA)
Calvert King (NY)
Camp Kingston
Campbell Kirk
Cantor Kline (MN)
Capito Lamborn
Carter Lance
Cassidy Latham
Castle LaTourette
Chaffetz Latta
Coble Lee (NY)
Coffman (CO) Lewis (CA)
Cole Linder
Conaway Lucas
Crenshaw Luetkemeyer
Cuellar Lummis
Culberson Lungren, Daniel
Davis (KY) E.
Deal (GA) Mack
Dent Manzullo
Diaz-Balart, L. Marchant
Diaz-Balart, M. McCarthy (CA)
Dreier McCaul
Duncan McClintock
Ehlers McCotter
Fallin McHenry

McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Olson
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rehberg
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Teague
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi

Turner Westmoreland Wittman
Upton Whitfield Wolf
Wamp Wilson (SC) Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

DeLauro Heller Larson (CT)
Fudge Hinojosa Murphy (NY)
Granger Jordan (OH) Smith (NJ)

□ 1800

Messrs. CAMP and ROGERS of Michigan changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for: Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 516, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against: Mr. HELLER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 516, had I been present, I would have voted “no.” (By unanimous consent, Ms. GIFFORDS was allowed to speak out of order.)

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE JAMES F. MCNULTY, FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Ms. GIFFORDS. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in remembrance of James F. McNulty, an Arizonan, a patriot, a statesman and a former Member of this body. Mr. McNulty passed away in Tucson on the 30th of June.

During his long life of service of 83 years, Jim McNulty was many things. He was a World War II veteran, a proud University of Arizona alumnus, a father of three, a successful attorney, a member of the Catholic Church, a Peace Corps volunteer, and a legislator.

In 1982, Jim was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, the fifth seat in the district of Arizona, a newly created seat. Though he only served for one single term, he was widely praised for his passionate advocacy for his community and for his constituents.

On behalf of the entire Arizona delegation, I would like to request that all Members please stand and observe a moment of silence in memory of our dear friend and former colleague, Jim McNulty.

The CHAIR. Members will please rise and observe a moment of silence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue. There was no objection.

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BUYER

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded. A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 156, noes 271, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 517]
AYES—156

Aderholt Gallegly Paul
Akin Garrett (NJ) Paulsen
Alexander Gerlach Pence
Austria Gingrey (GA) Petri
Bachmann Goodlatte Pitts
Bachus Graves Poe (TX)
Barrett (SC) Guthrie Posey
Bartlett Hall (TX) Price (GA)
Bilbray Harper Putnam
Bilirakis Hastings (WA) Radanovich
Bishop (UT) Hensarling Rehberg
Blackburn Herger Roe (TN)
Blunt Hoekstra Rogers (KY)
Boehner Hunter Rogers (MI)
Bonner Inglis Rohrabacher
Bono Mack Issa Rooney
Boozman Jenkins Ros-Lehtinen
Boustany Johnson (IL) Roskam
Brady (TX) Johnson, Sam Royce
Bright Jones Ryan (WI)
Broun (GA) Jordan (OH) Scalise
Brown (SC) King (IA) Schmidt
Buchanan Kingston Schock
Burgess Kirkpatrick (AZ) Schwartz
Burton (IN) Kline (MN) Sensenbrenner
Buyer Lamborn Sessions
Calvert Latham Shadegg
Camp Latta Shimkus
Campbell Lewis (CA) Shuster
Cantor Linder
Carter Lucas Simpson
Cassidy Luetkemeyer Smith (NE)
Cassidy Lummis Smith (TX)
Castle Mack Souder
Chaffetz Latham Stearns
Coble Lee (NY) Sullivan
Coffman (CO) Lewis (CA) Teague
Cole Linder Terry
Conaway Lucas Thompson (PA)
Crenshaw Luetkemeyer Thornberry
Cuellar Lummis Tiahrt
Culberson Lungren, Daniel Tiberi
Davis (KY) E.
Deal (GA) Mack
Dent Manzullo
Diaz-Balart, L. Marchant
Diaz-Balart, M. McCarthy (CA)
Dreier McCaul
Duncan McClintock
Ehlers McCotter
Fallin McHenry

NOES—271

Abercrombie Carney Edwards (MD)
Ackerman Carson (IN) Edwards (TX)
Adler (NJ) Castle Ehlers
Altmire Castor (FL) Ellison
Andrews Chandler Ellsworth
Arcuri Christensen Emerson
Baca Clarke Engel
Baird Clay Eshoo
Baldwin Cleaver Etheridge
Barrow Clyburn Faleomavaega
Bean Cohen Farr
Becerra Connolly (VA) Fattah
Berkley Conyers Filner
Berman Cooper Fortenberry
Berry Costa Foster
Biggert Costello Frank (MA)
Bishop (GA) Courtney Giffords
Bishop (NY) Crenshaw Gonzalez
Blumenauer Crowley Gordon (TN)
Bocieri Cuellar Grayson
Bordallo Cummings Green, Al
Boren Dahlkemper Green, Gene
Boswell Davis (AL) Griffith
Boucher Davis (CA) Grijalva
Boyd Davis (IL) Gutierrez
Brady (PA) Davis (KY) Hall (NY)
Braley (IA) Davis (TN) Halvorson
Brown, Corrine DeFazio Hare
Brown-Waite, DeGette Harman
Ginny Delahunt Hastings (FL)
Butterfield Dicks Heinrich
Cao Dingell Herseth Sandlin
Capito Doggett Higgins
Capps Donnelly (IN) Himes
Capuano Doyle Hinchee
Carnahan Driehaus Hirono

Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Insole
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (NY)
Kirk
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
LoBiondo
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McColum
McDermott
McGovern

NOT VOTING—11

Cardoza
DeLauro
Fudge
Gohmert

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1809

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HELLER, Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 517, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 517, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE
The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered. The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 172, noes 259, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 518]
AYES—172

Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Biggart
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Chaffetz
Childers
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Culberson
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Duncan
Ellsworth
Fallin
Flake
Fleming
Forbes

NOES—259

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bocieri
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield

Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Hersteth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Insole
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (NY)
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch

NOT VOTING—7

Barrow
DeLauro
Fudge

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1815

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HELLER, Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 518, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. WEINER

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Cohen
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Costa
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah

Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sablan
Salazar
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Whitfield
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 297, noes 135, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 519]

AYES—297

Abercrombie	Flake	Massa
Adler (NJ)	Forbes	Matheson
Akin	Foster	McCarthy (CA)
Alexander	Fox	McCarthy (NY)
Altmire	Frank (MA)	McCaul
Andrews	Franks (AZ)	McClintock
Arcuri	Gallely	McCotter
Austria	Garrett (NJ)	McHenry
Baca	Gerlach	McHugh
Bachmann	Giffords	McIntyre
Bachus	Gingrey (GA)	McMahon
Barrett (SC)	Gohmert	McMorris
Barrow	Goodlatte	Rodgers
Bartlett	Gordon (TN)	Meek (FL)
Bean	Graves	Melancon
Berkley	Grayson	Mica
Bilirakis	Green, Al	Miller (FL)
Bishop (GA)	Green, Gene	Miller (MI)
Bishop (NY)	Griffith	Miller, Gary
Blackburn	Guthrie	Mitchell
Boccheri	Gutierrez	Mollohan
Bonner	Hall (NY)	Moore (KS)
Bono Mack	Hall (TX)	Moran (KS)
Boozman	Halvorson	Murphy (CT)
Boren	Hare	Murphy, Patrick
Boucher	Harper	Murphy, Tim
Boyd	Hastings (WA)	Murtha
Brady (PA)	Heinrich	Myrick
Bright	Hensarling	Nadler (NY)
Broun (GA)	Herger	Neal (MA)
Brown (SC)	Herseht Sandlin	Neugebauer
Brown-Waite,	Higgins	Nunes
Ginny	Hill	Nye
Buchanan	Himes	Olson
Burgess	Hinojosa	Ortiz
Burton (IN)	Hodes	Pallone
Butterfield	Hoekstra	Pascarell
Buyer	Holden	Paul
Calvert	Holt	Paulsen
Camp	Hoyer	Pence
Campbell	Hunter	Perlmutter
Cantor	Inglis	Perriello
Cao	Israel	Peters
Capito	Jenkins	Petri
Capuano	Johnson (IL)	Pitts
Cardoza	Jones	Platts
Carney	Jordan (OH)	Poe (TX)
Carter	Kagen	Polis (CO)
Chaffetz	Kaptur	Pomeroy
Chandler	Kennedy	Posey
Childers	Kildee	Price (GA)
Clarke	Kilroy	Putnam
Coble	Kind	Quigley
Coffman (CO)	Kirk	Radanovich
Cohen	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Rangel
Cole	Kissell	Rehberg
Connolly (VA)	Klein (FL)	Reyes
Cooper	Kosmas	Richardson
Costello	Kratovil	Rodriguez
Crowley	Lamborn	Roe (TN)
Culberson	Lance	Rogers (AL)
Cummings	Langevin	Rogers (KY)
Davis (AL)	LaTourette	Rohrabacher
Davis (CA)	Latta	Rooney
Davis (IL)	Lee (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen
Davis (TN)	Levin	Roskam
Deal (GA)	Lewis (CA)	Ross
DeFazio	Lewis (GA)	Rothman (NJ)
DeGette	Lipinski	Royce
Dent	LoBiondo	Rush
Dicks	Lowey	Ryan (OH)
Doggett	Lucas	Sablan
Donnelly (IN)	Luetkemeyer	Salazar
Doyle	Lujan	Sanchez, Linda
Dreier	Lummis	T.
Driehaus	Lungren, Daniel	Sanchez, Loretta
Edwards (TX)	E.	Scalise
Ellsworth	Lynch	Schauer
Emerson	Maffei	Schrader
Engel	Maloney	Schwartz
Faleomavaega	Manzullo	Scott (VA)
Fallin	Marchant	Sensenbrenner
Farr	Markey (CO)	Sessions
Filner	Markey (MA)	Shadegg

Sherman	Tanner	Wasserman
Shimkus	Taylor	Schultz
Shuler	Teague	Waters
Shuster	Terry	Watson
Simpson	Thompson (CA)	Waxman
Sires	Thompson (PA)	Weiner
Slaughter	Tiahrt	Westmoreland
Smith (NE)	Tiberi	Whitfield
Smith (NJ)	Tierney	Wilson (OH)
Smith (TX)	Titus	Wilson (SC)
Smith (WA)	Tonko	Wittman
Souder	Towns	Wolf
Space	Turner	Wu
Speier	Upton	Yarmuth
Stearns	Visclosky	Young (AK)
Sullivan	Walden	Young (FL)
Sutton	Wamp	

NOES—135

Ackerman	Eshoo	Minnick
Aderholt	Etheridge	Moore (WI)
Baird	Fattah	Moran (VA)
Baldwin	Fleming	Napolitano
Barton (TX)	Fortenberry	Norton
Becerra	Frelinghuysen	Oberstar
Berman	Gonzalez	Obey
Berry	Grijalva	Olver
Biggert	Harman	Pastor (AZ)
Bilbray	Hastings (FL)	Payne
Bishop (UT)	Hinchey	Peterson
Blumenauer	Hirono	Pierluisi
Blunt	Honda	Pingree (ME)
Boehner	Insee	Price (NC)
Bordallo	Issa	Rahall
Boswell	Jackson (IL)	Reichert
Boustany	Jackson-Lee	Rogers (MI)
Brady (TX)	(TX)	Roybal-Allard
Braley (IA)	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Brown, Corrine	Johnson, E. B.	Ryan (WI)
Capps	Johnson, Sam	Sarbanes
Carnahan	Kanjorski	Schakowsky
Carson (IN)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Schiff
Cassidy	King (IA)	Schmidt
Castle	King (NY)	Schock
Castor (FL)	Kingston	Scott (GA)
Christensen	Kline (MN)	Serrano
Clay	Kucinich	Sestak
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Shea-Porter
Clyburn	Latham	Skelton
Conaway	Lee (CA)	Snyder
Conyers	Linder	Spratt
Costa	Loebsack	Stark
Courtney	Lofgren, Zoe	Stupak
Crenshaw	Mack	Thompson (MS)
Cuellar	Marshall	Thornberry
Dahlkemper	Matsui	Tsongas
Davis (KY)	McCollum	Van Hollen
Delahunt	McDermott	Velazquez
Diaz-Balart, L.	McGovern	Walz
Diaz-Balart, M.	McKeon	Watt
Dingell	McNerney	Welch
Duncan	Meeks (NY)	Wexler
Edwards (MD)	Michaud	Woolsey
Ehlers	Miller (NC)	
Ellison	Miller, George	

NOT VOTING—6

DeLauro	Granger	Larson (CT)
Fudge	Heller	Murphy (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1824

Mr. INSLEE changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. MARKEY of Georgia, Messrs. GINGREY of Georgia, BROUN of Georgia, AL GREEN of Texas and MEEK of Florida changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 519, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR.

CULBERSON

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON) on

which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 256, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 520]

AYES—174

Aderholt	Foxx	Miller, Gary
Akin	Franks (AZ)	Moran (KS)
Alexander	Frelinghuysen	Murphy, Tim
Altmire	Gallely	Myrick
Austria	Garrett (NJ)	Neugebauer
Bachmann	Gerlach	Nunes
Barrett (SC)	Gingrey (GA)	Olson
Bartlett	Gohmert	Paul
Barton (TX)	Goodlatte	Paulsen
Bilbray	Graves	Pence
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Petri
Bishop (UT)	Hall (TX)	Pitts
Blackburn	Halvorson	Platts
Boccheri	Harper	Poe (TX)
Boehner	Hastings (WA)	Posey
Bonner	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Bono Mack	Herger	Putnam
Boozman	Hoekstra	Radanovich
Boustany	Holden	Rehberg
Bright	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Broun (GA)	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Brown (SC)	Jenkins	Rogers (MI)
Brown-Waite,	Johnson (IL)	Rohrabacher
Ginny	Johnson, Sam	Rooney
Buchanan	Jones	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Jordan (OH)	Royce
Burton (IN)	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Buyer	Kingston	Scalise
Calvert	Kirk	Schmidt
Camp	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Schock
Campbell	Kline (MN)	Sensenbrenner
Cantor	Lamborn	Sessions
Cao	Lance	Shadegg
Capito	Latham	Shimkus
Castle	LaTourette	Shuster
Chaffetz	Latta	Simpson
Children	Lee (NY)	Smith (NE)
Coble	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Coffman (CO)	Linder	Smith (TX)
Cole	LoBiondo	Souder
Conaway	Lucas	Stearns
Crenshaw	Luetkemeyer	Sullivan
Culberson	Lummis	Taylor
Davis (KY)	Lungren, Daniel	Teague
Deal (GA)	E.	Thompson (PA)
DeFazio	Mack	Thornberry
Dent	Manzullo	Tiahrt
Diaz-Balart, L.	Marchant	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCarthy (CA)	Turner
Dreier	McCaul	Upton
Duncan	McClintock	Wamp
Emerson	McCotter	Westmoreland
Fallin	McHenry	Whitfield
Flake	McKeon	Wilson (SC)
Fleming	McMorris	Wittman
Forbes	Rodgers	Wolf
Fortenberry	Mica	Young (AK)
	Miller (FL)	Young (FL)
	Miller (MI)	

NOES—256

Abercrombie	Biggert	Capps
Ackerman	Bishop (GA)	Capuano
Adler (NJ)	Bishop (NY)	Cardoza
Andrews	Blumenauer	Carnahan
Arcuri	Blunt	Carney
Baca	Bordallo	Carson (IN)
Bachus	Boren	Castor (FL)
Baird	Boswell	Chandler
Baldwin	Boucher	Christensen
Barrow	Boyd	Clarke
Bean	Brady (PA)	Clay
Becerra	Brady (TX)	Cleaver
Berkley	Braley (IA)	Clyburn
Berman	Brown, Corrine	Cohen
Berry	Butterfield	Connolly (VA)

Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeGette
Delahunt
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inglis
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee

Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (NY)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McMahon
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perrillo
Peters
Peterson
Pierluisi
Pingree (ME)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)

Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sablan
Salazar
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccheri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carman
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Clarke

poned and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.
RECORDED VOTE
The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 429, noes 2, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 521]
AYES—429

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccheri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carman
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Clarke

Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Norton
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz

Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perrillo
Peterson
Petri
Pierluisi
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sablan
Salazar
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions

NOES—2

NOT VOTING—7

DeLauro
Edwards (TX)
Fudge

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1831

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 520, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. KIRK

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) on which further proceedings were post-

Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Jones
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas

Kucinich
Stark
Becerra
DeLauro
Fudge

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR
The CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1839

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 521, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PART B AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR.

FLAKE

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) on

which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 164, noes 268, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 522]

AYES—164

Akin	Garrett (NJ)	Miller, Gary
Alexander	Gerlach	Minnick
Altmire	Giffords	Moran (KS)
Austria	Gingrey (GA)	Myrick
Bachmann	Gohmert	Neugebauer
Barrett (SC)	Goodlatte	Nunes
Bartlett	Graves	Olson
Barton (TX)	Guthrie	Paul
Billray	Hall (TX)	Paulsen
Bilirakis	Halvorson	Pence
Bishop (UT)	Harper	Petri
Blackburn	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Boehner	Hensarling	Platts
Bonner	Herger	Poe (TX)
Bono Mack	Hodes	Posey
Boozman	Hoekstra	Price (GA)
Boustany	Hunter	Putnam
Brady (TX)	Inglis	Radanovich
Bright	Issa	Rehberg
Broun (GA)	Jenkins	Roe (TN)
Brown (SC)	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (KY)
Brown-Waite,	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Ginn	Jones	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Jordan (OH)	Rooney
Burgess	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Burton (IN)	Kingston	Roskam
Buyer	Kirk	Royce
Calvert	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Ryan (WI)
Camp	Kline (MN)	Scalise
Campbell	Kratovil	Schmidt
Cantor	Lamborn	Schock
Capito	Lance	Sensenbrenner
Carter	Latta	Sessions
Cassidy	Lee (NY)	Shadegg
Chaffetz	Lewis (CA)	Shuler
Coble	Linder	Shuster
Coffman (CO)	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Cohen	Lucas	Smith (TX)
Cole	Luetkemeyer	Souder
Conaway	Lummis	Stearns
Culberson	Lungren, Daniel	Sullivan
Dahlkemper	E.	Taylor
Davis (KY)	Mack	Terry
Deal (GA)	Manzullo	Thornberry
Dent	Marchant	Tiahrt
Dreier	McCarthy (CA)	Tiberi
Duncan	McCauley	Titus
Ehlers	McClintock	Walden
Fallin	McCotter	Wamp
Flake	McHenry	Westmoreland
Fleming	McKeon	Whitfield
Forbes	McMorris	Wilson (SC)
Foxx	Rodgers	Wittman
Franks (AZ)	Mica	Young (AK)
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Young (FL)
Gallely	Miller (MI)	

NOES—268

Abercrombie	Bishop (NY)	Carney
Ackerman	Blumenauer	Carson (IN)
Aderholt	Blunt	Castle
Adler (NJ)	Bocchieri	Castor (FL)
Andrews	Bordallo	Chandler
Arcuri	Boren	Childers
Baca	Boswell	Christensen
Bachus	Boucher	Clarke
Baird	Boyd	Clay
Baldwin	Brady (PA)	Cleaver
Barrow	Braley (IA)	Clyburn
Bean	Brown, Corrine	Connolly (VA)
Becerra	Butterfield	Conyers
Berkley	Cao	Cooper
Berman	Capps	Costa
Berry	Capuano	Costello
Biggert	Cardoza	Courtney
Bishop (GA)	Carnahan	Crenshaw

Crowley	Kissell	Reichert
Cuellar	Klein (FL)	Reyes
Cummings	Kosmas	Richardson
Davis (AL)	Kucinich	Rodriguez
Davis (CA)	Langevin	Rogers (AL)
Davis (IL)	Larsen (WA)	Ross
Davis (TN)	Latham	Rothman (NJ)
DeFazio	LaTourette	Roybal-Allard
DeGette	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger
DeLahunt	Lewey	Rush
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lewis (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lipinski	Sablan
Dicks	Loebsack	Salazar
Dingell	Lofgren, Zoe	Sanchez, Linda
Doggett	Lowe	T.
Donnelly (IN)	Lujan	Sanchez, Loretta
Doyle	Lynch	Sarbanes
Driehaus	Maffei	Schakowsky
Edwards (MD)	Maloney	Schauer
Edwards (TX)	Markey (CO)	Schiff
Ellison	Markey (MA)	Schrader
Ellsworth	Marshall	Schwartz
Emerson	Massa	Scott (GA)
Engel	Matheson	Scott (VA)
Eshoo	Matsui	Serrano
Etheridge	McCarthy (NY)	Sestak
Faleomavaega	McCollum	Shea-Porter
Farr	McDermott	Sherman
Fattah	McGovern	Shimkus
Filner	McHugh	Simpson
Fortenberry	McIntyre	Sires
Foster	McMahon	Skelton
Frank (MA)	McNerney	Slaughter
Gonzalez	Meek (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Gordon (TN)	Meeke (NY)	Smith (WA)
Grayson	Melancon	Snyder
Green, Al	Michaud	Space
Green, Gene	Miller (NC)	Speier
Griffith	Miller, George	Spratt
Grijalva	Mitchell	Stark
Gutierrez	Mollohan	Stupak
Hall (NY)	Moore (KS)	Sutton
Hare	Moore (WI)	Tanner
Harman	Moran (VA)	Teague
Hastings (FL)	Murphy (CT)	Thompson (CA)
Heinrich	Murphy, Patrick	Thompson (MS)
Herseht Sandlin	Murphy, Tim	Thompson (PA)
Higgins	Murtha	Tierney
Hill	Nadler (NY)	Tonko
Himes	Napolitano	Towns
Hinchev	Neal (MA)	Tsongas
Hinojosa	Norton	Nye
Hirono	Pallo	Oberstar
Holden	Pallone	Obey
Holt	Pascrell	Oliver
Honda	Pastor (AZ)	Ortiz
Hoyer	Payne	Pallone
Inslee	Perlmutter	Pascrell
Israel	Perrilli	Peters
Jackson (IL)	Peters	Peterson
Jackson-Lee	Pierluisi	Pingree (ME)
(TX)	Pingree (ME)	Polis (CO)
Johnson (GA)	Polis (CO)	Pomeroy
Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)	Price (NC)
Kagen	Quigley	Rahall
Kanjorski	Rahall	Rangel
Kaptur	Rangel	
Kennedy		
Kildee		
Kilpatrick (MI)		
Kilroy		
Kind		
King (NY)		

NOT VOTING—6

DeLauro	Granger	Larson (CT)
Fudge	Heller	Murphy (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). Two minutes remain on the vote.

□ 1846

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 522, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the "Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010".

The CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDEN) having assumed the chair, Mr. CAPUANO, Chair 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. 3081) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 617, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Pursuant to House Resolution 617, the question on adoption of the amendments will be put en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. KIRK. I am, in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Kirk moves to recommit the bill back to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . REGULAR ORDER ON APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.

(a) FINDINGS.—

(1) On October 6, 2000, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Obey, made the following statement regarding the appropriations process: "We have gotten so far from the regular order that I fear that if this continues, the House will not have the capacity to return to the precedents and procedures of the House that have given true meaning to the term 'representative democracy'. The reason that we have stuck to regular order as long as we have in this institution is to protect the rights of every Member to participate. And when we lose those rights, we lose the right to be called the greatest deliberative body left in the world."

(2) On that same day, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Obey went on to say, "I believe that this incredible centralization of decision-making in the hands of staff in the House leadership offices means that for most Members representing their districts in this body is diminishing every day in terms of their ability to have a say in what goes on around here."

(3) On July 9, 2009, the House adopted a rule governing consideration of this bill making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010 that deviated from the regular order by making in order no more than eight amendments and by specifically preventing 39 Members from offering amendments that

they had publicly indicated a desire to have debated.

(4) The following Members were specifically denied the right to participate in the deliberations on this bill by having one or more of their amendments denied the right to be debated:

The gentlewoman from Illinois, Ms. Bean;
 The gentleman from California, Mr. Bilbray;
 The gentlewoman from Tennessee, Ms. Blackburn;
 The gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Blunt;
 The gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Broun;
 The gentlewoman from Florida, Ms. Brown-Waite;
 The gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Burton;
 The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Castle;
 The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Conaway;
 The gentleman from Oregon, Mr. DeFazio;
 The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Dent;
 The gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Fortenberry;
 The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Garrett;
 The gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Gingrey;
 The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Goodlatte;
 The gentleman from Arizona, Mr. Grijalva;
 The gentleman from Nevada, Mr. Heller;
 The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Hensarling;
 The gentlewoman from South Dakota, Ms. Herseht Sandlin;
 The gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. Hodes;
 The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Jordan;
 The gentleman from Iowa, Mr. King;
 The gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Luetkemeyer;
 The gentleman from Florida, Mr. Mack;
 The gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Marshall;
 The gentleman from Texas, Mr. McCaul;
 The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Murphy;
 The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Neugebauer;
 The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Payne;
 The gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Price;
 The gentlewoman from Florida, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen;
 The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Roskam;
 The gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Sensenbrenner;
 The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Smith;
 The gentleman from Florida, Mr. Stearns;
 The gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Stupak;
 The gentlewoman from California, Ms. Waters;
 The gentleman from New York, Mr. Weiner; and
 The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Wittman.

(5) As each of these Members represents approximately 650,000 Americans, approximately 25,350,000 Americans were denied their right to be represented because the restrictive rule supported by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Obey, failed to follow the precedents and procedures of the House;

(6) The gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Obey, was correct that a true representative democracy is impossible when 25,350,000 Americans have their representative to Congress shut-out of the legislative process;

(7) As a result of the restrictive rule implemented by the Democratic majority, the House was not allowed to vote or even debate pertinent issues such as:

An amendment that would prohibit funding for the Palestinian Authority until the ruling Fatah Party abandons the clauses in its Party Constitution that call for the destruction of Israel;

An amendment that would reduce subsidies for the Export-Import Bank;

An amendment to prohibit funding for a new international organization that proposes to tax American energy companies;

An amendment that would increase aid to Israel;

An amendment that would reduce spending by 15 percent from the 2009 levels, reducing the deficit by \$17,700,000,000;

An amendment to permit Federal agencies to purchase alternative fuels;

An amendment to prevent U.S. funds from being used to pay for the legal expenses of United Nations employees who have been charged with malfeasance;

An amendment to prohibit funds from being used to establish commercial ties with Iran;

An amendment to prohibit diplomatic relations with Cuba unless they agree to extradite to the United States convicted cop killers;

An amendment to prohibit assistance to members of foreign terrorist organizations;

An amendment to prohibit the use of taxpayer funds to pay Federal employees to do union activities while on official time;

An amendment to rescind funding for the International Monetary Fund;

An amendment to prohibit funds from being used to promote abortions;

An amendment to terminate the visa lottery program;

An amendment to prohibit taxpayer funds from being used to employ illegal aliens;

An amendment to help eliminate waste, fraud and abuse of taxpayer funds by providing additional resources to the Inspectors General;

An amendment to prohibit funds from being used to fund projects named after sitting Members of Congress;

An amendment to reallocate funds from the Organization for American States to the National Endowment for Democracy;

An amendment to provide support for those advocating democracy in Iran;

An amendment to prohibit funding for international organizations headed by Iran;

An amendment to prohibit funding for organizations that perform abortions, and

Several amendments to reform the International Monetary Fund.

(8) The gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Obey, was correct that the House loses the right to be called the "greatest deliberative body left in the world" if it refuses to even debate, let alone vote, on these issues.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the U.S. House of Representatives that this bill should be reopened for amendment under the regular order procedures advocated by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Obey, on October 6, 2000.

Mrs. LOWEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I dispense with the reading of the motion.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk continued to read.

POINT OF ORDER

Mrs. LOWEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I wish to insist on a point of order under clause 2 of rule XXI and believe that the Chair has heard enough of the reading to dispose of such a question.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. An amendment being offered and the reading having begun, a point of order may

interrupt the reading and the Chair may rule the amendment out if enough has been read to show that it is out of order.

Mr. KIRK. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain argument over the point of order. Does the gentleman wish to speak on the point of order?

Mr. KIRK. I do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized on the point of order.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, the question I would ask is: How would the Chair know that a point of order lies if we haven't even read the underlying motion to recommit?

I would worry that we would enter into a parliamentary procedure something like the election counting in Iran where we quickly find out a result before—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. An amendment being ordered and the reading having begun, a point of order may interrupt the reading and the Chair may rule the amendment out if enough has been read to show that it is out of order.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, on that I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has yet to rule on a point of order.

Does the gentleman wish to be heard on the underlying point of order?

Mr. KIRK. I continue to wish to be heard.

On that I would think that due consideration would be to have the House hear the motion to recommit, and once you have understood its full import, we would then be able to hear from the Chair and have the body decide if it wanted to appeal the ruling or not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The Chair is prepared to rule.

Mrs. LOWEY. I insist on my point of order.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. KIRK. Parliamentary Inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KIRK. What is the point of order against reading the actual resolution that we have before us?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York stated clause 2 of rule XXI as the basis.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the logic of this point of order being in order now is that in the alternative, those Members who suffer from Senate envy could write a 700-page nongermane amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to continue my remarks which are that we have a—Mr. Speaker, let me amend what I said.

Let me amend what I said and refer to those thin-skinned Members with Senate envy.

Mr. Speaker, the point is that the point of order is necessary to disallow filibuster by reading a nongermane amendment that could last for hours. That is why I speak in support of the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard?

The Chair is prepared to rule. For the reasons stated by the gentlewoman from New York, and as held in similar circumstances earlier today, the proposed amendment violates clause 2 of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained. The motion is not in order.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

MOTION TO TABLE

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 238, noes 180, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 523]

AYES—238

Abercrombie	Clarke	Farr
Ackerman	Clay	Fattah
Adler (NJ)	Cleaver	Filner
Altmire	Clyburn	Foster
Baca	Cohen	Frank (MA)
Baird	Connolly (VA)	Giffords
Baldwin	Conyers	Gonzalez
Barrow	Cooper	Grayson
Bean	Costa	Green, Al
Becerra	Costello	Green, Gene
Berkley	Courtney	Griffith
Berman	Crowley	Grijalva
Berry	Cuellar	Gutierrez
Bishop (GA)	Cummings	Hall (NY)
Bishop (NY)	Dahlkemper	Halvorson
Blumenauer	Davis (AL)	Hare
Bocceieri	Davis (CA)	Harman
Boren	Davis (IL)	Hastings (FL)
Boswell	Davis (TN)	Heinrich
Boucher	DeFazio	Herseth Sandlin
Boyd	DeGette	Higgins
Brady (PA)	Delahunt	Himes
Braley (IA)	Dicks	Hinchev
Bright	Dingell	Hinojosa
Brown, Corrine	Doggett	Hirono
Butterfield	Donnelly (IN)	Hodes
Capps	Doyle	Holden
Capuano	Driehaus	Holt
Cardoza	Edwards (MD)	Honda
Carnahan	Eduardson (TX)	Hoyer
Carson (IN)	Ellison	Inslee
Castor (FL)	Engel	Israel
Chandler	Eshoo	Jackson (IL)
Childers	Etheridge	

Klein-Lee (TX)	Miller (NC)	Schauer	Royce	Smith (NE)	Turner
Johnson (GA)	Minnick	Schiff	Ryan (WI)	Smith (NJ)	Upton
Johnson, E. B.	Mitchell	Schrader	Scalise	Smith (TX)	Walden
Kagen	Mollohan	Schwartz	Schmidt	Souder	Wamp
Kanjorski	Moore (KS)	Scott (GA)	Schock	Stearns	Westmoreland
Kaptur	Moore (WI)	Scott (VA)	Sensenbrenner	Sullivan	Whitfield
Kennedy	Moran (VA)	Serrano	Sessions	Terry	Wilson (SC)
Kildee	Murphy (CT)	Sestak	Shadegg	Thompson (PA)	Wittman
Kilpatrick (MI)	Murphy (NY)	Shea-Porter	Shimkus	Thornberry	Wolf
Kilroy	Murphy, Patrick	Sherman	Shuster	Tiahrt	Young (AK)
Kind	Murtha	Shuler	Simpson	Tiberi	Young (FL)
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Nadler (NY)	Sires			
Kissell	Napolitano	Skelton			
Klein (FL)	Neal (MA)	Smith (WA)			
Kosmas	Oberstar	Snyder			
Kratovil	Obey	Space			
Kucinich	Olver	Speier			
Langevin	Ortiz	Spratt			
Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Stupak			
Lee (CA)	Pascrell	Sutton			
Levin	Pastor (AZ)	Tanner			
Lewis (GA)	Payne	Taylor			
Lipinski	Perlmutter	Teague			
Loeb sack	Perriello	Thompson (CA)			
Lofgren, Zoe	Peters	Thompson (MS)			
Lowey	Peterson	Tierney			
Lujan	Pingree (ME)	Titus			
Lynch	Polis (CO)	Tonko			
Maffei	Pomeroy	Towns			
Maloney	Price (NC)	Tsongas			
Markey (CO)	Quigley	Van Hollen			
Markey (MA)	Rahall	Velázquez			
Marshall	Reyes	Visclosky			
Massa	Richardson	Walz			
Matheson	Rodriguez	Wasserman			
Matsui	Ross	Schultz			
McCarthy (NY)	Rothman (NJ)	Waters			
McCollum	Roybal-Allard	Watson			
McDermott	Ruppersberger	Watt			
McGovern	Rush	Weiner			
McIntyre	Ryan (OH)	Welch			
McMahon	Salazar	Wexler			
McNerney	Sánchez, Linda T.	Wilson (OH)			
Meek (FL)	Sanchez, Loretta	Woolsey			
Meeks (NY)	Sarbanes	Wu			
Michaud	Schakowsky	Yarmuth			

NOES—180

Aderholt	Diaz-Balart, M.	Lucas
Akin	Dreier	Luetkemeyer
Alexander	Duncan	Lummis
Arcuri	Ehlers	Lungren, Daniel E.
Austria	Ellsworth	Mack
Bachmann	Emerson	Manzullo
Bachus	Fallin	Marchant
Barrett (SC)	Flake	McCarthy (CA)
Bartlett	Fleming	Forbes
Barton (TX)	Fortenberry	Fox
Biggett	Franks (AZ)	McClintock
Bilbray	Frelinghuysen	McCotter
Bilirakis	Gallegly	McHenry
Bishop (UT)	Garrett (NJ)	McHugh
Blackburn	Gerlach	McKeon
Blunt	Gingrey (GA)	McMorris
Bonner	Gohmert	Rodgers
Bono Mack	Goodlatte	Melancon
Boozman	Graves	Mica
Boustany	Guthrie	Miller (FL)
Brady (TX)	Hall (TX)	Miller (MI)
Broun (GA)	Harper	Miller, Gary
Brown (SC)	Hastings (WA)	Moran (KS)
Brown-Waite,	Hensarling	Murphy, Tim
Ginny	Herger	Myrick
Buchanan	Hoekstra	Neugebauer
Burgess	Hunter	Nunes
Burton (IN)	Inglis	Nye
Buyer	Issa	Olson
Calvert	Jenkins	Paul
Camp	Johnson (IL)	Paulsen
Campbell	Johnson, Sam	Pence
Cantor	Jones	Petri
Cao	Jordan (OH)	Pitts
Capito	King (IA)	Platts
Carney	King (NY)	Poe (TX)
Carter	Kingston	Posey
Cassidy	Kirk	Price (GA)
Cassidy	Kline (MN)	Putnam
Castle	Lamborn	Radanovich
Chaffetz	Lance	Rehberg
Coble	Latham	Reichert
Coffman (CO)	LaTourette	Roe (TN)
Cole	Latta	Rogers (AL)
Conaway	Lee (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Crenshaw	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (MI)
Culberson	Linder	Rohrabacher
Davis (KY)	LoBiondo	Rooney
Deal (GA)		Ros-Lehtinen
Dent		Roskam
Diaz-Balart, L.		

Andrews	Granger	Rangel
Boehner	Heller	Slaughter
DeLauro	Hill	Stark
Fudge	Larson (CT)	Waxman
Gordon (TN)	Miller, George	

NOT VOTING—14

Andrews	Granger	Rangel
Boehner	Heller	Slaughter
DeLauro	Hill	Stark
Fudge	Larson (CT)	Waxman
Gordon (TN)	Miller, George	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1913

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 523, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. KIRK. I am, in its current form. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Kirk moves to recommit the bill back to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 11, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$15,000,000)”.

Page 18, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$15,000,000)”.

Mr. KIRK (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk continued to read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, we should support organizations that advance democracy and reduce the increase in funding for organizations which are ambivalent.

Under this bill, the National Endowment for Democracy was cut \$15 million. Conversely, the Organization of American States and other international institutions got a \$92 million increase. Yet, the OAS invited Fidel Castro back into the organization—by the way, Fidel then said no—and the OAS also leads support for the Honduran leader even after his supreme

court ruled that he could not extend his term.

□ 1915

Now many countries are forced into a dilemma by a would-be dictator who calls a vote but then ends all votes. Cuba has no votes. Venezuela has few remaining. And now Honduras was saved by a Supreme Court. Therefore, in my judgment, we should reduce the increase for the OAS, which doesn't know if it supports democracy, and give that money to the National Endowment for Democracy, which does.

I yield the balance of my time to the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his time.

Mr. Speaker, as he explained, our motion to recommit would reduce the United States' contribution to the Organization of American States by \$15 million and instead direct that funding to NED, the National Endowment for Democracy, for democracy promotion programs.

Recent events call into question the commitment of the OAS to its historic values of democracy and human rights.

The OAS on Cuba? In spite of hundreds of political prisoners languishing in jail, having committed no crime but speaking on behalf of freedom; in spite of there being no elections; in spite of there being only one political party allowed to operate in Cuba, the Communist Party; in spite of no labor unions allowed to operate; no human rights respected, what did the OAS do? It passed a resolution lifting the 1962 suspension of Cuba from the OAS.

Regarding the events in Honduras, the OAS ignored President Zelaya's ongoing constitutional violations and remained silent when the Honduran Supreme Court acted, when the Attorney General decided, when the Human Rights Ombudsman decided, when the National Congress voted, all declaring his referendum illegal.

The United States is footing 60 percent of the entire budget bill for the OAS while that organization pursues an agenda of appeasement toward repressive governments in the hemisphere. The hard-earned dollars of your constituents go to fund this sham.

There are clearly much better uses of U.S. taxpayer funds in order to advance an agenda of freedom and democracy. The National Endowment for Democracy has a long record of fighting for fundamental freedoms, for democracies around the world. The \$15 million will be better spent by NED to support dissidents and those struggling to advance freedom in the countries of the Americas.

A few examples of the OAS actions, I wish I had more time, but in February, following the attack of a prominent synagogue in Venezuela which highlighted the growing anti-Semitic campaign facilitated and tolerated by the Chavez regime, the then U.S. Ambassador to the OAS called for a con-

demnation. What did the OAS do? Nada. They did nothing. And the Secretary General expressed confidence in the system of Chavez and their investigation of the incident.

What about Nicaragua? In November of 2008, during their municipal elections, the OAS again did nada, nothing about reports that thousands of Sandinista supporters wielding homemade rocket launchers continued to arrive in Managua from all over the country gathering outside the Supreme Electoral Council's building to demand a final verdict on the elections. The OAS also did nada, nothing about the destruction of three opposition radio stations in the city of Leon during these municipal elections.

U.S. taxpayer funds are better spent supporting the work of the bipartisan National Endowment for Democracy that helps strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Let's help NED do something. Let's stop the OAS from doing nada.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I would recommend that this House adopt the motion to recommit so that we can say that we don't want to cut the National Endowment for Democracy and that we want to support that organization rather than the Organization of American States, which has done nada.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, OAS is the preeminent multilateral organization in our hemisphere. It helps resolve or minimize many threats, including terrorism, narcotics, and political conflicts. It also plays an important role in promoting sustainable development in Central America, supports the election process in places like Ecuador, Paraguay, Haiti, and El Salvador.

While we may not agree with every issue and every member in the OAS, it is the key conduit for discussions among all of our hemispheric partners. We have made an international commitment as a member of OAS to pay our dues. Cutting our assessment payment will create arrears and undermine the work of the Secretariat, located here in Washington. The OAS is an international organization, and the United States has a legal commitment to provide our assessed contribution.

The OAS is the only regional organization in the Western Hemisphere that has all of the democratically elected members of the region, and all of them strive to enhance and secure democratic principles and values as embodied in the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which was accepted by all of the members.

The OAS is the prime defender of human rights in the region. OAS plays a major role in helping the people of Haiti as they struggle to establish a sustainable democratic regime, with assistance elections and civil society programs and rule of law. The OAS is

one of the world's most recognized election observation experts, sending missions all over Latin America and the Caribbean.

It would be a disastrous sign of our commitment as the main contributor to the OAS for us to unilaterally cut off funding.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California, the Chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. BERMAN.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I just want everybody to understand the party proposing this motion to recommit is the same party that held the White House for 8 years where our policies and relationships towards the entire Latin American region so degraded our reputation and our effectiveness that they should be embarrassed to make suggestions.

Secondly, I am a great fan of the National Endowment for Democracy. I tell you they don't want this amendment to pass.

Thirdly, the real agenda here, this is an organization that has refused to bring back a member that does not meet the democratic criteria of that organization in great part because of the excellent work of our administration here at the most recent OAS meeting.

And, fourthly, the real agenda here is because some people here don't care that people they like better in a country called Honduras—and I understand why they like them better and in some ways they may be better—are willing to resort to a military coup and a totally antidemocratic approach to changing leadership but don't want to bring that into the debate because they're embarrassed to be associated with a military coup in Honduras. That's the goal of these people.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. ENGEL. I thank my friend, the gentleman from New York, for yielding to me.

As the chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee for the past 2 years, I can tell you wherever I go in South America, Central America, the Caribbean, people say that the United States has been neglectful over the past 8 years, that we haven't looked towards our own brothers and sisters in the Western Hemisphere, and I think that what we ought to be doing now is supporting organizations like the OAS. Even if we don't agree with everything they do, now is not the time to turn away or to cut funding for the OAS.

We need to be engaged. We need to work with our brother and sister countries in the hemisphere so that we can show that we are with them. And all cutting aid does is make it more difficult for our country to carry out our own foreign policy objectives.

I think there should be more money for the National Endowment for Democracy. This is not the way to do it.

Cutting aid to the OAS would be a grave mistake, and I oppose the motion.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 192, noes 233, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 524]

AYES—192

Aderholt	Fallin	McMorris
Akin	Fleming	Rodgers
Alexander	Forbes	Meek (FL)
Altmire	Fortenberry	Mica
Arcuri	Fox	Miller (FL)
Austria	Franks (AZ)	Miller (MI)
Bachmann	Frelinghuysen	Miller, Gary
Bachus	Gallely	Moran (KS)
Barrett (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Murphy (NY)
Bartlett	Gerlach	Murphy, Patrick
Barton (TX)	Gingrey (GA)	Murphy, Tim
Biggert	Gohmert	Myrick
Bilbray	Goodlatte	Neugebauer
Bilirakis	Griffith	Nunes
Bishop (UT)	Guthrie	Olson
Blackburn	Paulsen	Paulsen
Blunt	Hall (TX)	Pence
Bonner	Harper	Petri
Bono Mack	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Boozman	Hensarling	Platts
Boren	Herger	Poe (TX)
Boustany	Hoekstra	Posey
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Price (GA)
Bright	Inglis	Putnam
Brown (GA)	Issa	Radanovich
Brown (SC)	Jenkins	Rehberg
Brown-Waite,	Johnson (IL)	Reichert
Ginny	Johnson, Sam	Roe (TN)
Buchanan	Jones	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Jordan (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Burton (IN)	King (IA)	Rogers (MI)
Buyer	King (NY)	Rohrabacher
Calvert	Kingston	Rooney
Camp	Kirk	Ros-Lehtinen
Campbell	Klein (FL)	Roskam
Cantor	Kline (MN)	Royce
Cao	Lamborn	Ryan (WI)
Capito	Lance	Scalise
Carney	Latham	Schauer
Carter	LaTourette	Schmidt
Cassidy	Latta	Schock
Castle	Lee (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Chaffetz	Lewis (CA)	Sessions
Childers	Linder	Shadegg
Coble	LoBiondo	Shimkus
Coffman (CO)	Lucas	Shuler
Cole	Luetkemeyer	Shuster
Conaway	Lummis	Simpson
Crenshaw	Lungren, Daniel	Sires
E.	E.	Smith (NE)
Dahlkemper	Mack	Smith (NJ)
Davis (KY)	Manzullo	Smith (TX)
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Souder
Dent	McCarthy (CA)	Space
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCaul	Stearns
Diaz-Balart, M.	McClintock	Sullivan
Donnelly (IN)	McCotter	Teague
Dreier	McHenry	Terry
Duncan	McHugh	Thompson (PA)
Ehlers	McKeon	Thornberry
Emerson	McMahon	Tiaht

Tiberi	Wasserman
Turner	Schultz
Upton	Westmoreland
Walden	Whitfield
Wamp	Wilson (SC)

NOES—233

Abercrombie	Halvorson
Ackerman	Hare
Adler (NJ)	Harman
Andrews	Hastings (FL)
Baca	Heinrich
Baird	Herseth Sandlin
Baldwin	Higgins
Barrow	Hill
Bean	Himes
Becerra	Hinchev
Berkley	Hinojosa
Berman	Hirono
Berry	Hodes
Bishop (GA)	Holden
Bishop (NY)	Holt
Blumenauer	Honda
Bocchieri	Hoyer
Boswell	Inslee
Boucher	Israel
Boyd	Jackson (IL)
Brady (PA)	Jackson-Lee
Braley (IA)	(TX)
Brown, Corrine	Johnson (GA)
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.
Capps	Kagen
Capuano	Kanjorski
Cardoza	Kaptur
Carnahan	Kennedy
Carson (IN)	Kildee
Castor (FL)	Kilpatrick (MI)
Chandler	Kilroy
Clarke	Kind
Clay	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Cleaver	Kissell
Clyburn	Kosmas
Cohen	Kratovil
Connolly (VA)	Kucinich
Conyers	Langevin
Cooper	Larsen (WA)
Costa	Lee (CA)
Costello	Levin
Courtney	Lewis (GA)
Crowley	Lipinski
Cuellar	Loeb sack
Cummings	Lofgren, Zoe
Davis (AL)	Lowe y
Davis (CA)	Lujan
Davis (IL)	Lynch
Davis (TN)	Maffei
DeFazio	Maloney
DeGette	Markey (CO)
Delahunt	Markey (MA)
Dicks	Marshall
Dingell	Massa
Doggett	Matheson
Doyle	Matsui
Driehaus	McCarthy (NY)
Edwards (MD)	McCollum
Edwards (TX)	McDermott
Ellison	McGovern
Ellsworth	McIntyre
Engel	McNerney
Eshoo	Meeks (NY)
Etheridge	Melancon
Farr	Michaud
Fattah	Miller (NC)
Filner	Miller, George
Flake	Minnick
Foster	Mitchell
Frank (MA)	Mollohan
Giffords	Moore (KS)
Gonzalez	Moore (WI)
Gordon (TN)	Moran (VA)
Grayson	Murphy (CT)
Green, Al	Murtha
Green, Gene	Nadler (NY)
Grijalva	Napolitano
Green, Gene	Neal (MA)
Hare	Nye
Harman	
Harper	
Hastings (FL)	
Heinrich	
Higgins	
Hill	
Himes	
Hinchev	
Hinojosa	
Hirono	
Hodes	
Holden	
Holt	
Honda	
Hoyer	
Hunter	
Inglis	
Inslee	
Israel	
Issa	
Jackson (IL)	
Jackson-Lee	
(TX)	
Jenkins	
Johnson (GA)	
Johnson, E. B.	

NOT VOTING—7

Boehner	Granger	Larson (CT)
DeLauro	Graves	
Fudge	Heller	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

Wittman	Wolf
Young (AK)	Young (FL)

□ 1942

Mr. McMAHON changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 524, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 318, nays 106, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 525]

YEAS—318

Abercrombie	Davis (CA)	Kagen
Ackerman	Davis (IL)	Kanjorski
Aderholt	Davis (TN)	Kaptur
Adler (NJ)	DeFazio	Kennedy
Alexander	DeGette	Kildee
Altmire	Delahunt	Kilpatrick (MI)
Andrews	Dent	Kilroy
Arcuri	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kind
Austria	Diaz-Balart, M.	King (NY)
Baca	Dicks	Kirk
Bachmann	Dingell	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Baird	Doggett	Kissell
Baldwin	Donnelly (IN)	Klein (FL)
Barrow	Doyle	Kline (MN)
Bean	Dreier	Kosmas
Becerra	Driehaus	Kratovil
Berkley	Edwards (MD)	Lamborn
Berman	Edwards (TX)	Lance
Berry	Ellison	Langevin
Biggert	Ellsworth	Larsen (WA)
Bilirakis	Engel	LaTourette
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Lee (CA)
Bishop (NY)	Etheridge	Lee (NY)
Blumenauer	Farr	Levin
Bocchieri	Fattah	Lewis (GA)
Bonner	Filner	Lipinski
Bono Mack	Fleming	LoBiondo
Boren	Foster	Loeb sack
Boswell	Frank (MA)	Lofgren, Zoe
Boucher	Frelinghuysen	Lowe y
Boyd	Garrett (NJ)	Lujan
Brady (PA)	Gerlach	Lynch
Braley (IA)	Giffords	Mack
Bright	Gonzalez	Maffei
Brown, Corrine	Gordon (TN)	Maloney
Buchanan	Grayson	Markey (CO)
Burton (IN)	Green, Al	Markey (MA)
Butterfield	Green, Gene	Marshall
Cantor	Griffith	Massa
Cao	Grijalva	Matsui
Capito	Guthrie	McCarthy (CA)
Capps	Gutierrez	McCarthy (NY)
Capuano	Hall (NY)	McCollum
Cardoza	Halvorson	McCotter
Carnahan	Hare	McDermott
Carney	Harman	McGovern
Carson (IN)	Harper	McHugh
Cassidy	Hastings (FL)	McMahon
Castle	Heinrich	McNerney
Castor (FL)	Higgins	Meek (FL)
Chandler	Hill	Meeks (NY)
Childers	Himes	Melancon
Clarke	Hinchev	Michaud
Clay	Hinojosa	Miller (MI)
Cleaver	Hirono	Miller (NC)
Clyburn	Hodes	Miller, George
Coffman (CO)	Holden	Minnick
Cohen	Holt	Mitchell
Cole	Honda	Mollohan
Connolly (VA)	Hoyer	Moore (KS)
Conyers	Hunter	Moore (WI)
Cooper	Inglis	Moran (KS)
Costa	Inslee	Moran (VA)
Costello	Israel	Murphy (CT)
Courtney	Issa	Murphy (NY)
Crenshaw	Jackson (IL)	Murphy, Patrick
Crowley	Jackson-Lee	Murphy, Tim
Cuellar	(TX)	Murtha
Cummings	Jenkins	Nadler (NY)
Dahlkemper	Johnson (GA)	Napolitano
Davis (AL)	Johnson, E. B.	Neal (MA)

Nye	Ruppersberger	Sullivan
Oberstar	Rush	Sutton
Obey	Ryan (OH)	Tanner
Oliver	Salazar	Terry
Ortiz	Sánchez, Linda	Thompson (CA)
Pallone	T.	Thompson (MS)
Pascarella	Sanchez, Loretta	Thompson (PA)
Pastor (AZ)	Sarbanes	Tiahrt
Paulsen	Scalise	Tiberi
Payne	Schakowsky	Tierney
Pence	Schauer	Titus
Perlmutter	Schiff	Tonko
Perriello	Schmidt	Towns
Peters	Schock	Tsongas
Pingree (ME)	Schrader	Turner
Platts	Schwartz	Van Hollen
Polis (CO)	Scott (GA)	Velázquez
Pomeroy	Scott (VA)	Visclosky
Price (GA)	Serrano	Walz
Price (NC)	Sessions	Wasserman
Putnam	Sestak	Schultz
Quigley	Shadegg	Waters
Rahall	Shea-Porter	Watson
Rangel	Sherman	Watt
Reichert	Shuler	Waxman
Reyes	Shuster	Weiner
Richardson	Sires	Welch
Rodriguez	Skelton	Westmoreland
Roe (TN)	Slaughter	Wexler
Rogers (AL)	Smith (WA)	Whitfield
Rooney	Snyder	Wilson (OH)
Ros-Lehtinen	Souder	Wilson (SC)
Roskam	Space	Woolsey
Ross	Speier	Wu
Rothman (NJ)	Spratt	Yarmuth
Royalb-Allard	Stearns	Young (AK)

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 525, had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on July 9, 2009 I missed votes because I was attending a funeral. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall votes 513, 514, 515, 516, 519, 521, 523 and 525. I would have voted “no” on rollcall votes 517, 518, 520, 522, 524.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3082, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Mr. PERLMUTTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-195) on the resolution (H. Res. 622) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3082) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

HONORING AUGUST PROVOST III

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn and to salute August Provost III, a seaman at Camp Pendleton in California and to recognize the tragic way in which he lost his life in the line of duty. August Provost III was a young man, a constituent of the 18th Congressional District and coming from the famous Acres Home community. It was only a few days ago that his mother received the terrible news that he was shot dead on the base of Camp Pendleton, shot in the chest, shot in the back of the head and his body burned.

We cannot seem to find any definite information, Mr. Speaker. The allegation is that this is a hate crime. The reason why I rise today is that he will be funeralized tomorrow as a hero. We, as an American people, must stand against hateful acts on the basis of someone’s difference. And to the United States military, for which I hold in the greatest respect, there must be a thorough, in-depth, full and broad investigation, not a cover-up, to find out why this valiant, young African American died on this military base in his uniform by being shot by an alleged fellow sailor.

The uniform of the United States military must be what it is, upstanding and respectful. And we cannot tolerate violence against fellow military personnel because of difference and should not exist in the United States of America military.

I mourn with the family. I pay tribute to him as he is laid to rest as an

American hero. He will be forever an American hero in our hearts and in this Nation.

August, we thank you for your service. God bless you, and God bless the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

THE IRANIAN MASSACRE HAS BEGUN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the people of Iran are embroiled in a noble struggle against tyranny. The Government of Iran is engaged in the massacre of its own people. And what is their crime? They dare to speak out against fraud and corruption in their own government. They question the results of an election steeped in fraud.

Their peaceful dissent has resulted in violent and brutal crackdowns from the hard-line government, a government that has shed the blood of the innocent.

The people of Iran have boldly and bravely exercised the first basic human right, the right of free speech. The crackdown is startling news to the students who believed their government, despite its flaws, had the best interests of its people at heart. That veil has been forever lifted from their eyes.

In America, we faced a similar awakening to the brutality of the Government of England when that ruled us. The city of Boston was occupied by British troops to enforce harsh taxes and punishments intended to exert control over American colonies by force and intimidation. Citizens took to the streets to vocally decry the tyranny. Tense words were exchanged, and the British soldiers opened fire on a group of unarmed patriots. Five people were killed and eight others were injured.

We call it the Boston Massacre. The Boston Massacre has ended, but the Iranian Massacre has begun. And the silent voices of the slain still cry from the graves of the martyred oppressed.

These students have embraced the ideals of liberty and freedom. They value human life and dignity. Now they are faced with the realization that the republic they were taught to believe is not what it claims to be. They suffer the consequences of demanding human rights from a violent and tyrannical government.

The streets of Iran are eerily silent now, but the opposition does continue. A quiet and righteous anger builds in these oppressed and brutalized young people. One young student said, “My friend, a 26-year-old fellow student, was on the streets last week. She is now

NAYS—106

Bachus	Gingrey (GA)	Miller, Gary
Barrett (SC)	Gohmert	Myrick
Bartlett	Goodlatte	Neugebauer
Barton (TX)	Hall (TX)	Nunes
Bilbray	Hastings (WA)	Olson
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Paul
Blackburn	Herger	Peterson
Blunt	Herseth Sandlin	Petri
Boozman	Hoekstra	Pitts
Boustany	Johnson (IL)	Poe (TX)
Brady (TX)	Johnson, Sam	Posey
Broun (GA)	Jones	Radanovich
Brown (SC)	Jordan (OH)	Rehberg
Brown-Waite,	King (IA)	Rogers (KY)
Ginny	Kingston	Rogers (MI)
Burgess	Kucinich	Rohrabacher
Buyer	Latham	Royce
Calvert	Latta	Ryan (WI)
Camp	Lewis (CA)	Sensenbrenner
Campbell	Linder	Shimkus
Carter	Lucas	Simpson
Chaffetz	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NE)
Coble	Lummis	Smith (NJ)
Conaway	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (TX)
Culberson	E.	Stark
Davis (KY)	Manzullo	Stupak
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Taylor
Duncan	Matheson	Teague
Ehlers	McCauley	Thornberry
Emerson	McClintock	Upton
Fallin	McHenry	Walden
Flake	McIntyre	Wamp
Forbes	McKeon	Wittman
Fortenberry	McMorris	Wolf
Fox	Rodgers	Young (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Mica	
Gallely	Miller (FL)	

NOT VOTING—8

Akin	Fudge	Heller
Boehner	Granger	Larson (CT)
DeLauro	Graves	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1949

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 525, had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”