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FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND
RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATION BILL, 2001

MAY 11, 2000.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCONNELL, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2522]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 2522) making appropriations for Foreign Operations and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amounts in new budget authority

Fiscal year 2000 appropriations	\$13,775,935,000
Fiscal year 2001 budget estimate	15,141,317,000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	13,428,618,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to:	
2000 appropriations	– 354,317,000
Budget estimate	– 1,719,699,000
Fiscal year 2000 emergency supplemental estimate	1,852,497,000
Fiscal year 2000 emergency supplemental reported to Senate	1,006,700,000

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SUMMARY TABLE: AMOUNTS IN NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

Item	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate increase (+) or decrease (-)
Export assistance	\$845,000,000	\$636,000,000	-\$209,000,000
Economic assistance—Bilateral	8,861,201,000	7,817,739,000	-1,043,462,000
Military assistance	3,727,200,000	3,659,000,000	-68,200,000
Economic assistance—Multilateral	1,707,916,000	1,315,879,000	-392,037,000
Total, fiscal year 2001	15,141,317,000	13,428,618,000	-1,712,699,000

INTRODUCTION

In fiscal year 2000, the Committee provided \$13,732,098,000 for foreign operations and related programs. This year, the Committee has provided \$13,428,618,000 for foreign operations and related programs of which \$13,384,129,000 is for discretionary spending, \$44,489,000 is for mandatory spending. The request level not only substantially exceeds last year's level, but also does not permit the Committee to comply with the Balanced Budget Act signed by President Clinton in 1997.

TITLE I
EXPORT ASSISTANCE
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$759,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	963,000,000
Committee recommendation	768,000,000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$55,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	63,000,000
Committee recommendation	58,000,000

The Committee has increased support over the fiscal year 2000 appropriated level for the Export Import Bank to \$768,000,000 for direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants. The Committee has also increased administrative expenses above last year's level to \$58,000,000. Both increases reflect expanding requirements to sustain export-led economic growth.

During the review of loans and guarantees, officials at the Export-Import Bank have indicated that corruption and issues related to good governance are neither routinely taken into consideration by Bank officers or the Board nor relied upon as the basis for rejecting an application for a loan, guarantee, or insurance. Consistent with their interpretation of the Bank's Charter, officials have determined that the primary factor which should influence the availability of financing is the commercial credit worthiness of the transaction. Supporting this view, Bank officials point to the institution's Charter which states, "Only in cases where the President determines that such action would be in the national interest and would clearly advance United States policy in such areas as international terrorism, nuclear proliferation, environmental protection and human rights (including child labor) should the Export Import Bank deny applications of credit for nonfinancial or noncommercial considerations."

The Committee believes that the list of conditions providing the basis for the denial of credit is illustrative not exclusive in intent. The Charter states that denial of credit can be made "in such areas as" which may include areas in addition to the concerns identified.

The Committee believes risks related to corruption and unethical or illegal business practices should also be considered as reasons for the denial of credit. The Committee is concerned that failure to take these risks into consideration in a number of countries, especially Indonesia, have resulted in the extension of credit with potential liability or losses of serious consequence to the Bank's financial security.

The Committee directs the Bank to review its policies and practices to determine how best to include concerns regarding corruption and good governance in decisions regarding the extension of credit. The Committee requests a report from the Bank's Office of General Counsel no later than February 1, 2001, establishing new guidelines which require that the risks of corruption to be considered by Bank officials when reviewing financing applications. If the Bank determines such standards cannot be considered because of a narrow interpretation of the Charter, the Committee requests an explanation of appropriate statutory language the Bank deems necessary to allow for good governance standards to be included in such reviews.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

DIRECT LOANS

Appropriations, 2000	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	14,000,000
Committee recommendation	14,000,000

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

GUARANTEED LOANS

Appropriations, 2000	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,000,000
Committee recommendations	10,000,000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$35,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	39,000,000
Committee recommendation	38,000,000

The Committee recommends \$24,000,000 for the subsidy cost of OPIC's direct and guaranteed loans. In addition, the Committee recommends \$38,000,000 for administrative expenses. The Committee expects the increase in administrative expenses to be dedicated to oversight of the existing overseas portfolio.

The Committee strongly encourages continued support through OPIC, as well as the Export-Import Bank and the Trade and Development Agency, for Southeast Europe and Caspian outreach and to expand the focus to include the trade initiative between the Appalachian states and Turkey. This effort should include investment missions, conferences focused on the region, and project specific activities such as support for small business.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Appropriations, 2000	\$44,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	54,000,000
Committee recommendation	46,000,000

The Committee recommends providing \$46,000,000 for the Trade and Development Agency [TDA].

TITLE II
 BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2000	\$2,633,217,000
Budget estimate, 2001	2,960,489,000
Committee recommendation	2,822,739,000

The amounts listed in the above table for fiscal year 2000 appropriations, the fiscal year 2001 budget estimate, and the Committee recommendation include funding appropriated or requested under child survival and disease programs, development assistance, AID operating expenses, Inspector General operating expenses, mandatory retirement expenses, the African Development Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, international disaster assistance, micro and small enterprise development, and housing and other credit guarantee programs. Once again, the Committee has maximized flexibility by consolidating accounts.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,833,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	2,141,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,019,250,000

GLOBAL HEALTH

The Committee supports a comprehensive approach to protecting global health, and strongly supports AID's efforts to build the local capacity in developing countries to conduct routine surveillance of health conditions, provide effective health care and promote better health. This is not only an effective way to reduce poverty and the social, economic and political instability it causes, but it protects Americans from deadly infections which are easily transmitted across national borders. This approach targets the special health needs of children, as well as pregnant women, families and communities. The Committee has provided a total of \$651,000,000 in Development Assistance funds for global health activities. (Funding for UNICEF of \$110,000,000 is provided under the International Organizations and Programs account, and funding for children's basic education is provided from other Development Assistance funds.)

HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

The Committee notes that despite major successes in reducing child mortality and improving children's health, more than 10 mil-

lion children die annually from preventable causes, including infectious diseases, conditions during the neo-natal period, and malnutrition. The Committee supports maximum assistance to improve the health of children worldwide. The Committee is also aware that pregnancy-related deaths exceed 600,000 annually, most of which are preventable. Like last year, the Committee recommends that at least \$50,000,000 be provided for maternal health programs in fiscal year 2001, and that additional funding be made available specifically to reduce pregnancy-related deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Committee is aware that one-third of all deaths each year worldwide (13 million people) are caused by infectious diseases, and that many of the victims are children. For the past 3 years, the Committee has provided additional funding to implement AID's infectious disease initiative, focusing on surveillance, anti-microbial resistance, tuberculosis and malaria, implemented through AID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization, and others. The Committee expects AID to increase funding for infectious disease prevention and control programs in fiscal year 2001.

HIV/AIDS

The Committee is encouraged by the surge of interest in Congress and the Administration in assisting developing countries, especially in Africa and Asia, that are suffering immense social and economic hardship from HIV/AIDS. The Committee notes, however, that international efforts in education, prevention, and control must be agreed to and supported by host governments if they are to succeed. The current controversy over an appropriate AIDS strategy in South Africa illustrates the Committee's concerns. The Committee has supported HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs for many years, and has provided \$225,000,000 in Development Assistance funds for these activities in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee is concerned about the increasing numbers of infants who are infected with HIV through breast feeding. The Committee urges AID to support programs which make available to HIV-positive nursing mothers the appropriate practical tools and information to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The Committee continues to support UNAIDS, which has programs in many countries in which AID does not have programs.

MICROBICIDES

The Committee recognizes that there is an urgent need for HIV and STD prevention methods within women's personal control. Since the early 1990s, "topical microbicides" have emerged as a promising new method for preventing STDs, including HIV. AID has been an active participant in the International Working Group on Microbicides that helps to ensure that microbicide research is effectively designed and implemented. Currently, AID invests only \$2,300,000 annually on microbicides. The Committee is aware that some 20 potential products are in various stages of development, and that funds are urgently needed to conduct clinical trials. The

Committee believes that microbicides should be given a higher priority within AID's HIV/AIDS prevention program, and has provided \$15,000,000 for microbicides research and development in fiscal year 2001. The Committee requests to be consulted prior to the obligation of these funds.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Committee notes that over 8 million people are infected with tuberculosis (TB) each year, of whom more than 2 million die. AID's programs, designed in conjunction with the World Health Organization (WHO), the American Lung Association, and others, have been effective in combating this deadly disease. The Committee applauds this progress, but notes that multi-drug resistant TB is spreading and is now established in Western countries. Treating drug resistant TB is vastly more expensive and difficult than treating normal TB. The best way to combat this ominous trend is to expand the Directly Observed Therapy-Short Course (DOTS) approach of WHO, AID and others. The Committee understands that AID currently spends less than \$20,000,000 on TB prevention and treatment programs, and recommends \$41,000,000 for these activities in fiscal year 2001. The Committee recommends USAID provide \$2,000,000 to the Gorgas Memorial Institute Initiative for Tuberculosis Control.

MALARIA

The Committee is aware that malaria, which each year afflicts 500 million people, is among the most deadly and debilitating diseases in sub-Saharan Africa and other developing countries. The Committee directs AID to significantly expand its support for malaria-prevention and control programs. The Committee recommends \$65,000,000 for these activities in fiscal year 2001.

GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATION

The Committee is aware that millions of children die each year because they do not receive life-saving immunizations. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) was formed as a collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, private foundations, bilateral aid agencies (including AID), industry representatives, and developing countries, to address urgent, global health priorities, especially the immunization of children. The Committee strongly supports the GAVI initiative and notes that the Administration requested \$50,000,000 for a U.S. contribution to the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines to support the GAVI initiative in fiscal year 2001. The Committee has provided this amount.

POLIO ERADICATION

The Committee appreciates AID's strong support for the multilateral effort to eradicate polio, and is aware that this effort will cost another \$300,000,000 and is expected to be completed in another 2-4 years. The Committee believes it is essential that this goal be achieved and expects AID to provide not less than \$30,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 (\$5,000,000 more than in previous years) as a sig-

nal to other donors to also increase their contributions. The administration should use its influence with other governments in order to accomplish this. The Committee requests AID to report to the Committee on its efforts and results by March 15, 2001.

VITAMIN A

The Committee supports increased funding for programs for vitamin A, iodine and other micronutrient deficiencies. Vitamin A is a low cost solution to easily preventable childhood diseases. The Committee recommends that AID provide at least \$30,000,000, a \$5,000,000 increase above last year's level, to significantly expand the micronutrient program.

IODINE DEFICIENCY

The Committee is aware that iodine deficiency is the leading preventable cause of mental retardation in children. Kiwanis International has joined with UNICEF to virtually eliminate iodine deficiency throughout the world. Private funding raised by Kiwanis International is already saving more than 10 million children a year from mental retardation. The Committee recommends that AID provide at least \$2,500,000 in Child Survival funds and \$2,500,000 in funds for Eastern Europe and the NIS to help meet this goal.

ORPHANS, DISPLACED, AND BLIND CHILDREN

The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 for the displaced children and orphans fund. The Committee has again provided authority to use up to \$25,000 in program funds for displaced and orphaned children and victims of war, to enable the AID office responsible for the design and management of these programs to monitor and oversee their implementation. AID is also encouraged to use other OEU resources as necessary to further the effectiveness of the oversight of these programs.

ROMANIAN ORPHANS

The Committee commends AID for its collaboration with the Romanian Government and Romanian nongovernmental organizations in developing a program to reform Romania's child welfare system and deinstitutionalize some 130,000 Romanian children living in orphanages and hospitals. The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the continuation and expansion of this program using resources drawn from both the Development Assistance and SEED accounts.

CHILDREN'S BASIC EDUCATION

The Committee recommends not less than \$100,000,000 for basic education for children, which is fundamental to long-term development. The Committee remains interested in addressing the educational needs of children who are in or leaving situations of hazardous and exploitative child labor.

STREETWISE

The Committee is aware that for the past 6 years the Streetwise Program has been providing children from the slums of Nairobi, Kenya with educational opportunities that have allowed them to take advantage of economic opportunities previously out of reach. The Committee encourages AID to provide \$50,000 for this program.

CHILD HEALTH SUMMIT

The Committee supports efforts to promote children's health in the Middle East and believes that such efforts can provide a way for regional governments and professional organizations to work together. The Committee is aware of plans to organize a "Child Health Summit," which would include health ministers and non-governmental organizations committed to improving child health in the region, and encourages AID to provide \$250,000 for this initiative.

MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Last year, the full Senate expressed its strong support for the creation of the International Center for Health and Development (ICHHD) dedicated to forming local and international healthcare partnerships to help educate and train African healthcare workers and conduct research on methods to improve the long-term healthcare infrastructures in Africa. AID funds should supplement start up funds and allow for the expansion of the role of international health in Morehouse's current curriculum. The Committee expresses its support for the important effort being undertaken by the Morehouse School of Medicine in establishing the ICHD. When fully funded, this will complement AID's program objectives in this area. Therefore, the Committee expects AID to provide \$5,500,000 for this HIV/AIDS related public/private partnership.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Committee continues to believe that investing in women is one of the most effective ways of achieving economic and social development. AID's Office of Women in Development is a focal point for ensuring that AID's policies and programs reflect the needs and engage the full participation of women. AID should routinely evaluate and take into account how its policies and programs may impact men and women differently. The Committee is disappointed that AID has not funded the WID office at the previously recommended level of \$15,000,000 and expects AID to make best efforts to provide this amount in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of women with science and engineering degrees, particularly in developing nations. The Committee believes the United States should support international efforts to attract more women to these important professions so they may contribute to the development of their countries. The Committee recognizes the accomplishments of the International Women in Science and Engineering (IWISE) program at Iowa State University which has benefitted women scientists from around the world. The Committee recommends that \$1,000,000 be

provided to support programs sponsored by IWISE to expand opportunities for women scientists and engineers worldwide.

The Committee is aware of the work of Women's Campaign International to provide political organizing and media training in emerging democracies, including the post-Soviet bloc countries and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The trainees have gone on to become actively involved in the democratic political life of their countries. The Committee encourages AID to support Women's Campaign International so it can continue and expand its activities in emerging democracies.

DISABILITY RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION

In recognition of the 10th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Committee recommends that AID provide funds to help establish and facilitate an International Law and Policy Conference and network, run by non-governmental organizations with expertise in the development of disability-rights law. The Conference and network would develop, promote and provide technical assistance to countries interested in advancing the integration of people with disabilities into civil society.

U.S. TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAINING INSTITUTE (USTTI)

The Committee has provided \$500,000 to USTTI. USTTI is a nonprofit joint venture between the public and private sectors dedicated to providing tuition free communications and broadcast training to professionals from around the world.

COMMUNITY-OWNED TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Committee recommends that AID support the development of community-owned telecommunications in its efforts to promote economic growth, private sector development, and greater agricultural productivity. As government telephone monopolies are privatized in developing countries it is particularly important that rural areas have access to telecommunications. The Committee urges AID to rely on the expertise of the U.S. telephone cooperatives that have expertise in this area.

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee has again included language in the bill that is intended to ensure that the level of funding to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) is maintained at a strong level. This is consistent with current law and AID's commitment to enhance support for PVO's at a time when they are being increasingly called upon to implement U.S. foreign assistance programs.

ARTISANS

The Committee continues to support micro-credit and other assistance to artisans in developing countries to improve the marketability of their products for local sale and export. The Committee is aware of the successful work of Aid to Artisans, and encourages AID to continue to support its work.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS

The Committee continues to strongly support the efforts of the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), and believes that AID has underutilized IESC's ability to promote economic growth and sustainable development. IESC's record of achievement dates to 1964 and includes more than 22,000 projects in 120 countries, more than 1 million volunteer workdays, over \$500,000,000 in donated services, 1 million jobs created, and \$3,000,000,000 in client purchases from the United States.

The Committee urges AID to take advantage of IESC's record of achievement by granting funds to IESC to enable the organization to expand its programs in Sub-Saharan Africa and renew its activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

FINANCIAL SERVICES VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Committee continues to be supportive of the Financial Services Volunteer Corps (FSVC), a not-for-profit organization which utilizes the skills of volunteer American professionals to provide technical assistance to promote the development of transparent market-oriented economies. The Committee commends FSVC's cost-effective record of success and urges AID to support its programs in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Asia.

MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS

The Committee has included language identical to what was included in the fiscal year 2000 Foreign Operations Act, which requires that not less than one-half of the funds appropriated for AID's Microenterprise Initiative should be made available for programs providing loans of less than \$300 to very poor people, particularly women, or for institutional support of organizations primarily engaged in making such loans.

The Committee also recognizes the urgent need for micro-credit programs in communities in sub-Saharan Africa devastated by HIV/AIDS, and requests AID to make special efforts to ensure that families affected by HIV/AIDS benefit from the Microenterprise Initiative.

AGRICULTURE

Development of agriculture, food marketing and trade are central to U.S. domestic and foreign policy and directly support U.S. development goals. The Committee encourages AID to implement development projects that span the spectrum of the food system and address the nexus of agriculture with AID's other objectives. The Committee calls on AID to use, when appropriate, child survival, environment, women in development, microenterprise, economic growth and other funds for agriculture and food systems activities for greater impact and to achieve multiple objectives. The Committee encourages AID to take a more comprehensive approach to development and seek solutions to broad development issues rather than limiting its approach to narrowly defined problems and solutions.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Within \$310,000,000 in funds made available for agriculture, the Committee has provided \$30,000,000, to support qualified institutions and initiatives on a competitive basis in plant biotechnology research and development that has direct applications to problems confronting farmers in developing countries. Possible projects include the development of nutritionally enhanced food, plant-based medicines, environmentally-friendly planting methods and solutions to unique local problems. The technology may be deployed for the purpose of building food and agriculture infrastructure by enhancing the understanding of the technologies potential.

Within these resources the Committee has provided \$1,000,000 for the International Laboratory for Tropical Agriculture Biotechnology (ILTAP), located on the campus of the University of Missouri-St. Louis to train scientists from Southeast Asia in methods to fight diseases threatening the food supply in the region. ILTAP is conducting research in diseases threatening crops important to the food supply in Southeast Asian nations, including rice, tomatoes and cassava. ILTAP can play a key role in training scientists from Southeast Asia in methods that will fight diseases threatening the food supply of that region. The countries that would benefit the most from this training are Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

In addition, the Committee has provided \$1,000,000 to support research and train foreign scientists at the University of California-Davis. The researchers at UC Davis have programs prepared to address several important issues concerning crop agriculture in Central Africa. The projects include research into methods to control parasitic weeds that in some areas attack up to 90 percent of a harvest.

The Committee has also provided \$1,000,000 to establish a "Center to Promote Biotechnology in International Agriculture" at Tuskegee University. This center will promote extension and outreach aimed at policy makers, media, farmers, and consumers in cooperation with local scientists. The emphasis should be to identify agricultural genetic technology applications crucial to combating hunger, malnutrition and boosting low incomes in rural areas.

In addition, the Committee recommends:

- \$5,000,000 for the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines. The research will further development of the new "golden rice" created to combat vitamin A deficiency.
- Up to \$500,000 to train Thai researchers at the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center to combat virus diseases in tropical plants, including fungal diseases in bananas and plantains.
- Up to \$500,000 be provided for research into bacterial and virus problems related to rice including rice blast, rice tungro, rice stamper, and bacterial leaf blight in Indonesia. The Donald Danforth Center has been working on tungro disease and has expertise in this area.

TROPICAL PLANT AND ANIMAL RESEARCH INITIATIVE

The Committee urges AID to consider funding a joint application from Israel and the State of Hawaii to collaborate on a research

and development project directed at enhancing the competitiveness of both in the rapidly expanding tropical fish and plant global market.

PARTNERSHIPS FOR FOOD INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

The Committee notes AID has terminated support for the Collaborative Agribusiness Support Program. In its place, AID has created the Partnerships for Food Industry Development program. The Committee requests a report on April 1, 2001 on progress made to assure university agri-business partnerships are sustained and expanded under this new initiative.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes transfer authority of \$2,500,000 to the International Organizations and Programs account to be provided along with an equal amount from that account for a U.S. contribution to the Fourth Replenishment of IFAD. The Committee notes that oversight authority has been moved to the Treasury Department and encourages Treasury to provide adequate support for IFAD's future resource requirements.

MAINTENANCE OF PROTEA GERmplasm

The Committee is aware of the need to safeguard the protea germplasm maintained in South Africa. Protea production and marketing constitutes an important economic component of the tropical ornamental plant industries of South Africa and the United States. The Committee urges AID to fund meritorious aspects of a joint proposal from the South African and United States protea industries to create a repository to safeguard protea germplasm.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Committee continues to place a high priority on dairy development and encourages AID to maintain funding for this program.

FARMER-TO-FARMER

The Committee strongly supports the Farmer-to-Farmer [FTF] Program in the NIS and elsewhere, and recommends that AID support these exchanges directly, in addition to the funding FTF receives from the Agriculture Department. The FTF Program gives American farmers and agribusiness entrepreneurs the opportunity to share their expertise with farmers in countries where agriculture has been stymied from decades of state control. In the process, FTF participants also make new friends for the United States and gain valuable experience for themselves. It is a cost-effective form of technical assistance because the American participants volunteer their time.

BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The Committee has repeatedly urged AID to make biodiversity a higher priority and welcomes the Administration's request for additional funding for biodiversity conservation in fiscal year 2001. The Committee has long believed that protecting biodiversity and tropi-

cal forests in developing countries is critical to the long-term health of the global environment and to U.S. economic prosperity, especially for the U.S. agricultural and pharmaceutical industries. The Committee directs AID to increase funding for biodiversity conservation above the fiscal year 2000 level, and to provide at least the current level of funding for the Office of Environment and Natural Resources. Through NGO partnerships, AID should remain active in regions that are significant for global biodiversity, including in countries where AID does not have a presence, especially where lack of participation would weaken the success of a regional strategy. The Committee directs AID to work with the Missouri Botanical Garden and utilize their vast knowledge and experience in protecting bio-diversity.

PARKS IN PERIL

The Committee continues to strongly support the Parks in Peril program which matches AID funds with private contributions to support biodiversity conservation in imperiled ecosystems in Latin America and the Caribbean. AID/Parks in Peril has worked at 37 sites in 15 different countries, helping to protect more than 28 million acres.

CONSERVATION FUND

Orangutans.—Over the years, the Committee has expressed concern about endangered species, including the orangutan, which lives on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. The orangutans' survival has been severely threatened by logging and agricultural practices that have clear cut the forests, as well as by fires in 1997 which devastated large areas of forest habitat. Since 1992, the Committee has been aware of the pioneering work of the Orangutan Foundation, which cares for orphans, rehabilitates orangutans that have been in captivity, conducts research, supports reforestation, and provides economic alternatives to local people who have relied on logging for their livelihood. Even with these admirable efforts the orangutan is poised on the edge of extinction, and the Committee has therefore provided \$1,500,000 to support organizations such as the Orangutan Foundation and others, and urges AID to seek the involvement and support of the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry and local governments, as well as the logging companies, to create a model program for protecting orangutan habitat in Borneo and Sumatra.

Mountain gorillas.—The Committee is also alarmed by the precipitous decline in the population of mountain gorillas which inhabit the high altitude jungles of Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This magnificent species, once an important source of income for these countries from eco-tourism, has been devastated by poaching and civil conflict in the region. The Committee has provided \$1,500,000 to support the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International and the Karisoke Research Center and appropriate local government entities whose mission is to deter poaching and protect the mountain gorillas' habitat.

TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION ACT OF 1998

The Committee welcomes the Administration's decision to seek debt forgiveness under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act. This Act has the potential to be a significant, cost-effective means for protecting endangered tropical forests. The Committee directs AID to provide adequate funding for the program's operating expenses.

THE PEREGRINE FUND

Of the world's 300 species of diurnal birds of prey, it is estimated that 10 are endangered, another 68 are vulnerable, and very little is known about another 82. The balance are presumed to be safe from extinction. Although best known for its efforts to recover the Peregrine Falcon, The Peregrine Fund is building a record of conserving birds of prey worldwide. The group has worked to protect many species including the California Condor, Aplomado Falcon and the Mauritius Kestrel. A significant undertaking in the pursuit of preservation is the establishment of The Peregrine Fund's Neotropical Raptor Center in Panama. This location would enable The Peregrine Fund to conduct all of its work in the neotropics. The Committee recommends that \$500,000 be provided to support this goal which the Committee understands will match private contributions.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Committee urges AID to continue the unique programs at its Office of Energy, Environment, and Technology, supporting its U.S. renewable energy private sector initiatives such as project preparation, training, multimedia, and related activities in cooperation with the Committee on Renewable Energy, Commerce, and Trade.

PACIFIC ISLAND RENEWABLE ENERGY DEMONSTRATION

The Committee maintains its interest in the application of renewable energy technologies for rural development of Pacific Island nations, and encourages AID to provide up to \$500,000 for the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research's demonstration project on sustainable renewable energy systems. In recognition of the closure of AID's mission in Fiji, the Committee directs AID to find an alternative mechanism for funding this initiative.

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The Committee continues its strong support for the CRSPs and notes the small increase in funding provided to the CRSPs in fiscal year 2000. Recognizing the important research and training functions of these programs, the Committee recommends that \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level be provided for the CRSPs in fiscal year 2001, and that the CRSPs be considered for funding for a broad range of development-related activities.

The Committee is aware of the important role the Soils Management Collaborative Research Support Program [SM-CRSP] plays in the sustainable development of the tropical and subtropical world. The Committee recommends that AID provide \$3,000,000 for the SM-CRSP to support all approved proposals within the pro-

gram, particularly the proposal to commercialize technologies which would provide alternatives to petroleum-based fertilizers.

The Committee is aware that Montana State University-Bozeman has expertise in providing policy support on critical economic and resource management issues facing the Andean region. The Committee encourages AID to provide \$500,000 through the Soils Management CRSP program to support these research and education programs.

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Committee is disappointed by the decline in funding for the U.S./Israel Cooperative Development Program (CDP) and Cooperative Development Research Program (CDR). These are important programs that the Committee has traditionally earmarked. The earmarks were lifted in 1993 with the expectation that program funding levels would not suffer. However, program levels have been declining since 1995. The Committee urges an increase in funding for CDP/CDR. These innovative programs have particularly benefited developing nations and the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

PATRICK J. LEAHY WAR VICTIMS FUND

The Committee notes the significant contribution of the Leahy War Victims Fund in providing medical and related assistance to disabled war victims in over a dozen countries. World attention has focused increasingly on the problem of landmines, and the need for additional funds for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of landmine victims. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that \$11,000,000 be made available for such activities from Development Assistance, the Office of Transition Initiatives, and the "Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs" account, for activities to assist landmine victims and other war victims suffering from permanent disabilities.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The Committee recognizes the important contributions made to U.S. foreign policy interests by institutions funded by the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program. It continues to strongly support the program and has provided not less than \$17,000,000 to support these institutions. The Committee expects that AID will allocate sufficient sums to administer the ASHA program from funds provided for Operating Expenses, so that it will not be necessary to expend any program funds for administrative purposes.

The Committee understands ASHA program officers have advised applicants that resources can only be spent on construction and equipment. No regulation, statute nor congressional directive suggests or mandates such an approach. The Committee directs ASHA program officers to also consider applications for curriculum and staff support and related expenses. However, the Committee does not intend this support to be presumed to offer permanent budget relief to ASHA recipients. The Committee encourages ASHA

to give priority to organizations which demonstrate a commitment to private fundraising to match government assistance.

By increasing ASHA funding to \$17,000,000 from the \$15,000,000 funding level allocated to the program by AID in recent years, the Committee intends to give priority to increasing the support provided to flagship institutions that are particularly effective demonstration centers of American educational and medical practices. The Committee continues to be particularly impressed with the contributions to U.S. interests made by several institutions and believes that their distinguished records warrant further support. They include the Lebanese American University, International College; The Johns Hopkins University's Centers in Nanjing, China and Bologna, Italy; the Hadassah Medical Organization; and the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

The Committee continues to support the American University in Beirut (AUB) and encourages the consideration of a plan to establish a Palestinian scholarship and education initiative. However, the Committee is concerned by reports that funds allocated to AUB by ASHA in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 have not been used. The Committee requests a report from ASHA in consultation with AUB to determine the impediments to use of funds.

The Committee recognizes City University Bellevue, Washington's efforts to educate Eastern European students in Slovakia about democratic principles and free market economics at an affordable cost. The Committee encourages AID to provide adequate resources to build a new administrative center and expand this program.

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee recognizes that U.S. universities have a significant role to play in U.S. development policies throughout the globe. Therefore, the Committee encourages AID and the Department of State to expand the involvement of colleges and universities in development activities. The Committee takes note of the important contribution made by a number of universities in this regard and where appropriate urges consideration of the following requests:

University of Vermont.—The Committee supports efforts to establish an advanced telecommunications link between three hospitals in Vietnam and the University of Vermont College of Medicine. Using this link, UVM will provide medical education courses in cardiology, rehabilitation medicine and antiseptics techniques for physicians and students in Vietnam. The Committee recommends \$500,000 for this initiative.

Champlain College.—The U.S.-Ukraine Community Partnerships Project has matched U.S. cities with Ukrainian cities to provide local government training in economic development, budgeting, citizen participation, transportation and housing, and communal services. The Committee believes these partnerships are valuable in promoting democratic and market-oriented practices in Ukraine and encourages AID to continue to provide funding for this initiative.

American University in Bulgaria.—The Committee is aware of the key role the American University in Bulgaria (AUB) plays in

teaching and demonstrating the principles of democracy, civil society, market economies, leadership and public service to students in the region. The Committee understands that funding provided by AID for AUB's annual operating budget will be exhausted by 2003 and therefore encourages AID to provide resources to help sustain the University's program.

Utah State University.—The Committee supports \$1,100,000 for Utah State University for the proposed World Irrigation Applied Research and Training Center to provide improved technology delivery and enhancement of human resources

Arab-American University of Jenin.—The Committee supports \$1,000,000 for Utah State University to assist the Arab-American University of Jenin to establish a College of Agriculture of Jenin including an Agriculture Experiment Station and Extension Service to assist the Agriculture industry in the area.

University of Missouri.—The Committee recognizes the important contributions of the University of Missouri is making to eradicate infectious diseases in third world countries and recommends \$2,000,000 for establishment of the Center for Livestock Infectious Disease at the University of Missouri.

University of Mississippi.—The Committee supports \$2,000,000 for the National Center for Computational Hydro science and Engineering (NCCHE) at the University of Mississippi for the purpose of transferring state of the art technology to the Polish Academy of Sciences. The NCCHE has developed several free surface flows, soil erosion, sediment transport and morphodynamic processes models, which can be applied to enhance waterways navigation safety, flood prediction and prevention, water resources engineering, environmental and ecological impact assessment, and soil conservation.

Mississippi State University.—The Committee supports \$2,000,000 for the Office of International Programs at Mississippi State University for the continuation of programs in agribusiness project development and management, technical assistance, training, applied research and technical information transfer. Mississippi State University has development assistance experience in adding value to agricultural production and reducing post harvest losses with emphasis on food, feed grains and seed. The Office of International Programs has managed and implemented projects, responded to requests for short-term assistance and provided training in numerous countries worldwide.

Boise State University.—The Committee recognizes the success of Boise State University's involvement with the National Economics University's Business School in Vietnam and its important work to establish a Vietnamese business school. In addition to resources make available in 2000, the Committee directs \$2,000,000 to continue and expand these important activities over a 2-year period.

University of Miami.—The Committee supports \$3,500,000 for the Cuban transition project to be administered through The University of Miami. These funds would provide the university with the opportunity to provide policy makers, analysts and others with accurate information, incisive analysis and practical policy recommendations. This project will be developed over a 3-year period

with the initial funding to establish the research center and to organize research programs and task forces.

University of Northern Iowa.—The University of Northern Iowa continues to conduct an effective program with the Orava Project in Slovakia, incorporating democratic concepts and practices into school and teacher education programs. This model should be replicated and expanded.

Water research.—The Committee is aware of the research by Washington State University, Purdue University, South Carolina University, and the University of Jordan Center for Water Research, on the use, availability, and quality of water in the Middle East region. The Committee encourages AID to provide \$1,000,000 to support this initiative from Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund resources.

Food security.—The Committee is aware of collaborative agricultural research, education and training programs conducted by Washington State University, the State of Washington, the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement and institutions in the Central Asia and Caucasus regions to promote international food security. The Committee encourages AID to provide \$2,460,000 to support this initiative.

University of South Carolina.—The Committee understands that in partnership with the International Urban Development Association, the University of South Carolina's Institute of Public Affairs plans to develop the International Urban Growth Network focusing on the management of growth in urban areas and the consequences that growth has for environmental, social and economic systems. The Committee encourages AID to provide \$1,000,000 for this new initiative.

University of South Carolina.—The Committee is aware that economic development in Morocco's coastal area has put severe pressure on the fresh ground water supply and led to a dramatic increase in saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifer systems. The University of South Carolina's Earth Sciences and Resources Institute, in cooperation with Moroccan institutions, will bring international experts together to characterize the distribution of aquifer properties and establish a long-term aquifer monitoring network to verify and monitor conditions of the aquifer systems. The Committee encourages AID to provide \$1,000,000 for this initiative in fiscal year 2001.

University of South Carolina.—The Committee is aware that the University of South Carolina's Earth Sciences and Resources Institute and Texas Tech University are collaborating on research about the multi-generation impacts of massive releases of radiation into the environment, such as occurred at Chernobyl. Cooperative studies will concentrate on assessment of technologies to mitigate movements of radiation into populated regions, training Ukrainian healthcare professionals in modern medical techniques, and developing strategies to reduce risk to humans and wildlife in the event of future nuclear accidents. The Committee encourages AID to provide \$2,500,000 for this initiative.

George Mason University.—The Committee recognizes the contribution George Mason University is making to healthcare in de-

veloping countries and encourages AID to provide up to \$2,000,000 to continue and expand these activities.

Loyola University.—The Committee encourages AID to provide \$1,000,000 to Loyola University New Orleans for the development of the Family Law Institute for Latin American Judges. The Institute would provide an opportunity for selected groups of family law judges from Latin America to attend seminars aimed at strengthening administration of justice for children and families.

Louisiana State University.—The Committee is aware of Louisiana State University's development of an International Emergency Management Training Center and encourages AID to provide \$1,000,000 for this initiative.

Historically Black Colleges.—The Committee notes the Renewable Energy for African Development Program's efforts to foster sustainable economic development in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean through re-usable energy resources. The Committee encourages AID to provide \$1,000,000 for this program.

St. Thomas University.—The Committee recognizes the contributions the Institute for Democracy in Africa at St. Thomas University in Miami, Florida, is making to encourage and promote democratic principles in Africa and provide training in the area of civic education, entrepreneurship, rule of law, public health, and conflict prevention, and encourages AID to provide \$5,000,000 to support these activities.

University of Notre Dame.—The Committee is aware of the collaborative work being done by the University of Notre Dame, the Inter-American Dialogue and the Colombian Commission of Jurists to support human rights and democracy in Colombia and to respond to proposals by Colombian civic leaders. The Committee encourages AID to provide \$1,200,000 for this initiative.

Western Kentucky University.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the success and sustainability of independent, non-state-controlled media. One of the critical components to achieving a stable, independent media is in-depth training of management and journalists in basic media skills. The Committee is aware of an innovative proposal at Western Kentucky University to join in-the-field training with practical, hands-on experience with broadcast and print journalism expertise. In collaboration with in-country assistance from a media support organization, such intensive and focused training at a teaching university will provide journalists with the knowledge and skills to succeed at home. The Committee directs that not less than \$2,000,000 be made available for such an initiative.

University of Louisville.—The Committee is aware of a proposed effort led by the University of Louisville in partnership with Rand Afrikaans University to work with impoverished communities in South Africa. Specifically, the program seeks to encourage job sustainable development in Bapong, South Africa, an area which is a largely tribal rural community with extraordinary unemployment, poor education and severe lack of resources to provide for the welfare of its citizens. The Committee urges AID to provide \$1,500,000 for this initiative which it understands has the support of the South Africa government.

CHINA RULE OF LAW

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 be provided to support an International Rule of Law Program in the People's Republic of China. Resources should enable American and Chinese legal scholars to do joint research on issues related to business law and enable American legal scholars, attorneys, judges, and government officials to meet with their Chinese counterparts on a regular, organized basis to provide input into proposed or needed legislation and enforcement in an emerging Chinese legal system that would regulate aspects of a market economy.

The Committee urges AID to consider a proposal from Temple Law School, in cooperation with the New York University School of Law, to operate a Business Law Center in collaboration with the Judicial College of the Supreme People's Court, the Center for Economic Law Research, and the State Administration of Foreign Exports Affairs.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE

The Committee has included a provision, identical to last year, which seeks to ensure that U.S. assistance does not go to units of foreign security forces whose members have been credibly implicated in human rights violations, unless the foreign government is taking effective measures to bring the individuals responsible to justice. By effective measures, the Committee intends that the individuals face appropriate and timely disciplinary action or impartial criminal prosecution in accordance with local law. The Committee notes that in order to implement this provision, it is necessary for U.S. Embassies to know which units are to receive U.S. assistance and to have in place the necessary agreements and mechanisms to effectively monitor their use of the assistance. The Committee expects U.S. Embassies to maintain this information so it is available to the Congress.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The Committee believes that the U.S. Government should actively support programs in conflict resolution that bring together teenagers of different ethnic, religious and political backgrounds from areas of civil conflict and war. Participants in such programs develop listening and negotiating skills, overcome mistrust and forge friendships that are critical to establishing lasting peace and cooperation. The Committee especially commends Seeds of Peace, a widely respected organization which promotes understanding between Arab and Israeli teenagers, and believes that such programs should be expanded and replicated to involve youth from other conflict areas. Accordingly, the Committee supports providing funds from the Development Assistance, SEED and ESF accounts, for such programs.

VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The Congress has been unequivocal in its opposition to torture and its resolve to support efforts to prevent its use. Assisting foreign treatment centers for victims of torture is an effective way to lessen the incidence of torture and promote human rights. There-

fore, the Committee recommends that AID increase support to \$10,000,000 to foreign treatment centers for victims of torture, and requests that AID consult with the Committees on the use of these funds.

GLOBAL ROAD SAFETY PROGRAM

The Committee is aware that road accidents are the leading cause of death and injury for healthy Americans traveling abroad. Road accidents world wide result in approximately 1.17 million deaths and over 10 million persons being seriously injured every year. Around 80 percent of these deaths occur in the developing world even though developing countries have only 30 percent of the total global motor vehicle fleet. The Committee encourages U.S. Embassies to better inform American travelers of road and traffic conditions in their country and countries around the world to promote road safety.

COUNTRY ISSUES

CYPRUS

The Committee has provided \$15,000,000 for Cyprus from development assistance and Economic Support Fund resources. The Committee intends that these resources be made available to maximize leverage to improve prospects for a settlement in Cyprus.

LEBANON

Of the funds appropriated under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund" the Committee directs that not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available for Lebanon to be used, among other programs, for scholarships and direct support of the American educational institutions in Lebanon.

BURMA

The Committee notes that May 27, 2000 marks the 10th anniversary of free and fair elections conducted in Burma. The National League for Democracy led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi won a majority of parliamentary seats in these elections, however the Burmese military annulled the results. Since the elections, Burma's socio-economic living conditions have plummeted and political repression by the military regime has been increasingly brutal. The United Nations General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights has condemned the persecution of political and religious minorities and the political opposition and the regime's abusive record of forced labor, forced relocations of sexual violence against women. The annual State Department Report on Human Rights Practices notes more than 1,300 political prisoners continue to suffer inhumane detention conditions. In addition to the Committee's concern about political abuses, Burma continues to pose a threat to U.S. interests as the second largest source of illicit opium and heroin.

The Committee strongly supports the restoration of democracy in Burma as the only effective means to address these concerns. The Committee urges the Administration to increase efforts to support Aung San Suu Kyi's call for a political dialogue to advance reconciliation and to encourage the Burmese regime to uphold the

terms and conditions of United Nations' resolutions. To support democratic efforts, the Committee has once again provided \$6,500,000 in grants for education and health care activities, political and media initiatives, and humanitarian support for Burmese exiles and refugees. The Committee expects to be consulted prior to the obligation of funds.

The Committee remains concerned that despite its' clear intent, AID has yet to undertake any program to benefit independent media in Burma. There is still no coordinated effort to improve the media skills of the people involved in the Burmese pro-democracy movement in exile, the single most important source of information on the situation in Burma. The Committee recommends that work be done with a qualified non-governmental organization with a proven track record in supporting independent media in emerging democracies.

CAMBODIA

The Committee believes that the United States can be more actively engaged in Cambodia's development, without supporting a corrupt and authoritarian central government. Areas such as health (especially preventing HIV/AIDS), education, protecting the environment (especially protecting Cambodia's dwindling forests and endangered wildlife), and democracy and legal reform, are examples of where the United States, through nongovernmental organizations and appropriate local and provincial governments, could expand its assistance. The Committee recommends at least \$20,000,000 be provided for assistance for Cambodia from Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund resources.

The Committee is concerned that the Cambodian Prime Minister and the United Nations have yet to finalize an agreement which would meet international standards on a judicial process for trying leaders of the Khmer Rouge. The Committee expects the U.S. Embassy to strongly support U.N. efforts to ensure a judicial process which maintains international standards. The Committee is concerned that efforts to date have not been as collaborative as the urgency of the task demands. The Committee believes that the independence of the tribunal is of the utmost importance, both to the Cambodian people and Cambodia's future, as well as the standard it will set for future tribunals of this kind.

The Committee commends the State Department for continuing to recognize the key role that Cambodia's forests play in the country's future. The logging crackdown instituted by the Cambodian Government in January 1999 is still largely intact, but logging concessionaires have not been punished for their illegal activities. There are also many examples of illegal logging by concessionaires, with the collusion of civilian and military provincial authorities, still taking place. The establishment of the Forest Crimes Monitoring Unit is a positive step, but open access to government records, which has been blocked, is essential to the successful implementation of forestry reforms.

The Committee commends the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for its review of the forest concessions. It is important that the Cambodian Government implements fully the ADB's recommendations, in order to put an end to these destructive practices. The

Committee requests the State Department to submit a report by March 1, 2001, describing the current status of illegal logging in Cambodia and the involvement of Cambodian, Thai, Laotian, and Vietnamese officials in this trade.

INDONESIA

The Committee is very encouraged by the policies of Indonesian President Wahid, who has ushered in a new chapter in Indonesia's history. The Committee believes that the United States should strongly support his efforts to accelerate political and economic reforms. To serve this purpose, the Committee also supports AID's programs which address basic needs in Indonesia and assistance to the parliament by funding legislative exchanges for members of the Indonesian parliament.

The Committee encourages the Government's efforts to exert civilian control over the armed forces and reform them thoroughly, and bring to justice military personnel who were alleged to be involved in past atrocities. In this regard, while progress has been made in obtaining the resignations of some key military officials who were associated with past abuses and impunity, no one has been prosecuted and there are ongoing reports of military collusion with militias that continue to terrorize East Timorese refugees. Accordingly, like last year, the Committee has included language which imposes conditions on any resumption of military assistance to Indonesia.

The Committee continues to support technical assistance to independent media, especially local radio stations and the development of a private TV sector, to promote a climate of responsible broadcasting. Assistance should include management and journalism training, as well as support for public interest programming that promotes tolerance, civil society and provides useful information at the local level. The Committee further believes that support for media law development with the aim of guaranteeing freedom of expression and a fair and transparent environment for the media is vital to the progress of reform.

EAST TIMOR

The Committee notes that large numbers of East Timorese remain unemployed and are in dire need of assistance. The Committee is disappointed that the United Nations and international donors have taken so long to disburse funds made available last year to address these needs, which were predictable and obvious. The Committee believes that the \$10,000,000 requested by the Administration for East Timor in fiscal year 2001 is insufficient, and has therefore included language providing that, like last year, \$25,000,000 in Economic Support Fund assistance should be made available to support income-producing projects and other reconstruction activities in East Timor.

The Committee is aware that the primary manager of resources in East Timor has been the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI). As OTI phases out and transfers responsibility for ongoing activities to AID, the Committee understands there may be new or additional management costs incurred. The Committee has included language allowing up to \$1,000,000 of the Economic Support Fund

resources to be made available by transfer to AID for operation and expenses in East Timor.

The Committee urges the State Department to continue to work with international and nongovernmental organizations to assure the safety and resettlement of East Timorese refugees.

TIBET

The Committee continues to support development projects such as those sponsored by the Bridge Fund to combat the economic and cultural marginalization of Tibetans, and recommends \$1,500,000 for these activities in fiscal year 2001. The Committee also urges the State Department to provide \$250,000 for the purpose of providing training and education of Tibetans in democracy activities and monitoring human rights in Tibet.

INDIA

The Committee recommends \$250,000 to support health care in the Sringeri area in the state of Karnataka, India. This rural area has an average annual family income of \$300, with a high mortality rate caused in part by a lack of safe drinking water and inadequate health facilities. Funds should be administered by the Sharada Dhanvantari Charitable Hospital.

HAITI

The Committee notes that Haiti has benefitted from more than \$2,000,000,000 in U.S. assistance in addition to the stabilizing support offered by 20,000 U.S. troops. By any measure, this support has achieved little in terms of economic growth or political stability. The current Preval government has postponed elections twice causing the opposition to question the prospects of holding free and fair elections in time to seat a new parliament in June. Political violence against opponents of Family Lavalas have increased, with assassinations and attacks occurring virtually weekly.

Despite U.S. assistance, job generation and private investment are stagnant, causing Haiti to continue to be the poorest nation in the hemisphere. Judicial reforms have failed to produce fair, prompt processing of cases, with detainees held for indefinite periods without being charged or prosecuted. The Committee is also concerned by reports that the police force which absorbed the largest proportion of American aid continues to be poorly trained, ill equipped and unable to respond effectively to any public disturbance or serve the most basic law enforcement missions.

The Committee notes the strong participation by the Haitian public in the voter registration process and encourages the administration to make clear to the Preval government that a timely, free and a fair election is a precondition for continued U.S. support. Absent significant political change, the Committee believes American aid should be suspended, except for the most urgent humanitarian programs.

GUATEMALA

Last year, the Conferees directed that \$2,000,000 in ESF funds be used to support the demilitarization of the Estado Mayor

Presidencial (EMP) in Guatemala. The Committee is encouraged by the Portillo Government's efforts to move forward with this initiative, and appreciates the support the U.S. Embassy has given to it. The Committee expects these funds to be made available once there is an effective plan, in writing, to replace the EMP with a civilian presidential security service that is also supported by the Guatemalan Government and other donors. No U.S. funds may be provided to individuals who are credibly alleged to have been involved in gross violations of human rights.

The Committee commends recent steps taken by the Portillo Government to strengthen human rights in Guatemala, including its support for the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and investigations into the murders of Myrna Mack Hang and Bishop Juan Gerardi. In the past year, several individuals have been arrested in connection with the Gerardi murder, but the Committee is concerned that the individuals who ordered this heinous crime may still be at large. The Committee recognizes the importance of punishing those responsible for this crime for the Guatemalan Peace Accords, and U.S.-Guatemalan relations.

MEXICO

The Committee notes that the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights visited Mexico last year, and that Mexico signed a Declaration of Intent on Technical Cooperation for the Promotion of Human Rights. The Committee awaits the implementation of the Declaration. The Committee is disappointed by the lack of progress toward a settlement of the conflict in Chiapas. The militarization of the region, including violence by pro-government paramilitary groups, has displaced many indigenous people and exacerbated impoverished conditions there. The Committee is concerned about human rights violations by Mexican security forces, who are rarely punished, and expects the State Department to ensure that recipients of U.S. assistance do not violate human rights, or to suspend such assistance. The Committee remains concerned that restrictions on human rights observers seeking visas to enter Mexico remain in place and believes the Mexican Government should ensure that visa requirements comply with international standards. The Committee is also concerned about the summary deportation of American citizens, some of whom have lived in Mexico for many years, in violation of their rights under international and Mexican law.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Last year, the Committee requested the General Accounting Office investigate allegations that staff at the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) had violated contracting regulations and personnel policies. GAO's investigation determined that staff at the IAF had improperly issued a sole source purchase order in violation of the Federal Acquisition Regulations. At that time, due to these and other managerial concerns, the Committee substantially reduced funding for the IAF.

In addition to concerns regarding management, the Committee is not confident that the IAF makes a unique, positive or enduring contribution to United States development interests in Latin Amer-

ica. While the Committee has recently been advised that there has been a change in the leadership and management of the IAF, given competing priorities and the questionable, limited purposes of IAF, the Committee has not funded the request for ongoing IAF activities. The Committee understands that adequate resources are available on a carryover basis to terminate contracts and close IAF.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

The Committee has provided \$14,400,000 in funding for the African Development Foundation (ADF) within the "Development Assistance" account. This is an increase of \$1,900,000 from the Senate recommendation for fiscal year 2000. The Committee applauds the continuing efforts by ADF in pursuing private sources for contributions. The Committee looks forward to the fruition of these efforts in the coming year.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2000	\$202,880,000
1999 omnibus emergency supplemental	188,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	220,000,000
Committee recommendation	220,000,000

The Committee directs that full funding of the 2001 request be made available to the Office of Transition Initiatives.

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, by transfer 2001	(15,000,000)
Committee recommendation	

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	
Budget estimate, 2001	\$8,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

The Committee has provided minimum resources to consolidate AID's various credit programs and sustain the management of all such activities under the Development Credit Authority program. The Committee has not provided transfer authority to increase the subsidy given the slow and poor performance to date.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$43,837,000
Budget estimate, 2001	44,489,000
Committee recommendation	44,489,000

The Foreign Service retirement and disability fund is a mandatory expense of the Agency for International Development.

AID OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000	\$520,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	520,000,000
Committee recommendation	510,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$510,000,000 for the operating expenses of the Agency for International Development.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2000	\$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	27,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The Committee has provided \$25,000,000 for the Inspector General's Office.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$2,345,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	2,313,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,220,000,000

The Committee has provided \$2,220,000,000 for Economic Support Fund activities.

MIDDLE EAST

Following consultations in 1998 with the Governments of Israel and Egypt, the Committee reduced the level of Economic Support Fund resources provided for each country.

In fiscal year 1999, the Committee made its first reduction in a planned 10-year schedule; this year the schedule has provided \$840,000,000 in economic support funds for Israel. The Committee has provided \$695,000,000 for Egypt. The Committee intends to proceed with the reduction targets agreed to for the 10-year schedule.

The Congress fully supports the Middle East Regional Cooperation Program [MERC], and its role in fostering scientific collaboration between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The MERC Program should remain fully funded at no less than fiscal year 2000 levels. The value of multiple lines of communication between nongovernmental institutions in the region is critical to the peace process, and should be continued.

The Committee strongly supports the work of the Chicago House in Luxor, Egypt. Chicago House is the headquarters of a permanent field expedition undertaken by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago to conduct an epigraphic survey of Luxor. The Committee urges AID to continue support to this important work.

On April 21, the Committee received a request from the Administration to include a provision allowing for early disbursement of fiscal year 2001 funding provided to Egypt from the Foreign Military Financing Program. The request addressed budget outlays to be deposited in an interest bearing account held by Egypt at the Federal Reserve. Given the late date of the submission and the lack of detailed information on the proposal, the Committee is still reviewing the program and budgetary implications of this request prior to reaching an informed decision.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

The International Fund for Ireland plays an important role in promoting peace and stability in Northern Ireland. In addition to supporting governmental efforts to implement the Good Friday Agreement and encouraging investment and trade, the Committee recognizes the importance of community-based initiatives, including microenterprise development, which build civil society and promote peace and reconciliation. The Committee encourages the International Fund for Ireland to support such community-based efforts. The Committee recognizes the work of the non-partisan Northern Ireland Voluntary Trust, which for the past 20 years has worked for peace through a wide range of community initiatives and urges the International Fund for Ireland to support the work of this organization.

The Committee also urges the International Fund for Ireland to follow equal opportunity principles established in the Good Friday Agreement when considering and selecting grants—such as the right of women to full and equal participation and the right to equal opportunity in all social and economic activity, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender or ethnicity.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Committee notes that since 1990, United States economic assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean has fallen by two-thirds, although assistance for Haiti has been sustained at a disproportionately high level. During the same period, poverty has steadily increased as has the flood of illegal immigrants into the United States. The Committee believes that this hemisphere, other than Haiti, should be given higher priority in the allocation of economic support fund assistance.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL

The Committee has again included drawdown authority for up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the War Crimes Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and expects the administration to ensure that the tribunals have sufficient budgets, staff and equipment to do their jobs. The Committee directs the State Department to actively support the establishment of a Tribunal to prosecute Iraqi war crimes.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

Appropriations, 2000	\$535,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	610,000,000
Committee recommendation	635,000,000

The Committee has provided \$635,000,000 for Eastern Europe and the Baltic nations.

The Committee has increased assistance over the requested level in lieu of funding a supplemental request. Last year the Committee provided \$535,000,000 which substantially exceeded the request of \$393,000,000. Within funds made available for fiscal year 2000, the Committee provided \$150,000,000 for Kosova with the clear expectation that the European community would contribute at least 85 percent of necessary reconstruction and development support. This

support has been slow to materialize prompting the Administration to request a Supplemental. Given the disproportional resource burden the United States assumed for prosecuting the air campaign against Serbia, the Committee understood the European community and other donors would assume the post-war burden for rebuilding the region and Kosova's economy and infrastructure.

Currently, however, the United States contribution for many activities exceeds any other donor's bilateral support. The Committee is particularly concerned with the slow and inadequate levels of support for training local Kosova police as well as support for the temporary International Police Force (IPF). Both forces are essential to restoring law and order and assuring a timely exit of foreign troops. Absent a viable police force, American and other troops deployed as part of the NATO Kosova Force (KFOR) serve at greater risk.

The United Nations has established a minimum IPF level of 4,700 police. To date, the State Department has provided \$52,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 funds to support 481 Americans serving in the IPF. The United States has pledged support for 550 police, with other donors expected to meet the requirement for the balance of 4,150 police. Non-U.S. donors have supplied 1,878 police of which 1,247 have come from outside Europe. This leaves a current shortfall for non-U.S. donors of 2,272 police.

The Committee strongly opposes the United States assuming the largest national proportion of the police costs or number of positions. The Committee has included language which conditions any further U.S. support for police activities on a substantial and accelerated increase in international support to meet the minimum mandated level of 4,700 police.

The Committee has revised language included in the fiscal year 2000 foreign operations appropriations which required that none of the funds could be made available until the Secretary of State certified that U.S. pledges at Kosova donor conferences did not exceed 15 percent of the total resources pledged by all donors. The revised language requires that none of the funds in this or any other foreign operations act, may be obligated for Kosova until the Secretary of State certifies that the U.S. obligation and expenditure of resources is not exceeding 15 percent of the total resources obligated and expended by other donors. The Committee notes continued frustration with the fact that other donors have pledged, but not fulfilled, obligations for economic reconstruction, development projects and payment to the Kosova budget for teachers, health care workers and municipal employees.

Last year, the Committee warned against repeating in Kosova many of the mistakes which have compromised effective economic development and political progress in Bosnia. Of specific concern in Bosnia, and now Kosova, is AID's reluctance to work directly with and build up the capabilities of local non-government organizations. The Committee strongly opposes the Pristina Mission's current emphasis on large grants to U.S. contractors with no relevant field experience and little interest in strengthening Kosova civic society.

The Committee has included language which requires not less than 50 percent of resources provided in or for Kosova must be pro-

vided through non-government organizations with established Kosova based capabilities.

The Committee has also provided \$89,000,000 to support Montenegro as it struggles to address economic and political pressure applied by the regime in Belgrade. The Committee recognizes the difficulty the government faces in encouraging investment and economic growth given Montenegro's continued ties to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Committee intends that the available resources shall support balance of payments and assist the government in efforts to sustain its pledge to carry out free market and democratic reforms.

The Committee has provided \$60,000,000 to support economic and political opportunities for reform which may result from the recent elections in Croatia. The Committee welcomes and encourages continuation of President Stipe Mesic's new approach regarding refugee returns, cooperation with the International War Crimes Tribunal, relations with Bosnia-Herzegovina and political and economic anti-corruption efforts. The Committee has included language which reflects the Croatian government's new pledges and commitments on these issues.

LEGAL INITIATIVES

The Committee continues to support AID's efforts to promote legal reform in Central and Eastern Europe, including the use of distance learning technology to enhance prosecutor training programs. The use of this technology increases the overall cost effectiveness of the program by increasing the number of countries and individuals participating. The Committee expects AID to continue funding the Academic Consortium for Global Education at the current level.

INTERNATIONAL CRIME

The Committee remains concerned about the direct and indirect impact of international crime on Americans and American businesses at home and abroad. The Committee recognizes the new emphasis the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is placing on fighting crime and corruption in the OSCE region. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Secretary of State to raise the crime and corruption issue at the ministerial level within the OSCE. The Committee also requests the State Department to continue providing advice and support, in cooperation with the FBI, to the Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative (SECI) headquartered in Romania.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Appropriations, 2000	\$839,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	830,000,000
Committee recommendation	775,000,000

The Committee recommends \$775,000,000 for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union. As in prior years, the bill makes applicable the provisions of section 498B(j) of the Foreign Assistance Act to funds appropriated under this heading, as well as mak-

ing applicable the other provisions of chapter 11 of part I of that Act to funds appropriated by the bill for the NIS.

CHECHNYA

The Committee heard testimony of systematic, widespread atrocities against Chechen civilians by Russian forces, and of the humanitarian crisis facing displaced Chechens who are suffering from hunger and disease and an unpredictable future. The Committee is disappointed that the Administration has failed to use the many non-governmental relief organizations that have representatives on the ground in Ingushetia and Chechnya, and are in a position to provide assistance to these people. The Committee sees no excuse for this failure, and has included language requiring direct support to these organizations on an urgent basis.

LEGAL INITIATIVES

The Committee is concerned about the quality of education for lawyers, judges and others responsible for interpreting new laws in the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union and in Central and Eastern Europe. The Committee is aware of the need to provide investigative and prosecutorial skills training in the fledgling judiciary systems in the former Soviet republics. The Committee commends efforts by AID and the Justice Department (OPDAT) to provide education for prosecutors in these countries through the Academic Consortium for Global Education and supports the effort to increase participation by complementing current courses with a distance learning initiative.

The Committee also recommends AID consider supporting a distance learning project being developed by Florida State University in consortium with other institutions, which will deliver instruction in basic legal principles for students and professors.

The Committee continues to support the work the University of South Carolina's College of Criminal Justice is doing through its Moscow Police Command College (MPCC) to expose Moscow management-level police officials to U.S. policing methods. MPCC provides information on the internal organizational structure of local police agencies, relationships between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, the role of community programs in crime fighting and victim assistance, and broader issues such as community policing. The Committee directs AID to provide \$750,000 for this program in fiscal year 2001.

INDEPENDENT MEDIA

The Committee continues to be concerned about the pressure facing independent broadcast and print media in the former Soviet Union and continues to support assistance programs for them as one of the most effective means of supporting the transition to civil society. In particular, support for the creation of a fair and transparent legal environment for journalists and media outlets on the local as well as the national level is important in all the former Soviet republics. Support to independent media outlets will also include support for increased use of the internet to enhance professional connections among media professionals, training in media-

specific business, production and reporting skills and support for public interest television and radio programming addressing the specific needs of individual countries and regional audiences.

The progress made in supporting a pluralistic media in the former Soviet Union has been impressive, but the Chechen War in Russia, and ongoing repression of private media in Central Asia and the South Caucasus all make clear that the situation is still extremely volatile. Therefore, the Committee urges continued support across the region to non-governmental media.

PHYSICIANS EXCHANGES

The Committee has followed with interest the work of the Eurasian Medical Education Program of the American College of Physicians in continuing medical education of Russian physicians in the treatment of tuberculosis, cardiovascular disease and diabetes. This exchange program has carried out programs in four regions of the Russian federation. Volunteer American physicians have shared experience and knowledge with their Russian colleagues, to the benefit of the Russian medical profession and the Russian population. The Committee requests to be consulted regarding future support for this program.

VITAMINS FOR AT-RISK WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN

The Committee is aware that poor nutrition and vitamin deficiencies are responsible for dramatic increases in pregnancy complications, birth defects, and certain health problems in children. In many cases, there is a lack of education about the benefits of vitamins as a dietary supplement and vitamins are either unavailable or too expensive for those who would benefit most.

Magee Womancare International is a professional organization of physicians, obstetrical providers, health care personnel, and educators who are dedicated to improving health care conditions for women and infants in the former Soviet Union. The organization promotes a culturally-sensitive model of improved obstetric care and community education programs for women and their families. To expand its activities, the Committee encourages AID to work with Magee Womancare International to distribute vitamins and educate at-risk Russian women on the importance of nutrition in pregnancy and infancy in order to reduce infant and maternal morbidity.

CARELIFT INTERNATIONAL

The Committee continues to support the work of Carelift International, and notes Carelift's cooperation with AID and the American International Health Alliance (AIHA) in establishing comprehensive programs to help the Independent States and other nations rebuild their health systems. The Committee recognizes the value of this initiative and encourages AID to expand its relationship with Carelift and the AIHA Partnership Program. The Committee recommends up to \$7,000,000 to enable Carelift International to continue and expand its operations overseas.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The Committee is aware of the Primary Health Care Initiative of the World Council of Hellenes, which was instituted in the former Soviet republics to provide desperately needed basic health care. This program, which is alleviating suffering of people through thousands of visits each month, is also beneficial to U.S. relations with these countries. The Committee urges the Department of State to provide \$1,500,000 for this program in fiscal year 2001.

RESEARCH, TRAINING, EXCHANGES, AND PARTNERSHIPS

The Committee recommends funding above the current level for the Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training Program (title VIII) from the two appropriations accounts for the NIS and Central Europe. The Committee also supports funding for other graduate fellowship and training programs in both regions, such as the Central and Eastern European Graduate Fellowship Program. Student exchange programs, in general, are to be distributed in a balanced manner among high school, college, and graduate/postgraduate categories.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The Committee commends the efforts by AID, the Department of State, and the Department of Justice to implement a Committee initiative against domestic violence in Russia. The Committee believes the Administration should continue to consult closely with and support the Russian Association of Crisis Centers for Women to further strengthen local capacity to respond to this endemic problem. Emphasis should be given to strengthening police and prosecutorial capacity to prevent and punish abuses. In addition, American grant recipients, including police trainers, should have experience in domestic violence issues and Russian NGOs should be involved in the design, evaluation, and monitoring of these programs. The Committee recommends that funding for this initiative at least be maintained at the current level and requests the Department of State to submit a report by March 1, 2001 summarizing the actions taken, results to date and future plans for this initiative.

ORPHANAGES

The Committee supports USAID/Russia's orphans strategy, which focuses on programs to reduce the number of children entering state orphanages and job skills training for children leaving orphanages. This is a long-term strategy and the Committee is also concerned about the immediate medical and basic needs of orphans in some of the most economically disadvantaged parts of the country. USAID/Russia is encouraged to supplement its orphans strategy by continuing its effort to identify reform-minded and committed orphanage officials in the regions and developing a program to improve the basic conditions of orphans in those regions. To assist with these efforts, the Committee expects AID to work with non-profit groups, especially those with contacts in the Russian Far East, including Rotary International, the Anchorage Interfaith Council and the Municipality of Anchorage. The Committee sup-

ports \$5,000,000 for providing medical and other assistance to improve the lives of these children. The Committee also supports the efforts by the Lovett Women's Center Project to promote personal and societal development through training and technical assistance and to facilitate educational exchanges that build institutional relationships between government and nongovernment organizations in the United States and the Russian Far East.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST

For the fifth consecutive year, the Committee recognizes the importance of the Russian Far East (RFE) to the overall future development of Russia's market economy. Untapped natural resources, if utilized effectively, could provide the impetus for the creation of a middle class in the RFE—which is vital to the economic future of the region. The 2000 fiscal year bill provided that not less than \$20,000,000 be provided to the Russian Far East. The Committee directs the Coordinator for the New Independent States to provide that level of funding for fiscal year 2001 to worthwhile projects in the RFE.

RUSSIA AND IRAN

The Committee has once again conditioned assistance to Russia on Moscow's termination of financial and technical support for the Iran nuclear program. The Committee has included this provision in legislation for the last 4 years.

Iran's campaign to acquire a nuclear capability is a serious threat to U.S. security interests and its suspension should be of the highest priority in the United States dialog with Russia.

The Committee is deeply concerned by reports of substantial expansion in the number of Russian scientists involved in training, technology transfer, and supervision of nuclear testing.

COUNTRY ISSUES

UKRAINE

The Committee has provided \$175,000,000 to continue economic, legal, and political reforms in Ukraine. The Committee expects the Government to continue with an aggressive program to rationalize and improve tax collection, reduce government spending and exercise fiscal responsibility.

With recent elections and changes in the President's Cabinet, the Committee believes Ukraine has an opportunity to finally implement significant economic reforms. To date, Ukraine has been provided substantial Committee support and appropriated resources which have produced little progress in most of the areas where USAID has chosen to concentrate U.S. assistance. The Committee is disappointed in the slow pace of improvements in agricultural privatization and production, job generation, growth in the private sector, the availability of credit, rationalizing the tax structure, or effective legal reform.

Moreover, recent reports from the International Monetary Fund indicate officials at Ukraine's Central Bank may have manipulated data or misused IMF resources. Should the allegations prove to be true, the continued availability of international loans may be jeop-

ardized with implications for Ukraine's economic stability. The Committee urges the Government of Ukraine and the managers of the Central Bank to fully and promptly cooperate with the IMF audit and investigation.

The Committee notes improvements in the two key areas USAID was directed by Congress to fund. Nuclear safety initiatives have reduced the risks of accident and improved safety, security and control measures at several reactor sites in Ukraine. Nonetheless, the Committee continues to be concerned by excessive costs charged by the Department of Energy and the national labs to manage these programs. The Committee notes that language included in previous appropriation bills limited DOE's management costs to 9 percent of the amount of the grant or contract. DOE has chosen to interpret this provision as allowing the Department to charge 9 percent and the national labs to incur up to an additional 9 percent to manage contracts. This contradicts the Committee's intent. The Coordinator for Assistance is directed to resolve this issue promptly.

The Committee is also impressed by the work carried out by the International Republican Institute and the National Democratic Institute to strengthen participation and education of voters and candidates in elections. The Committee directs USAID to assure continuity in support for these efforts which contribute to political reforms.

UKRAINIAN LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CENTER

In fiscal year 1997, the Committee provided \$5,000,000 to establish the Ukrainian Land Resource Management Center (ULRMC). Among other things, ULRMC is developing emergency response plans for Ukrainian nuclear power stations, providing land surveys for privatizing agriculture, and monitoring environmental quality in the Black Sea area. The Committee is aware that ULRMC's efforts to be self-sustaining have been hindered by economic conditions in Ukraine and encourages AID to provide an additional \$5,000,000 so ULRMC can complete its work.

GEORGIA

The Committee has provided \$94,000,000 for activities in Georgia.

The Committee commends the significant progress the Government of Georgia has made in training and deploying a Border Security Service with funds earmarked by the Committee. As in prior years, the Committee has earmarked \$25,000,000 to continue with improvements and expansion of Georgia's ability to protect its borders and collect customs and duties. The Committee encourages the use of these funds to assist with the integration of the Coast Guard into these efforts.

To address urgent concerns raised by Georgian officials regarding the procurement and management of defense resources, the Committee has provided \$5,000,000 to implement an audit, investigation and oversight plan. The Committee requests consultation prior to the obligation of these resources.

The Committee has closely monitored and supported the development of the oil pipeline from Baku, Azerbaijan to Ceyhan, Turkey.

The Committee opposes any attempt to circumvent the present pipeline route and believes that the Administration should take steps to ensure the continued development of the pipeline through Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkey. To assist these efforts, the Committee directs the Department of State to report within 90 days on a plan to fund and integrate communication equipment, training, and air lift assistance for pipeline security between these three countries.

The Committee has followed negotiations over Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) troop and equipment withdrawal. The Committee is concerned that to ensure Russian compliance with CFE, the United States will be expected to pay for Russian equipment destruction or relocation. The Committee believes Russia should bear the burden for its national obligation to comply with the CFE. However, should the Administration determine it is in the United States national interests to ease this burden, any costs assumed by the United States should at least be matched by a Russian contribution of in kind support. Therefore, the Committee directs the Administration to develop a plan that provides relief of debt owed for energy by Georgia to Russia commensurate with funds provided by the United States to support Russian removal of bases or personnel from Georgia or destruction of equipment.

The Committee believes corruption continues to be a serious impediment to private investment and Georgia's economic progress. The Committee notes reports by a number of institutions including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development which are highly critical of Georgia's failure to address this problem. The Committee requests a report from the Coordinator for Assistance in consultation with the U.S. Ambassador and Members of Georgia's Parliament on a legislative strategy to combat corruption.

The Committee has provided \$4,000,000 to establish an Absorptive Capacity Fund to enhance the ability of the Republic of Georgia to attract and sustain investments from private sector sources as well as aid from multilateral institutions. The Committee expects the Fund to be coordinated by Foreign Aid Through Education (FATE) which will draw upon academic and private sector expertise in the United States. From the funds made available, not less than \$1,000,000 each shall be made available to: the University of Louisville for training in water and wastewater management, Fort Valley State University for training in agribusiness, and the City University of New York for training in transportation. With the funds provided, each university partner will conduct an in-country assessment of the training needs, provide a minimum of eight weeks of formal classroom training and a like period of applied training, and a follow up assessment of the results and benefits of the program. The Committee directs AID to report on the status of the Absorptive Capacity Fund in February 2001.

ARMENIA

The Committee has provided \$89,000,000 for Armenia and urges the government to continue to accelerate economic reforms.

CENTRAL ASIA

The Committee is aware of the work of the Armenian Technology Group which uses the private sector in a seed multiplication program. The Committee supports the expansion of these efforts in three additional countries in the Central Asian region.

AZERBAIJAN

The Committee has included a provision which restates section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act. However, for funds appropriated in this bill, the Committee has continued the exemption to permit the administration to provide support for demilitarization and related programs. In addition, the administration may provide support to strengthen political institutions. Open, elected governments responsive to citizens interest are essential to long-term stability.

Like last year the Committee has also included a provision exempting humanitarian activities and financing and assistance from OPIC, the Trade and Development Agency, the Export-Import Bank, and activities carried out by the Foreign Commercial Service from section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act.

MONGOLIA

The Committee has provided \$12,000,000 for Mongolia from funds made available under the headings "Independent States" and "Development assistance." Resources have been provided to continue to support efforts by the Mongolian Government to accelerate legal, political, and economic reforms while addressing acute health, educational, and humanitarian needs. The Committee applauds the AID Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs' prompt response to appeals for aid following devastating winter storms.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Funding for this account has been included under the "Development assistance" account.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Funding for this account has been included under the "Development assistance" account.

PEACE CORPS

Appropriations, 2000	\$245,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	275,000,000
Committee recommendation	220,000,000

Consistent with the Senate passed fiscal year 2000 foreign operations appropriations the Committee recommends \$220,000,000 for the Peace Corps for fiscal year 2001. The Committee supports the Director's new initiative to expand volunteer access to and use of information technology. The Director's inclusion of HIV/AIDS awareness in volunteer efforts is commendable and consistent with U.S. global health initiatives and interests.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2000	\$305,000,000
2000 emergency supplemental	934,100,000
Budget estimate, 2001	312,000,000
Committee recommendation	220,000,000

The Committee has provided \$220,000,000 for the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account for fiscal year 2001. Details of the Committee's support for Plan Colombia and international narcotics control activities can be found in Title VI of this report.

PHILIPPINES

The Committee is aware of recent measures taken by the Philippine National Police Force (PNP) to become a more professional organization. The Committee understands that the State Department Bureau of International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (the Bureau) has provided training courses for the PNP to assist them in these efforts. The Committee commends these efforts and recommends that the Bureau expand assistance to the PNP to support their efforts to reform.

BALTIC STATES

Since SEED assistance has been phased out for the Baltic States, the Committee recommends that \$3,000,000 be made available for law enforcement training and technical assistance for the law enforcement agencies of the Baltic States to combat organized crime.

In using these and other funds available for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement programs, the Committee recommends that Lithuania should be named as a site for pilot programs aimed at combating international organized crime. Therefore, the Committee again endorses the establishment of an FBI office in Lithuania and for this purpose recommends providing appropriate funds.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2000	\$625,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	658,212,000
Committee recommendation	615,000,000

The Committee recommends \$615,000,000 for the Migration and Refugee Assistance Program. The Committee notes the Migration and Refugee program has in excess of \$300,000,000 in carry over balances from prior years, thus limiting the need for full funding in 2001. \$60,000,000 is earmarked for refugees from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other refugees resettling in Israel. The resurgence of anti-semitism in Russia has led to a significant increase in Jewish emigration over the past 18 months. The Committee believes that the current level of funding should be sustained to ensure a continuation of the outstanding programs now serving this population.

In the summer of 1999, the Committee received a notification of intent to obligate \$10,000,000 for a Kosova Women's Initiative (KWI) to be administered by the United Nations High Commis-

sioner for Refugees. The Committee was pressed by several Members to release these funds promptly to enable immediate support for counseling, treatment and assistance for women who had suffered the loss of family members or who had been victims of sexual violence during the war.

The Committee is gravely concerned by reports from Kosova that 10 months after the release of these funds, less than \$600,000 of the \$10,000,000 has actually been provided to local organizations. Representatives of the most well established and effective women's health clinics, family counseling centers and legal aid organizations have not been funded while groups offering aerobics training and sewing lessons have received U.S. assistance. The Committee believes administration of the KWI is further evidence of UNHCR's inability to effectively manage limited resources to achieve even minimal results. Thus, the Committee has once again included a provision that any assistance provided by the Bureau to the UNHCR is subject to notification.

CHILD REFUGEES

The Committee supports continued funding for programs for unaccompanied and at-risk refugee children. The Committee recommends that the Department of State provide funding through NGOs and appropriate United Nations agencies for children who are orphaned, separated from their parents or have other special needs as a result of armed conflict or other causes of forced migration. United States funding should support programs that are in addition to planned UNHCR programs.

TIBETAN REFUGEES

The Committee directs the State Department to provide \$2,000,000 for humanitarian assistance, including food, medicine, clothing and medical and vocational training to Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal.

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$12,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the emergency refugee and migration assistance fund.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTITERRORISM, DEMINING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS (NADR)

Appropriations, 2000	\$216,600,000
Budget estimate, 2001	311,500,000
Committee recommendation	215,000,000

The Committee has provided \$215,000,000 for the NADR account for fiscal year 2001, which is equivalent to the amount provided in the 2000 fiscal year. The following is a chart that indicates fiscal year 2000 funding for the programs covered by this account, as well as the Administration's request for fiscal year 2001 and the Committee recommendations for fiscal year 2001:

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 enacted	2001 request	Committee recommendation
Non-proliferation and Disarmament Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000
Export Control Assistance	14,530	14,000	10,000
IAEA	43,000	47,000	47,000
CTBT Preparatory Commission	14,000	21,500	15,000
KEDO	35,000	55,000	35,000
Anti-Terrorism	33,000	68,000	30,000
Demining	40,000	40,000	40,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	1,250	4,000	2,000
Other	20,000		
Small Arms		2,000	1,000
Science Centers	¹ [59,000]	45,000	20,000
Total	216,600	311,500	215,000
(Recission)	- 820,000		

¹ Funding for the Science Centers was provided by the Assistance to the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account for fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000.

ANTI-TERRORISM CENTER

The Committee did not provide funds for the administration's request for the construction of an Anti-Terrorism Center. Requests for construction for the Department of State are within the jurisdiction and oversight of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, State, Justice and the Judiciary.

SCIENCE CENTERS

The Committee has provided \$20,000,000 for the Science Centers program. The Administration requested \$45,000,000. The Committee continues to have reservations about the ability of the State Department Non Proliferation Bureau to effectively monitor this program. The Committee was disturbed to learn that, after at least 5 years of interaction between the State Department and Russian scientists, relations remain guarded. The Committee requests the General Accounting Office to provide a report 150 days after the date of enactment on the ability of the Non Proliferation Bureau to oversee the activities of the participants in the Science Centers program and the extent to which the program's projects are meeting their non-proliferation objectives.

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY PREPARATORY COMMISSION

The Committee has provided \$15,000,000 for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) Preparatory Commission, \$6,500,000 below the Administration's request. The Committee notes that for the past 2 years, the Administration's request for the CTBT Preparatory Commission has exceeded the actual needs. The Committee notes that the CTBT Preparatory Commission has continually promised reimbursements and/or reduced assessments for services performed by the United States, none of which has been made available to date. The Committee looks forward to a reduced assessment for the United States in the coming fiscal year.

The Committee has required the Department of State to prepare a report on the anticipated use of funds made available to the

CTBT Preparatory Commission. The Committee requests that the report: (1) identify all donors and any directives or restrictions associated with their contribution; (2) a detailed explanation of expenditures in 2000 and 2001, including sites where the United States has provided assistance to third party nations; and (3) a copy of the Commissions's 2001 budget.

NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT

The Committee supports the activities carried out by this fund for controlling the spread of nuclear weapons and material, particularly efforts made to limit nuclear smuggling.

EXPORT CONTROL ASSISTANCE

The Statement of Managers accompanying the fiscal year 2000 Foreign Operations Conference Report provided \$15,000,000 for Export Control Assistance (ECA). Initially, the administration decided to allocate only \$10,780,000 for fiscal year 2000 for ECA. Only at the insistence of the Committee was this level raised to \$14,530,000 for fiscal year 2000. The Committee supports the work of the Bureau of Political Military Affairs for export controls and directs that \$10,000,000 be provided for fiscal year 2001.

DEMINEING

The Committee has provided \$40,000,000 for the Department of State's humanitarian demining programs, which may be made available through governments, nongovernmental organizations, and private contractors, for the removal of landmines and other unexploded ordnance [UXO], and related activities. The Committee intends that these programs will emphasize the training of indigenous civilian deminers, mine awareness and education, mapping and marking, surveys of mine incidents, and outreach to mine-affected areas to monitor the needs of mine and UXO victims.

DESTRUCTION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

The Committee strongly supports initiatives in Eastern and Central Europe, Africa, and other regions to destroy small arms and light weapons to promote lasting peace in former conflict zones.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	7,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

In prior years, the Department of the Treasury has carried out technical assistance programs supported by transfers from the Agency for International Development. The Committee directs AID to continue this support to supplement the funds appropriated by the Committee.

Last year, the Committee requested a report from the Department on expansion initiatives and cost control plans. The Committee notes this report has not been provided and directs the Depart-

ment to prepare the report or jeopardize further congressional support.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

Appropriations, 2000	\$123,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	262,000,000
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

The Committee has provided \$75,000,000 to meet the administration's debt restructuring requirements as a component of economic assistance. These resources can be made available for bilateral debt or the Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative and the associated Trust Fund.

TITLE III
MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 2000	\$50,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	55,000,000
Committee recommendation	55,000,000

The Committee recommends \$55,000,000 for the International Military Education and Training [IMET] Program.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING

GRANT PROGRAM LEVEL

Appropriations, 2000	\$3,420,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,538,200,000
Committee recommendation	3,519,000,000

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2000	\$30,495,000
Budget estimate, 2001	33,000,000
Committee recommendation	33,000,000

The Committee continues to support FMF grant assistance to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Consistent with the last year's levels, the Committee recommends \$20,000,000 in FMF grant assistance to these countries. The assistance accelerates the Baltic States' integration into NATO and supports these democracies as they enhance military capacities and adopt NATO standards.

The Committee supports continued FMF assistance to Bulgaria as a candidate for NATO enlargement. Funding for command, control and communications modernization of the Rapid Reaction Brigade of Bulgarian Land Forces would contribute to Bulgaria's interoperability with NATO and strengthen its ability to participate in NATO-led operations.

LANDMINES

The Committee again includes language permitting demining equipment to be made available on a grant basis to foreign countries. The Committee strongly supports continued use of FMF funds for activities to assist in locating and destroying unexploded landmines and unexploded ordnance that maim and kill innocent people around the world.

PHILIPPINES

Like last year, the Committee recommends that not less than \$5,000,000 in Foreign Military Financing funds be provided to the Philippines. These funds will help the Philippines modernize their military and to ensure freedom of the seas in the Pacific.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2000	\$153,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	134,000,000
Committee recommendation	85,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$85,000,000. The Committee intends no funds be made available for peacekeeping in Haiti.

TITLE IV
MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARY

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,115,018,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,353,916,000
Committee recommendation	1,027,879,000

The Committee recommends the total level of paid-in capital funding shown above to provide for contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, the Global Environment Facility, the Inter-American Development Bank's Inter-American Investment Corporation, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and Fund and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

GRIEVANCE PROCESS REFORM AND GENDER ISSUES

World Bank.—The Committee has closely followed efforts by the World Bank to reform its internal grievance process, and recognizes that the success of these reforms depends on their implementation. However, while there have been positive steps, the World Bank has yet to address serious structural flaws, or to apply standards and procedures which ensure justice, fairness and accountability. As long as the international financial institutions (IFIs) are immune from the judicial process, they need to ensure that complaints are independently investigated and adjudicated according to judicial (as opposed to administrative) standards and procedures, and that managers are punished for misconduct, especially retaliation, which has been a persistent problem. The Committee believes that the World Bank should be a model of governance for the IFIs. They should establish a formal “external” adjudication process that is independent of management, with the authority to award all appropriate remedies, including reinstatement, and to recommend disciplinary action, comprised of individuals with expertise in such issues as sexual harassment, retaliation, and other workplace misconduct. The World Bank's and the other IFIs' response to these recommendations will bear on Congressional support for these institutions in fiscal year 2001 and beyond.

International Monetary Fund.—The Committee also has concerns about the IMF's internal grievance process, as well as the IMF's failure to meet many of the recommendations of its 1994 Working Group on the Status of Women, especially regarding steps to increase the number of women in managerial positions. The Committee calls on the IMF to obtain a current regression analysis to determine what further steps are needed to correct the persistent

gender disparities in hiring and promotion. The Committee will make its own recommendations based on the results of that analysis.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION [IDA]

Appropriations, 2000	\$775,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	835,590,000
Committee recommendation	750,000,000

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Appropriations, 2000	\$35,800,000
Budget estimate, 2001	175,567,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

Appropriations, 2000	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	16,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$16,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	34,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

ASIA DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$77,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	125,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriations, 2000	\$4,100,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,100,000
Committee recommendation	6,100,000

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$128,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	72,000,000

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PAID-IN CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2000	\$35,779,000
Budget estimate, 2001	35,779,000
Committee recommendation	35,779,000

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	\$293,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	354,000,000
Committee recommendation	288,000,000

The Committee has provided \$288,000,000 for the "International organizations and programs" account. This amount does not in-

cluded funding for the Korea Peninsula Economic Development Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency which are provided for in the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs section of the bill.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Committee is encouraged by the direction taken by UNDP in the past year to focus its efforts on promoting good governance and local institution building, which are key to the effectiveness of other assistance efforts in developing countries. The Committee recommends \$85,000,000 for UNDP in fiscal year 2001.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The Committee is aware that the use of torture is common in many countries today. The U.N. Fund for Victims of Torture provides financial support to treatment programs based in the United States and abroad. The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for a U.S. contribution to the voluntary fund in fiscal year 2001 and continues to urge the Department of State to encourage other governments to increase their own contributions. The Committee hopes that by increasing U.S. support for efforts to assist torture victims other governments will be encouraged to do likewise.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee continues to strongly support the International Fund for Agriculture Development [IFAD]. The Committee is pleased that the United States has joined consultations on future funding for the institution. The Committee urges AID to play a leadership role in the consultation process and strongly believes that the United States should continue to contribute resources to the institution at a level that equips IFAD to meet its needs and to continue promoting rural food security throughout the developing world.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- SEC. 501. Obligations during last month of availability.
- SEC. 502. Prohibition of Bilateral Funding for International Financial Institutions.
- SEC. 503. Limitation on Residence Expenses.
- SEC. 504. Limitation on Expenses.
- SEC. 505. Limitation on Representational Allowances.
- SEC. 506. Prohibition on Financing Nuclear Goods.
- SEC. 507. Prohibition against direct funding for certain countries.
- SEC. 508. Military Coups.
- SEC. 509. Transfers between Accounts.
- SEC. 510. Deobligation/Reobligation Authority.
- SEC. 511. Availability of Funds.
- SEC. 512. Limitation on Assistance to Governments in Default.
- SEC. 513. Commerce and Trade.
- SEC. 514. Surplus Commodities.
- SEC. 515. Notification Requirements.
- SEC. 516. Limitation on Availability of Funds for International Organizations and Programs.
- SEC. 517. Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.
- SEC. 518. Prohibition on Funding for Abortions and Involuntary Sterilization.
- SEC. 519. Export Financing Transfer Authorities.
- SEC. 520. Special Notification Requirements.
- SEC. 521. Definition of Program, Project and Activity.
- SEC. 522. Child Survival, AIDS and other Activities.
- SEC. 523. Prohibition against indirect funding to certain countries.
- SEC. 524. Notification on excess defense equipment.
- SEC. 525. Authorization requirement.
- SEC. 526. Democracy in China.
- SEC. 527. Prohibition on Bilateral Assistance to Terrorist Countries.
- SEC. 528. Commercial Leasing of Defense Articles.
- SEC. 529. Competitive Insurance.
- SEC. 530. Stingers in the Persian Gulf Region.
- SEC. 531. Debt-For-Development.
- SEC. 532. Separate Accounts.
- SEC. 533. Compensation for United States Executive directors to International Financial Institutions.
- SEC. 534. Compliance with United Nations Sanctions against Iraq.
- SEC. 535. Authorities for the Peace Corps, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and African Development Foundation.
- SEC. 536. Impact on Jobs in the United States.

- SEC. 537. Funding Prohibition for Serbia.
- SEC. 538. Special Authorities.
- SEC. 539. Policy on Terminating the Arab League Boycott of Israel.
- SEC. 540. Anti-Narcotics Activities.
- SEC. 541. Eligibility for Assistance.
- SEC. 542. Earmarks.
- SEC. 543. Ceilings and Earmarks.
- SEC. 544. Prohibition on Publicity or Propaganda.
- SEC. 545. Purchase of American-Made Equipment and Projects.
- SEC. 546. Prohibition of Payments to United Nations Members.
- SEC. 547. Consulting Services.
- SEC. 548. Private Voluntary Organizations Documentation.
- SEC. 549. Prohibition on Assistance to Foreign Governments that Export Lethal Military Equipment to Countries Supporting International Terrorism.
- SEC. 550. Withholding of Assistance for Parking Fines owed by Foreign Countries.
- SEC. 551. Limitation on Assistance for the PLO For the West Bank and Gaza.
- SEC. 552. War Crimes Tribunals Drawdown.
- SEC. 553. Landmines.
- SEC. 554. Restrictions Concerning the Palestinian Authority.
- SEC. 555. Prohibition of Payment of Certain Expenses.
- SEC. 556. Competitive Pricing for Sales of Defense Articles.
- SEC. 557. Special Debt Relief for the Poorest.
- SEC. 558. Authority to Engage in Debt Buybacks or Sales.
- SEC. 559. Assistance for Haiti.
- SEC. 560. Requirement for Disclosure of Foreign Aid in Report of Secretary of State.
- SEC. 561. Restrictions on Voluntary Contributions to United Nations Agencies.
- SEC. 562. Haiti National Police and Coast Guard.
- SEC. 563. Limitation on Assistance to the Palestinian Authority.
- SEC. 564. Limitation on Assistance to Security Forces.
- SEC. 565. Restrictions on Assistance to Countries Providing sanctuary to Indicted War Criminals.
- SEC. 566. To Prohibit Foreign Assistance to the Government of the Russian Federal Should It Enact Laws which would Discriminate against Minority Religious Faiths in the Russian Federation.
- SEC. 567. Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- SEC. 568. Aid to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- SEC. 569. Enterprise Fund Restrictions.
- SEC. 570. Cambodia.
- SEC. 571. Foreign Military Expenditures Report.
- SEC. 572. Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.
- SEC. 573. African Development Foundation.
- SEC. 574. Prohibition on Assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.
- SEC. 575. Voluntary Separation Incentives for Employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

- SEC. 576. Kyoto Protocol.
- SEC. 577. Additional Requirements Relating to Stockpiling of Defense Articles for Foreign Countries.
- SEC. 578. Abolition of the Inter-American Foundation.
- SEC. 579. West Bank and Gaza Programs.
- SEC. 580. Indonesia.
- SEC. 581. Working Capital Fund.
- SEC. 582. Immunity of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
- SEC. 583. Consultations on Arms Sales to Taiwan.
- SEC. 584. Sanctions Against Serbia.
- SEC. 585. Clean Coal Technology.
- SEC. 586. Repeal of Unobligated Balance Restrictions.
- SEC. 587. Repeal of Requirement for Annual GAO Report on the Financial Operations of the International Monetary Fund.
- SEC. 588. GAO Operating Expenses.
- SEC. 589. National Endowment for Democracy Procurement Regulations.
- SEC. 590. Funding for Private Organizations.

TITLE VI—PLAN COLOMBIA

CHAPTER 1

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

ASSISTANCE TO PLAN COLOMBIA

2000 appropriation to date	\$305,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	817,500,000
2001 supplemental estimate	256,000,000
Committee recommendation	934,100,000

PUSH INTO SOUTHERN COLOMBIA

The Administration's Supplemental request of \$1,073,500,000 for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 augments base programs for fiscal year 2000 of \$305,000,000 and a fiscal year 2001 request of \$312,000,000.

The Administration proposes dedicating substantial resources to Plan Colombia, a counter-narcotics initiative developed under the leadership of Colombian President Pastrana. The Administration's stated objectives of this emergency request are to help the Colombian military regain control and increase eradication activities in the southern coca growing region currently dominated by narco-traffickers and the insurgent Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. The Administration also plans to promote alternative crop and employment opportunities in the southern region once it has been secured. In addition, Plan Colombia envisions strengthening government and non-governmental organizations' capacity to improve the delivery of social services and the protection of human rights.

For the past several years, the Committee has supported increases in the Bureau for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INL) programs precisely because of the explosive growth in the production, trafficking and use of cocaine. Since 1992, Colombian coca production has tripled with Colombian traffickers now supplying 80 percent of the cocaine used in the United States. The Administration's dedication of resources and leadership in response to this crisis has been slow and inadequate.

Historically, INL has provided support to the Colombian National Police. The Supplemental anticipates a 7:1 shift in funding from the Police to the Army. Given the past limited role and resources provided for counter-narcotics activities in Colombia and the region, the Committee is concerned about the rapid, new, and

unprecedented levels of spending requested. The fiscal year 2000 program level of \$50,000,000 for Colombia will now rise to nearly \$1,000,000,000. The Committee has grave reservations regarding the Administration's ability to effectively manage the use of these resources to achieve the expected results of reducing production and supply of cocaine while protecting human rights.

The Committee has provided \$110,000,000 for the refurbishment and procurement of 60 Huey II helicopters to assist in the execution of the Colombian Counter-narcotics Battalion (CNBN) mission. In addition, the Committee has provided \$8,500,000 for operating expenses. The Administration requested \$388,000,000 to procure and support 30 Blackhawk helicopters which could not be made available until the end of 2001. Given the urgency of the crisis, the Committee has determined it is important to procure aircraft which can be made available sooner. The Committee believes the range, speed and capabilities of the Huey II meet the force protection and mission requirements to transport counter-narcotics squadrons from headquarters to field areas for potential combat operations. While the Committee does not share the Administration's concerns regarding the Huey II's troop carrying capacity, the Committee has agreed to increase the number of aircraft made available to accommodate any lift requirements.

According to testimony by General Wilhelm, Commander in Chief, Southern Command, the counter-narcotics effort in Colombia is expected to be carried out over a 6-year period. The Committee presumes the Congress will be asked to support a large portion of the costs involved in the execution of this plan. Therefore, a primary consideration affecting the Committee's selection of helicopters must be the long term operational costs associated with the aircraft. Data provided by INL and the Department of Defense indicates both the procurement and the hourly costs for operation of the Huey II is substantially less than the Blackhawk.

The Committee is concerned that the justification material provided is extremely general and reflects considerable redundancy in the requests. The request includes multiple line item entries for the same items including ammunition, fuel, logistics support and communications equipment. This repetition creates an impression that the Administration does not have a clear accounting of anticipated requirements. For example, the request to "sustain the Counter-narcotics Battalion" includes a large communications component virtually identical to the request for "CNBN communications." Because of these redundancies and ambiguities the Committee has included language which requires a report detailing country by country planned expenditures with more complete justification information regarding the equipment, training and support the United States intends to provide.

Because of these ambiguities, the Committee has fully funded fiscal year 2000 requirements but exercised caution in full funding for fiscal year 2001 requests. The Committee will evaluate emerging 2001 requirements during the regular consideration of the annual appropriations bills.

The Committee recommendation funds the following activities:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation
PUSH INTO SOUTHERN COLOMBIA:		
Train and equip CNBN	7.0	7.0
UH-1N program	64.0	64.0
UH-60 program	388.0	.....
Huey II program .....	.....	118.5
Sustain Army CNBN	6.0	6.0
Forward infrastructure development	11.0	5.0
Force protection	11.0	7.0
Logistical support	8.4	8.0
Organic Intelligence	9.0	9.0
Training/senior commanders	1.1	1.1
CNBN Communications	8.0	.....
Other infrastructure/sustainment	6.5	.....
Alternative development	16.0	¹ 10.0
Resettlement	15.0	15.0
INTERDICTION:		
OV-10 upgrades	15.0	15.0
Upgrade for night operations	3.0	1.5
Civil Beacons	2.0	2.0
Airfield upgrades	13.0	8.0
Customs P-3	68.0	68.0
Air interdiction	19.5	19.5
Sustain Riverine Operations	12.0	12.0
Ammunition	5.0	2.0
Secure communication	3.0	.....
Go Fast Boat	2.0	1.0
Infrastructure for Patrol	1.0	1.0
U.S. ONDCP	1.0	.5
Treasury/OFAC	2.0	2.0

¹ See heading "Alternative Development and Internally Displaced People."

COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE

The Colombian National Police (CNP), led by General Serrano, has aggressively broken up the major trafficking cartels and effectively conducted lab and coca eradication efforts. The Committee commends the Police for carrying out these activities while maintaining a laudable track record of respect for human rights. General Serrano has set an admirable standard for professional conduct, swiftly addressing allegations of corruption or abuse. The Committee encourages the Army to meet these standards. The Committee expects the Police to continue to play an important role in counter-narcotics activities in Colombia.

The Committee recommendation funds the following activities:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation
COLOMBIAN POLICE:		
Secure communications	3.0	3.0
Weapons and ammunition	5.0	3.0
Enhanced Logistics	2.0	2.0

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation
CNP forward operations and force protection	5.0	5.0
CNP border bases	5.0	5.0
CNP airmobile units	2.0	2.0
Upgrade CNP facilities	8.0	8.0
Additional spray aircraft	20.0	20.0
Upgrade CNP to FLIR	5.0	5.0
Upgrade 12 UH-1H to HUEY II	18.0	24.0
Sustainment and Operations	5.0	5.0
Training for pilots and mechanics	1.5	2.5
Airfield security	2.0	2.0
Enhanced eradication	4.0	4.0
Spare parts	3.0	3.0

ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

The Committee is concerned that the Army's push into southern Colombia will exacerbate the current problems of internally displaced people. Currently, 1,400,000 people are estimated to be displaced by drug trafficking and conflict in Colombia. In recognition of this problem, the Committee has provided a total of \$39,500,000 to support internally displaced people. Of this total, \$15,000,000 is included in the resources related to the Army's push into southern Colombia.

The Committee does not believe alternative development or economic activities are likely to flourish in southern Colombia during the Army's initial push. However, in recognition that there are longer term interests in creating employment and alternatives to illegal crops, which may be possible beyond fiscal year 2001, the Committee has provided funds to expand the Agency for International Development's operations and for development programs, which are available until expended.

However, in recognition that there are longer term interests in creating employment and alternatives to illegal crops, which may be possible beyond fiscal year 2001, the Committee has provided funds to expand the Agency for International Development's operations and for development programs, including research on alternative crops such as cocoa through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which are available until expended.

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation
ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT—COLOMBIA:		
Environment programs	5.0	2.5
Voluntary Eradication	46.0	46.0
Assistance to local governments	15.0	12.0
Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons	24.5	24.5
AID Operating Expenses	4.5	4.5
Community level alternative development	20.0	20.0

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Committee notes that of the administration's \$1,073,500,000 request for anti-narcotics assistance for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, less than \$25,000,000 in each year is designated for protecting human rights, strengthening the judicial system, and supporting peace initiatives. This limited support is of concern given widespread recognition that the judicial system is ineffective, that far more needs to be done to investigate, prosecute and punish individuals responsible for violating human rights, and that peace initiatives serve U.S. interests in regional stability.

The Committee is concerned that as the operational tempo of anti-narcotics efforts increases sharply, the potential for human rights violations will also increase. Accordingly, the Committee has substantially increased funding, as well as funded new initiatives in human rights, administration of justice, and peace related programs. In this regard, the Committee directs as follows:

- \$25,000,000 shall be available to establish Colombian National Police/Fiscalia Human Rights Units. These funds should be used to pay for communications equipment; equipment for forensic investigations; computers and related technical assistance; and additional prosecutors and investigators. The Committee is aware that the Fiscalia Human Rights Units lack the ability to respond rapidly to reports of human rights violations in remote areas. The Committee also notes that the Fiscalia and the Colombian National Police are establishing joint task forces to conduct such investigations. The Committee encourages the CNP to respond positively and promptly to requests by the Fiscalia for CNP helicopter transport to the scene of such violations, so proper investigations can be carried out.
- \$10,000,000 shall be available for Witness and Judicial Security in human rights cases. The Administration did not request funds for these purposes, however, the Committee believes this support is essential for the protection of witnesses, investigators, prosecutors, public defenders, and judges specifically in human rights cases.
- \$1,000,000 shall be available for the U.N. Human Rights Office. The Administration did not request this funding. These funds should be used to strengthen the U.N. Office's field observation and investigative work.
- \$5,000,000 shall be available for Conflict Management and Comparative Peace Process. The Administration requested \$1,000,000 for these activities which the Committee believes should be significantly expanded to encompass peace and conflict resolution initiatives and related educational programs involving the participation of a broad cross-section of Colombian society, including representatives of civic groups, the business community, religious leaders, the media, Armed Forces, and other groups.
- \$1,500,000 shall be available to enhance the United States Government's capabilities to monitor the use of United States assistance to Colombian Armed Forces and National Police and to investigate reports of violations of human rights.

The Committee notes that while the Colombian Government deserves credit for dismissing some military officers for alleged ties to paramilitary groups, none of these officers have been prosecuted. During consideration of the Supplemental request, the Committee heard testimony about continuing, widespread ties between Colombian Army personnel and paramilitaries. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) reported a sharp increase in massacres by paramilitary groups in 1999.

The Committee is aware that Colombian officials have publicly pledged to protect human rights and prosecute in civilian courts members of the Armed Forces who violate human rights or aid and abet paramilitary groups. However, the Committee is concerned that human rights have not been sufficiently treated as a priority by the Colombian government. In 1997, the Colombian Constitutional Court ruled that gross violations of human rights should be prosecuted in civilian courts, but the Colombian Army has regularly sought and succeeded in transferring such cases to military courts where they often languish indefinitely. The Committee notes that, in contrast, the Colombian National Police have moved aggressively to dismiss members who are implicated in human rights violations, corruption and drug trafficking.

The administration's request includes funding for human rights, administration of justice, and peace related programs. The Committee supports these activities and has provided additional funding for them. However, the Colombian justice system is ineffective and corrupt, and scores of human rights investigators and prosecutors have fled the country on account of death threats. It will take years before the rule of law prevails in Colombia. Given the ongoing, widespread human rights problems in Colombia, the Committee believes that the substantial amounts of assistance for the Colombian Armed Forces provided for in this Act must be conditioned on the actual protection of human rights and punishment of individuals who violate human rights. The Committee has included such conditions, which are consistent with the pledges of Colombian officials. Additionally, the Committee directs the Secretary of State to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees containing the following—

1. A description of the extent to which the Colombian Armed Forces have suspended from duty any Colombian Armed Forces personnel who are credibly alleged to have committed gross violations of human rights, and the extent to which such personnel have been brought to justice in Colombia's civilian courts, including a description of the charges brought and the disposition of such cases.
2. An assessment of efforts made by the Colombian Armed Forces, National Police, and Attorney General to disband paramilitary groups, including the names of Colombian Armed Forces personnel brought to justice for aiding and abetting paramilitary groups and the names of paramilitary leaders and members who were indicted, arrested and prosecuted.
3. A description of the extent to which the Colombian Armed Forces cooperate with civilian authorities in investigating and prosecuting human rights violations allegedly committed by its personnel, including the number of such personnel being investigated for human rights violations who are suspended from duty.

4. A description of the extent to which attacks against human rights defenders, government prosecutors and investigators, and officials of the civilian judicial system in Colombia are being investigated and the alleged perpetrators brought to justice.

5. An estimate of the number of Colombian civilians displaced as a result of the “push into southern Colombia,” and actions taken to address the social and economic needs of these people.

6. A description of actions taken by the United States to promote and support a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Colombia.

The report is to be submitted 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and every 180 days thereafter for the duration of the provision of resources administered under this Act.

The Committee has funded the following:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation
HUMAN RIGHTS:		
Protection of human rights workers	4.0	4.0
Strengthen human rights institutions	7.0	7.0
Establish CNP/Fiscalia	4.0	25.0
Judicial system policy reform	1.5	1.5
Criminal code reform	3.5	3.5
Prosecutor training	4.0	4.0
Judges training	4.0	4.0
Casa de Justicia	6.0	3.0
Public defender	2.0	2.0
Asset forfeiture/money laundering	4.0	¹ 15.0
Organized Financial Crime	4.0	¹ 15.0
Anti-corruption	6.0	(¹)
Asset management	1.0	(¹)
Anti-kidnapping	2.0	2.0
Financial crime	3.0	(¹)
Judicial Police training	4.0	4.0
Witness and judicial security	5.0	5.0
Witness/Judicial Security Human Rights Cases		10.0
Training Customs police	6.0	6.0
Maritime enforcement	4.0	4.0
Multilateral Case initiative	4.5	4.5
Prison security	8.0	8.0
Banking supervision	1.0	1.0
Revenue enhancement	1.0	1.0
Customs training	1.0	1.0
Conflict Management and peace process	2.0	5.0
U.N. Office of Human Rights		1.0
U.S. Government Monitoring		1.5

¹ Designates a combination of accounts.

REGIONAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee is concerned that the Administration has placed insufficient financial and political priority on addressing the problems of narcotics trafficking throughout the region. Production and trafficking patterns indicate that effective pressure on one region or country simply pushes the problem into neighboring areas.

Recognizing the requirement for a comprehensive approach and solution, the Committee has substantially increased resources

made available to Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia and to other counter-narcotics partners in central and South America and the Caribbean.

In particular, the Committee commends the Bolivian government for its aggressive and successful coca eradication efforts. The State Department recently reported, "exceeding the schedule of its own 5-year plan to eliminate illicit coca from Bolivia, in 1999 the Banzer Administration eradicated an unprecedented 16,999 hectares of coca, for a net reduction of 43 percent." The Committee has provided full funding of the Banzer government's request to complete this ambitious eradication and economic development strategy.

The Committee directs that \$12,000,000 be provided for the purchase of fast patrol boats for the Government of the Bahamas to assist them in their drug interdiction efforts.

The Committee has funded the following:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation
REGIONAL ASSISTANCE:		
Bolivia:		
Interdiction	6	20
Alternative Development	12	100
Ecuador:		
Interdiction	6	13
Alternative Development	3	12
Peru:		
Interdiction	22	27
Alternative Development	15	15
Other countries: Interdiction	12	18

CHILD SOLDIERS

The Committee recognizes the serious problem of child soldiers—engaged on all sides of the conflict in Colombia. Child soldiers continue to be used extensively not only by the military but by paramilitary and guerrilla groups as well. There are thousands of children under the age of 18 serving in Colombia's armed forces. Up to 50 percent of some paramilitary units are made up of children as young as eight. Colombia's three largest guerrilla groups all recruit children, with some militia units comprised of up to 85 percent children, many under age 15. The Committee instructs the Secretary of State to transfer \$5,000,000 to the Department of Labor for the rehabilitation and demobilization of child soldiers. The Committee recognizes the important work on rehabilitating child soldiers being carried out in Colombia by non-government organizations including the Colombia Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, Justapaz, Asoda, Ceda Vida, and Defense for Children International. The Committee urges the Department of Labor to work with these and similar groups to develop and fund programs providing counseling, education and reintegration services to former child soldiers.

SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

The Committee notes that the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Colombia is a serious problem. Most of the weapons used by criminals, drug traffickers, narco-terrorists, and paramilitaries are recycled from previous conflicts or from existing military stockpiles in the region.

The Committee therefore strongly recommends that the Department of State establish a registry of the serial numbers of all small arms and light weapons transferred or sold by the United States to Colombia under this Act. The Committee expects that the Government of Colombia will provide to the United States a corresponding registry of small arms and light weapons received under this Act by serial number, down to the company-grade level, updating as necessary. In conformity with Section 505a(2) and 505c(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act, the Government of Colombia is expected to maintain U.S. standards of stockpile security and that weapons transferred under this Act will be subject to post-delivery verification of end-use, and that the Departments of State and Defense will periodically review Colombia's stockpile security program to ensure that they meet U.S. standards, reporting any irregularities to the appropriate committees of Congress.

The Committee strongly recommends that \$2,665,000 be designated for the creation of a Small Arms and Light Weapons Destruction Initiative, to include Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, and Panama, to include the cantonment and destruction of small arms and light weapons, including those seized, surplus to defense needs and those acquired through buy-back or other turn-in programs, by means consistent with local labor, available technology, environmental regulations, and other relevant conditions. The Committee expects the Departments of State and Defense, in consultation with local governments, to promulgate guidelines for this initiative and provide technical assistance to assist with the implementation of this program, as necessary.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 6101. Human Rights Conditions on Assistance.

SEC. 6102. Report on U.S. Regional Strategy.

SEC. 6103. Sense of the Congress on Counter Narcotics Measures.

SEC. 6104. Report on Extradition of Narcotics Traffickers.

SEC. 6105. Prohibition on the use of herbicides.

SEC. 6106. *Limitations on support for Plan Colombia and on the assignment of personnel.* The Committee has included a general provision that limits the number of United States military personnel and civilian contractors that can be engaged in the program to provide assistance to Plan Colombia and requires the Administration to seek and receive Congressional approval before spending funds beyond those provided within this supplemental appropriations.

CHAPTER 2

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

2000 appropriation to date	\$202,880,000
2000 supplemental estimate	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The Committee has appropriated \$25,000,000 to meet Mozambique's pressing requirements for food, medicine, shelter and related emergency support. The Committee also intends that resources be made available by transfer to support restoration of agricultural productivity in Mozambique.

The Committee has supported the draw down of \$37,600,000 in Defense Department stocks and services to meet urgent needs. The Committee strongly supports the deployment of aircraft and personnel along with equipment to carry out search, rescue and support for the more than two million people who have been affected by the flooding.

The Committee has provided \$37,600,000 to replenish the stockpiles drawn down by the Defense Department, as well as providing that the amount made available for Mozambique shall not count against the annual ceiling of funds which can be made available for draw down.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$17,850,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration. Of this amount \$6,650,000 is provided for DEA activities in support of Plan Colombia, and \$1,200,000 should be used by the DEA for needed assets in the Bahamas as follows: \$600,000 to establish a fully vetted and equipped Special Investigative Unit, \$100,000 for a mobile collection platform, \$450,000 for two high performance "go-fast" boats and related equipment to increase enforcement and interdiction of maritime drug traffickers, and \$50,000 for the recurring operational expenses of the boats. Finally, \$10,000,000 is included for the Drug Enforcement Agency to assist in State and local methamphetamine lab cleanup (including reimbursement for costs incurred by State and local government for lab cleanup since March 2000). The Committee expects the DEA to submit a spending plan prior to the expenditure of these funds.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$7,850,000 from the unobligated balances available for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program in the "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" account.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment, with particularity, which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

Items providing funding for fiscal year 2001 which lack authorization are as follows:

Export-Import Bank	\$826,000,000
Development assistance, including African Development Foundation	2,019,250,000
International disaster assistance	220,000,000
Debt restructuring	75,000,000
Treasury technical assistance	5,000,000
AID operating expenses	510,000,000
AID operating expenses, Office of Inspector General	25,000,000
Economic support fund	2,220,000,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltics	635,000,000
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union	775,000,000
International narcotics control	220,000,000
Migration and refugee assistance	615,000,000
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining, and related programs	215,000,000
International military education and training	55,000,000
Foreign Military Financing Program	3,519,000,000
Peacekeeping operations	85,000,000
International organizations and programs	288,000,000
International Development Association Replenishment	775,000,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	4,000,000

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee report on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE

* * * * *

**CHAPTER 7—INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS, CONGRESSES,
ETC.**

【§ 262r-5. Audits of International Monetary Fund

【(a) ACCESS TO MATERIALS.—Not later than 30 days after October 21, 1998, the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Secretary has instructed the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to facilitate timely access by the General Accounting Office to information and documents of the International Monetary Fund needed by the Office to perform financial reviews of the International Monetary Fund that will facilitate the conduct of United States policy with respect to the Fund.

【(b) REPORTS.—Not later than June 30, 1999, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the committees specified in subsection (a) of this section, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the financial operations of the Fund during the preceding year, which shall include—

【(1) the current financial condition of the International Monetary Fund;

【(2) the amount, rate of interest, disbursement schedule, and repayment schedule for any loans that were initiated or outstanding during the preceding calendar year, and with respect to disbursement schedules, the report shall identify and discuss in detail any conditions required to be fulfilled by a borrower country before a disbursement is made;

【(3) a detailed description of whether the trade policies of borrower countries permit free and open trade by the United States and other foreign countries in the borrower countries;

【(4) a detailed description of the export policies of borrower countries and whether the policies may result in increased export of their products, goods, or services to the United States which may have significant adverse effects on, or result in unfair trade practices against or affecting United States companies, farmers, or communities;

【(5) a detailed description of any conditions of International Monetary Fund loans which have not been met by borrower countries, including a discussion of the reasons why such conditions were not met, and the actions taken by the International Monetary Fund due to the borrower country's noncompliance;

【(6) an identification of any borrower country and loan on which any loan terms or conditions were renegotiated in the preceding calendar year, including a discussion of the reasons for the renegotiation and any new loan terms and conditions; and

[(7) a specification of the total number of loans made by the International Monetary Fund from its inception through the end of the period covered by the report, the number and percentage (by number) of such loans that are in default or arrears, and the identity of the countries in default or arrears, and the number of such loans that are outstanding as of the end of period covered by the report and the aggregate amount of the outstanding loans and the average yield (weighted by loan principal) of the historical and outstanding loan portfolios of the International Monetary Fund.]

* * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 87-195—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

AN ACT To promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic development and internal and external security, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961."

PART I

* * * * *

CHAPTER 1—POLICY; DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS

* * * * *

Chapter 2—Other Programs

* * * * *

SEC. 222A. [2182a] AGRICULTURAL AND PRODUCTIVE CREDIT AND SELF-HELP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—(a) * * *

* * * * *

[(d) The Inter-American Foundation shall be consulted in developing criteria for making loans eligible for guaranty coverage in Latin America under this section.]

* * * * *

PART II

* * * * *

Chapter 2—Policy

* * * * *

SEC. 514. STOCKPILING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—(a) No defense article in the inventory of the Department of Defense which is set aside, reserved, or in any way earmarked or intended for future use by any foreign country may be made available to or for use by any foreign country unless such transfer is authorized under this Act or the Arms Export Control Act, or any subsequent corresponding legislation, and the value of such transfer is charged against funds authorized under such legislation or against the limitations specified in such legislation, as ap-

appropriate, for the fiscal period in which such defense article is transferred. For purposes of this subsection, “value” means the acquisition cost plus crating, packing, handling, and transportation costs incurred in carrying out this section.

(b)(1) The value of defense articles to be set aside, earmarked, reserved, or intended for use as war reserve stocks for allied or other foreign countries (other than for purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or in the implementation of agreements with Israel) in stockpiles located in foreign countries may not exceed in any fiscal year an amount that is specified in security assistance authorizing legislation for that fiscal year.

(2)(A) The value of such additions to stockpiles of defense articles in foreign countries shall not exceed \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 1998, and \$340,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 *and \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.*

(B) **[Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than \$10,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand. Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 1998, not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than \$20,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand.] *Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2001, not more than \$50,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea.***

* * * * *

Chapter 4—Economic Support Fund

* * * * *

SEC. 534. [2346c] ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—(a) * * *

* * * * *

[(c) Not more than \$20,000,000 of the funds made available to carry out this chapter for any fiscal year shall be available to carry out this section, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.]

* * * * *

(e) Personnel of the Department of Defense and members of the United States Armed Forces may not participate in the provision of training under this section. **[Of the funds made available to carry out this section, not more than \$10,000,000 may be made available in fiscal year 1991 to carry out the provisions of subsection (b)(3) of this section. The authority of this section shall expire on September 30, 1991.]**

* * * * *

SEC. 635. GENERAL AUTHORITIES.—(a) * * *

* * * * *

(k) Any cost-type contract or agreement (including grants) entered into with a university, college, or other educational institution for the purpose of carrying out programs authorized by part

I may provide for the payment of the reimbursable indirect costs of said university, college, or other educational institution on the basis of predetermined fixed-percentage rates applied to the total or an element thereof, of the reimbursable direct costs incurred.

(1)(1) There is hereby established a working capital fund for the Agency for International Development which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for the expenses of personal and nonpersonal services, equipment and supplies for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services.

(2) The capital of the fund shall consist of the fair and reasonable value of such supplies, equipment and other assets pertaining to the functions of the fund as the Administrator determines, rebates from the use of United States Government credit cards, and any appropriations made available for the purpose of providing capital, less related liabilities and unpaid obligations.

(3) The fund shall be reimbursed or credited with advance payments for services, equipment or supplies provided from the fund from applicable appropriations and funds of the agency, other Federal agencies and other sources authorized by section 607 of this Act at rates that will recover total expenses of operation, including accrual of annual leave and depreciation. Receipts from the disposal of, or payments for the loss or damage to, property held in the fund, rebates, reimbursements, refunds and other credits applicable to the operation of the fund may be deposited in the fund.

(4) The agency shall transfer to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts as of the close of the fiscal year such amounts which the Administrator determines to be in excess of the needs of the fund.

(5) The fund may be charged with the current value of supplies and equipment returned to the working capital of the fund by a post, activity or agency and the proceeds shall, if otherwise authorized, be credited to current applicable appropriations.

* * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 91-175—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1969

* * * * *

[PART IV—THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION ACT

[Sec. 401. Inter-American Foundation.—(a) There is created as an agency of the United States of America a body corporate to be known as the Inter-American Foundation (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Foundation”).

[(b) The future of freedom, security, and economic development in the Western Hemisphere rests on the realization that man is the foundation of all human progress. It is the purpose of this section to provide support for developmental activities designed to achieve conditions in the Western Hemisphere under which the dignity and the worth of each human person will be respected and under which all men will be afforded the opportunity to develop their potential, to seek through gainful and productive work the fulfillment of their aspirations for a better life, and to live in justice and peace. To this

end, it shall be the purpose of the Foundation, primarily in cooperation with private, regional, and international organizations, to—

[(1) strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding among the peoples of this hemisphere;

[(2) support self-help efforts designed to enlarge the opportunities for individual development;

[(3) stimulate and assist effective and ever wider participation of the people in the development process;

[(4) encourage the establishment and growth of democratic institutions, private and governmental, appropriate to the requirements of the individual sovereign nations of this hemisphere.

[In pursuing these purposes, the Foundation shall place primary emphasis on the enlargement of educational opportunities at all levels, the production of food and the development of agriculture, and the improvement of environmental conditions relating to health, maternal and child care, family planning, housing, free trade union development, and other social and economic needs of the people.

[(c) The Foundation shall carry out the purposes set forth in subsection (b) of this section primarily through and with private organizations, individuals, and international organizations by undertaking or sponsoring appropriate research and by planning, initiating, assisting, financing, administering, and executing programs and projects designed to promote the achievement of such purposes.

[(d) In carrying out its functions under this section, the Foundation shall, to the maximum extent possible, coordinate its undertakings with the developmental activities in the Western Hemisphere of the various organs of the Organization of American States, the United States Government, international organizations, and other entities engaged in promoting social and economic development of Latin America.

[(e) The Foundation, as a corporation—

[(1) shall have perpetual succession unless sooner dissolved by an Act of Congress;

[(2) may adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noticed;

[(3) may make and perform contracts and other agreements with any individual, corporation, or other body of persons however designated whether within or without the United States of America, and with any government or governmental agency, domestic or foreign;

[(4) shall determine and prescribe the manner in which its obligations shall be incurred and its expenses, including expenses for representation (not to exceed \$10,000 in any fiscal year), allowed and paid;

[(5) may, as necessary for the transaction of the business of the Foundation, employ, and fix the compensation of not to exceed one hundred persons at any one time;

[(6) may acquire by purchase, devise, bequest, or gift, or otherwise lease, hold, and improve, such real and personal property as it finds to be necessary to its purposes, whether within or without the United States, and in any manner dis-

pose of all such real and personal property held by it and use as general funds all receipts arising from the disposition of such property;

[(7) shall be entitled to the use of the United States mails in the same manner and on the same conditions as the executive departments of the Government;

[(8) may, with the consent of any board, corporation, commission, independent establishment, or executive department of the Government, including any field service thereof, avail itself of the use of information, services, facilities, officers, and employees thereof in carrying out the provisions of this section;

[(9) may accept money, funds, property, and services of every kind by gift, devise, bequest, grant, or otherwise, and make advances, grants, and loans to any individual, corporation, or other body of persons, whether within or without the United States of America, or to any government or governmental agency, domestic or foreign, when deemed advisable by the Foundation in furtherance of its purposes;

[(10) may sue and be sued, complain, and defend, in its corporate name in any court of competent jurisdiction; and

[(11) shall have such other powers as may be necessary and incident to carrying out its powers and duties under this section.

[(f) Upon termination of the corporate life of the Foundation all of its assets shall be liquidated and, unless otherwise provided by Congress, shall be transferred to the United States Treasury as the property of the United States.

[(g) The management of the Foundation shall be vested in a board of directors (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Board") composed of nine members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom he shall designate to serve as Chairman of the Board and one of whom he shall designate to serve as Vice Chairman of the Board. Six members of the Board shall be appointed from private life. Three members of the Board shall be appointed from among officers or employees of agencies of the United States concerned with inter-American affairs. Members of the Board shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that of the members first appointed two shall be appointed for terms of two years and two shall be appointed for terms of four years, as designated by the President at the time of their appointment. A member of the Board appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term; but upon the expiration of his term of office a member shall continue to serve until his successor is appointed and shall have qualified. Members of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment. All individuals appointed to the Board shall possess an understanding of and sensitivity to community level development processes. No more than 5 members of the Board may be members of any one political party.

[(h) Members of the Board shall serve without additional compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem, in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with section 5703 of

title 5, United States Code, while engaged in their duties on behalf of the corporation.

[(i) The Board shall direct the exercise of all the powers of the Foundation.

[(j) The Board may prescribe, amend, and repeal bylaws, rules, and regulations governing the manner in which the business of the Foundation may be conducted and in which the powers granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed. A majority of the Board shall be required as a quorum.

[(k) In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred upon it, the Board may appoint such committees for the carrying out of the work of the Foundation as the Board finds to be for the best interests of the Foundation, each committee to consist of two or more members of the Board, which committees, together with officers and agents duly authorized by the Board and to the extent provided by the Board, shall have and may exercise the powers of the Board in the management of the business and affairs of the Foundation.

[(1)(1) The chief executive officer of the Foundation shall be a President who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors on such terms as the Board may determine. The President shall receive compensation at the rate provided for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

[(2) Experts and consultants, or organizations thereof, may be employed as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

[(m) In order to further the purposes of the Foundation there shall be established a Council to be composed of such number of individuals as may be selected by the Board from among individuals knowledgeable concerning developmental activities in the Western Hemisphere. The Board shall, from time to time, consult with the Council concerning the objectives of the Foundation. Members of the Council shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be entitled to reimbursement in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for travel and other expenses incurred by them in the performance of their functions under this subsection.

[(n) The Foundation shall be a nonprofit corporation and shall have no capital stock. No part of its revenue, earnings, or other income or property shall inure to the benefit of its directors, officers, and employees and such revenue, earnings, or other income, or property shall be used for the carrying out of the corporate purposes set forth in this section. No director, officer, or employee of the corporation shall in any manner directly or indirectly participate in the deliberation upon or the determination of any question affecting his personal interests or the interest of any corporation, partnership, or organization in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

[(o) When approved by the Foundation, in furtherance of its purpose, the officers and employees of the Foundation may accept and hold offices or positions to which no compensation is attached with governments or governmental agencies of foreign countries.

[(p) The Secretary of State shall have authority to detail employees of any agency under his jurisdiction to the Foundation

under such circumstances and upon such conditions as he may determine. Any such employee so detailed shall not lose any privileges, rights, or seniority as an employee of any such agency by virtue of such detail.

[(q) The Foundation shall maintain its principal office in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area. The Foundation may establish agencies, branch offices, or other offices in any place or places outside the United States in which the Foundation may carry on all or any of its operations and business.]

[(r) The Foundation, including its franchise and income, shall be exempt from taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, or any territory or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.]

[(s)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed an aggregate amount of \$50,000,000 of the funds made available for the fiscal years 1970 and 1971 to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available to carry out the purposes of this section. Funds made available to carry out the purposes of this section under the preceding sentence are authorized to remain available until expended.]

[(2) There are authorized to be appropriated \$28,800,000 for the fiscal year 1992 and \$31,000,000 for the fiscal year 1993 to carry out this section.]

[(For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533) and the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$1,225,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$20,000,000 may be made available for the Inter-American Foundation and shall be apportioned directly to that Agency: * * *].

[(t) The Foundation shall be subject to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act.]

[(u) When, with the permission of the Foundation, funds made available to a grantee under this section are invested pending disbursement, the resulting interest is not required to be deposited in the United States Treasury if the grantee uses the resulting interest for the purposes for which the grant was made. This subsection applies with respect to both interest earned before and interest earned after the enactment of this subsection.]

[(v) Funds made available to the Foundation may be used for the expenses described in section 1345 of title 31 of the United States Code (relating to travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses for meetings).]

[(w) Funds made available to the Foundation may be used for printing and binding without regard to section 501 of title 44, United States Code.]

* * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 93-189—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1973

* * * * *

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the “Foreign Assistance Act of 1973”.

* * * * *

REVISION OF SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND AGREEMENT

Sec. 36. (a) The President or his delegate shall seek, as soon as possible, a revision of the Social Progress Trust Fund Agreement (dated June 19, 1961) between the United States and the Inter-American Development Bank. Such revision should provide for the—

[(1) periodic transfer of unencumbered capital resources of such trust fund, and of any future repayments or other accruals otherwise payable to such trust fund, to the Inter-American Foundation, to be administered by the Foundation for purposes of part IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f and following);

[(2) utilization] *provide for utilization* of such unencumbered capital resources, future repayments, and other accruals by the Inter-American Development Bank for purposes of sections 1 and 2 of the Latin American Development Act (22 U.S.C. 1942 and 1943) in such a way that the resources received in the currencies of the more developed member countries are utilized to the extent possible for the benefit of the lesser developed [member countries; or] *member countries*.

(b) Any [transfer or] utilization under this section shall be in such proportions as may be agreed to between the United States and the Inter-American Development Bank.

[(c) Any transfer under subsection (a)(1) shall be in the amounts, and in available currencies, determined in consultation with the Inter-American Foundation, to be required for its program purposes.]

[(d)] (c) The revision of the Social Progress Trust Fund Agreement pursuant to this section shall provide that the President or his delegate shall specify, from time to time, after consultation with the Inter-American Development Bank, the particular currencies to be used in making the [transfer or] utilization described in the section.

* * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 102-391

AN ACT Making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes.

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 foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * *

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

HUMAN RIGHTS

SEC. 511. (a) * * *

(b) HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall also transmit the report required by section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to the Committees on Appropriations each year by the date specified in that section: *Provided*, That each such report submitted pursuant to such section shall (1) include a review of each country's commitment to children's rights and welfare as called for by the Declaration of the World Summit for Children; [(2) a description of the military expenditures of each country receiving United States foreign assistance, and the efforts each country is making to reduce those expenditures;] and (3) describe the extent to which indigenous people are able to participate in decisions affecting their lands, cultures, traditions and the allocation of natural resources, and assess the extent of protection of their civil and political rights.

* * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 106—113—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

* * * * *

APPENDIX B—H.R. 3422

* * * * *

TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

* * * * *

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, \$3,420,000,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$1,920,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be made available for grants only for Egypt: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated by this paragraph for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act or by October 31, 1999, whichever is later: *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 Israel and the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than 26.3 percent shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, not less than \$75,000,000 should be available for assistance for Jordan: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph,

not less than \$7,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Tunisia: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2000, the President is authorized to, and shall, direct the draw-downs of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value of not less than \$4,000,000 under the authority of this proviso for Tunisia for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and any amount so directed shall count toward meeting the earmark in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph up to \$1,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Ecuador and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated 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)].

* * * * *

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

The Committee has reviewed the various reports provided by the Agency for International Development on its adherence to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The Committee believes that AID is trying to meet the requirements of the law. However, in doing so, the Committee notes that the goals enumerated in the reports are too ambiguous to lend themselves to credible evaluations of success or measurement of benchmarks toward that success. Also, though subject to past criticism for its methods of assessment, AID continues to rely on country level statistics obtained from secondary sources, mostly international institutions such as the World Bank, the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for its data. The Committee intends to work with AID in the coming year to create a format for future reports that will meet both the law's requirements and provide the necessary information for accurate assessments of AID's work in the field.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC.
308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 2001: Subcommittee on Foreign Operations:				
General purpose, nondefense discretionary		13,384		¹ 14,273
Mandatory		44		44
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2000				² 156
2001				4,869
2002				4,126
2003				2,704
2004				853
2005 and future year				972
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2001	NA		NA	

¹Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

²Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹
TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE					
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES					
Subsidy appropriation	759,000	963,000	768,000	+ 9,000	- 195,000
(Direct loan authorization)	(1,350,000)	(960,000)	(960,000)	(- 390,000)	.....
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(10,400,000)	(15,040,000)	(15,040,000)	(+ 4,640,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	55,000	63,000	58,000	+ 3,000	- 5,000
Negative subsidy	- 15,000	- 15,000	- 15,000	.....	.....
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States	799,000	1,011,000	811,000	+ 12,000	- 200,000
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION					
Noncredit account:					
Administrative expenses	35,000	39,000	38,000	+ 3,000	- 1,000
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections	- 303,000	- 283,000	- 283,000	+ 20,000	.....
Subsidy appropriation	24,000	24,000	24,000	.....	.....
(Direct loan authorization)	(130,000)	(127,000)	(127,000)	(- 3,000)	.....
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	.....	.....
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	- 244,000	- 220,000	- 221,000	+ 23,000	- 1,000
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY					
Trade and development agency	44,000	54,000	46,000	+ 2,000	- 8,000
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	599,000	845,000	636,000	+ 37,000	- 209,000
(Loan authorizations)	(12,880,000)	(17,127,000)	(17,127,000)	(+ 4,247,000)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹
TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Agency for International Development					
Child survival and disease programs fund	715,000	659,250	.....	- 715,000	- 659,250
UNICEF	(110,000)	.....	.....	(- 110,000)	.....
Development assistance	1,228,000	948,822	2,019,250	+ 791,250	+ 1,070,428
Development Fund for Africa .....	.....	532,928	.....	.....	- 532,928
International disaster assistance	202,880	220,000	220,000	+ 17,120	.....
Office of Transition Initiatives .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Micro and Small Enterprise Development program account:					
Subsidy appropriation	1,500	.....	.....	- 1,500	.....
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(30,000)	.....	.....	(- 30,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	500	.....	.....	- 500	.....
Urban and environmental credit program account:					
Subsidy appropriation (Title VI Funding)	1,500	.....	.....	- 1,500	.....
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(14,000)	.....	.....	(- 14,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	5,000	.....	.....	- 5,000	.....
Development credit authority program account:					
(By transfer)	(3,000)	(15,000)	.....	(- 3,000)	(- 15,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(40,000)	(213,000)	.....	(- 40,000)	(- 213,000)
Administrative expenses .....	.....	8,000	4,000	+ 4,000	- 4,000
Subtotal, development assistance	2,154,380	2,369,000	2,243,250	+ 88,870	- 125,750
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	43,837	44,489	44,489	+ 652	.....

Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development	520,000	520,000	510,000	- 10,000	- 10,000
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General	25,000	27,000	25,000	.....	- 2,000
Total, Agency for International Development	2,743,217	2,960,489	2,822,739	+ 79,522	- 137,750
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance					
Economic support fund:					
Camp David countries	1,695,000	1,535,000	1,535,000	- 160,000	.....
Other	650,500	778,000	685,000	+ 34,500	- 93,000
Subtotal, Economic support fund	2,345,500	2,313,000	2,220,000	- 125,500	- 93,000
Emergency funding	450,000	.....	.....	- 450,000	.....
International Fund for Ireland	19,600	.....	.....	- 19,600	.....
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	535,000	610,000	635,000	+ 100,000	+ 25,000
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union	839,000	830,000	775,000	- 64,000	- 55,000
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	4,189,100	3,753,000	3,630,000	- 559,100	- 123,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Inter-American Foundation					
Appropriation .....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	- 20,000
(By transfer)	(5,000)	.....	.....	(- 5,000)	.....
Total	(5,000)	(20,000)	.....	(- 5,000)	(- 20,000)
African Development Foundation					
Appropriation .....	.....	16,000	.....	.....	- 16,000
(By transfer)	(14,400)	.....	(14,400)	.....	(+ 14,400)
Total	(14,400)	(16,000)	(14,400)	.....	(- 1,600)
Peace Corps					
Appropriation	245,000	275,000	220,000	- 25,000	- 55,000
Department of State					
International narcotics control and law enforcement	305,000	312,000	220,000	- 85,000	- 92,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹
Migration and refugee assistance	625,000	658,212	615,000	- 10,000	- 43,212
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	12,500	20,000	15,000	+ 2,500	- 5,000
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs	216,600	311,500	215,000	- 1,600	- 96,500
Assistance to Plan Colombia		256,000			- 256,000
Total, Department of State	1,159,100	1,557,712	1,065,000	- 94,100	- 492,712
Department of the Treasury					
International affairs technical assistance	1,500	7,000	5,000	+ 3,500	- 2,000
Debt restructuring	123,000	262,000	75,000	- 48,000	- 187,000
United States community adjustment and investment program	10,000	10,000		- 10,000	- 10,000
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury	134,500	279,000	80,000	- 54,500	- 199,000
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance	8,470,917	8,861,201	7,817,739	- 653,178	- 1,043,462
Appropriations	(8,020,917)	(8,861,201)	(7,817,739)	(- 203,178)	(- 1,043,462)
Emergency funding	(450,000)			(- 450,000)	
(By transfer)	(22,400)	(15,000)	(14,400)	(- 8,000)	(- 600)
(Loan authorizations)	(84,000)	(213,000)		(- 84,000)	(- 213,000)
TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
International Military Education and Training	50,000	55,000	55,000	+ 5,000	

Foreign Military Financing Program:					
Grants:					
Camp David countries	3,220,000	3,280,000	3,280,000	+ 60,000	.....
Other	200,000	258,200	239,000	+ 39,000	- 19,200
Subtotal, grants	3,420,000	3,538,200	3,519,000	+ 99,000	- 19,200
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(30,495)	(33,000)	(33,000)	(+ 2,505)	.....
FMF program level	(3,420,000)	(3,538,200)	(3,519,000)	(+ 99,000)	(- 19,200)
Total, Foreign Military Financing	3,420,000	3,538,200	3,519,000	+ 99,000	- 19,200
Emergency Funding (Title VI)	1,375,000	.....	.....	- 1,375,000	.....
Special Defense Acquisition Fund: Offsetting collections	- 6,000	.....	.....	+ 6,000	.....
Peacekeeping operations	153,000	134,000	85,000	- 68,000	- 49,000
Total, title III, Military assistance	4,992,000	3,727,200	3,659,000	- 1,333,000	- 68,200
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(30,495)	(33,000)	(33,000)	(+ 2,505)	.....
TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
International Financial Institutions					
World Bank Group					
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Global Environment Facility	35,800	175,567	50,000	+ 14,200	- 125,567
Contribution to the International Development Association	775,000	835,570	750,000	- 25,000	- 85,570
Contribution to Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	4,000	16,000	4,000	.....	- 12,000
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(20,000)	(80,000)	(80,000)	(+ 60,000)	.....
Total, World Bank Group	814,800	1,027,137	804,000	- 10,800	- 223,137
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital	25,611	.....	.....	- 25,611	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(1,503,719)	.....	.....	(- 1,503,719)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹
Contribution to the Inter-American Investment Corporation (Title VI Funding)	16,000	34,000	10,000	- 6,000	- 24,000
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund		25,900			- 25,900
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank ..	41,611	59,900	10,000	- 31,611	- 49,900
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital	13,728			- 13,728	
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(672,745)			(- 672,745)	
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund	77,000	125,000	100,000	+ 23,000	- 25,000
Total, contribution to the Asian Development Bank	90,728	125,000	100,000	+ 9,272	- 25,000
Contribution to the African Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital (Title VI Funding)	4,100	6,100	6,100	+ 2,000	
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(64,000)	(95,983)	(95,983)	(+ 31,983)	
Contribution to the African Development Fund	128,000	100,000	72,000	- 56,000	- 28,000
Total	132,100	106,100	78,100	- 54,000	- 28,000
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:					
Paid-in capital	35,779	35,779	35,779		
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(123,238)	(123,238)	(123,238)		
Total, International Financial Institutions	1,115,018	1,353,916	1,027,879	- 87,139	- 326,037
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,383,702)	(299,221)	(299,221)	(- 2,084,481)	

International Organizations and Programs					
Appropriation	183,000	354,000	288,000	+ 105,000	− 66,000
(By transfer)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	.....	.....
Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistance	1,298,018	1,707,916	1,315,879	+ 17,861	− 392,037
(By transfer)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	.....	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,383,702)	(299,221)	(299,221)	(− 2,084,481)	.....
Grand total	15,359,935	15,141,317	13,428,618	− 1,931,317	− 1,712,699
Appropriations	(13,534,935)	(15,141,317)	(13,428,618)	(− 106,317)	(− 1,712,699)
Emergency appropriations	(1,825,000)	.....	.....	(− 1,825,000)	.....
(By transfer)	(24,900)	(17,500)	(16,900)	(− 8,000)	(− 600)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(30,495)	(33,000)	(33,000)	(+ 2,505)	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,383,702)	(299,221)	(299,221)	(− 2,084,481)	.....
(Loan authorizations)	(12,964,000)	(17,340,000)	(17,127,000)	(+ 4,163,000)	(− 213,000)
TITLE VI—PLAN COLOMBIA					
FY 2000 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					
CHAPTER 1					
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Department of State					
Assistance for Plan Colombia and for Andean regional counternarcotics (emergency appropriations) .....	.....	818,000	.....	.....	− 818,000
Contingent emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	934,100	+ 934,100	+ 934,100
Total, Chapter 1:					
New budget (obligational) authority .....	.....	818,000	934,100	+ 934,100	+ 116,100
Emergency appropriations .....	.....	(818,000)	.....	.....	(− 818,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	(934,100)	(+ 934,100)	(+ 934,100)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹
CHAPTER 2					
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Agency for International Development					
International disaster assistance (emergency appropriations)		10,000			- 10,000
Contingent emergency appropriations			25,000	+ 25,000	+ 25,000
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development (emergency appropriations)		29,000			- 29,000
Total, Agency for International Development		39,000	25,000	+ 25,000	- 14,000
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance					
Economic support fund (emergency appropriations)		183,000			- 183,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (emergency appropriations)		195,000			- 195,000
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance		378,000			- 378,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Debt Restructuring		210,000			- 210,000
Total, Bilateral Economic Assistance		627,000	25,000	+ 25,000	- 602,000

MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
International military education and training (emergency appropriations)	2,875				-2,875
Foreign Military Financing Program:					
Grants (emergency appropriations)	31,000				-31,000
Total, Military Assistance	33,875				-33,875
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses		17,850	+17,850		+17,850
Office of Justice Programs					
State and Local Law Enforcement assistance (rescission)		-7,850	-7,850		-7,850
Total, Department of Justice		10,000	+10,000		+10,000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
Diplomatic and consular programs (emergency appropriations)	24,000				-24,000
Educational and cultural exchange programs (emergency appropriations)	3,622				-3,622
Security and maintenance of United States missions (emergency appropriations)	239,000				-239,000
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	266,622				-266,622
International Organizations and Conferences					
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year (emergency appropriations)	107,000				-107,000
Total Chapter 2:					
New budget (obligational) authority	1,034,497	35,000	+35,000		-999,497
Appropriations	(210,000)	(17,850)	(+17,850)		(-192,150)
Rescissions		(-7,850)	(-7,850)		(-7,850)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate ¹
Emergency appropriations		(824,497)			(- 824,497)
Contingent emergency appropriations			(25,000)	(+ 25,000)	(+ 25,000)
Total, title VI:					
New budget (obligational) authority		1,852,497	969,100	+ 969,100	- 883,397
Appropriations		(210,000)	(17,850)	(+ 17,850)	(- 192,150)
Rescissions			(- 7,850)	(- 7,850)	(- 7,850)
Emergency appropriations		(1,642,497)			(- 1,642,497)
Contingent emergency appropriations			(959,100)	(+ 959,100)	(+ 959,100)
Grand total	15,359,935	16,993,814	14,397,718	- 962,217	- 2,596,096
Appropriations	(13,534,935)	(15,351,317)	(13,446,468)	(- 88,467)	(- 1,904,849)
Rescissions			(- 7,850)	(- 7,850)	(- 7,850)
Emergency appropriations	(1,825,000)			(- 1,825,000)	
Contingent emergency appropriations			(959,100)	(+ 959,100)	(+ 959,100)
(By transfer)	(24,900)	(17,500)	(16,900)	(- 8,000)	(- 600)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(30,495)	(33,000)	(33,000)	(+ 2,505)	
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,383,702)	(299,221)	(299,221)	(- 2,084,481)	
(Loan authorizations)	(12,964,000)	(17,340,000)	(17,127,000)	(+ 4,163,000)	(- 213,000)

¹Budget estimate figures for titles I-V are for fiscal year 2001; budget estimate figures for title VI are for fiscal year 2000.