

and subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to require States receiving funds under such provisions to have in effect a State law providing for a criminal penalty on an individual who fails to report having knowledge of another individual's commission of a crime of violence or a sex crime against a person under the age of 18; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. YATES, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PORTER, Mr. EWING, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. CRANE, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H. Res. 536. A resolution congratulating Sammy Sosa of the Chicago Cubs for tying the current major league record for home runs in one season; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. STOKES, and Ms. PELOSI):

H. Res. 539. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a national HIV surveillance system should be expeditiously implemented; to the Committee on Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors where added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 297: Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 299: Mr. MARTINEZ.
H.R. 453: Mr. SAWYER and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 696: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
H.R. 857: Ms. DANNER.
H.R. 979: Mr. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1223: Mr. GILMAN.
H.R. 1232: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. FARR of California.

H.R. 1401: Mr. POMBO, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 1450: Mr. LAMPSON.
H.R. 1483: Mr. MANTON and Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 1516: Mr. BONIOR.
H.R. 1542: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.
H.R. 1991: Ms. DUNN of Washington.
H.R. 2174: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. BAESLER.
H.R. 2273: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2397: Mr. TORRES, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. PACKARD, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mrs. FOWLER.

H.R. 2409: Mr. BENTSEN.
H.R. 2524: Mr. MILLER of California.
H.R. 2733: Ms. WATERS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BOYD, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 2821: Mr. DIXON and Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 2868: Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 2882: Mr. HUTCHINSON.
H.R. 3008: Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 3125: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 3320: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. ORTIZ.

H.R. 3514: Mr. MINGE.
H.R. 3876: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 3879: Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 3880: Mr. MENENDEZ.

H.R. 3898: Mr. SHADEGG.
H.R. 3915: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 3949: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 4019: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.
H.R. 4031: Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 4126: Mr. SANDLIN.
H.R. 4197: Mr. SHADEGG.
H.R. 4203: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 4204: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 4229: Mr. MCHUGH.
H.R. 4236: Ms. DUNN of Washington.
H.R. 4252: Mr. BALDACCI.
H.R. 4300: Mr. SKEEN.
H.R. 4339: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
H.R. 4349: Mr. RAMSTAD and Mrs. NORTHUP.
H.R. 4399: Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 4404: Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 4427: Mr. GIBBONS.
H.R. 4449: Mr. TURNER and Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.R. 4465: Mr. FORBES, Mr. FROST, and Ms. DANNER.

H.R. 4509: Mr. PICKERING and Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 4522: Mr. FROST and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 4536: Mr. SOUDER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. FORBES.

H. Con. Res. 210: Mr. CANADY of Florida.
H. Con. Res. 290: Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. SUNUNU.

H. Con. Res. 317: Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H. Res. 304: Mr. COLLINS and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.

H. Res. 313: Ms. FURSE, Ms. STABENOW, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H. Res. 520: Mr. COSTELLO.
H. Res. 532: Mr. NEY, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. EHRLICH.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

75. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Citizens of the several States, relative to the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names during the week of September 7, 1998, to the following discharge petition:

Petition 4 by Ms. SLAUGHTER on House Resolution 473: Barney Frank, William J. Jefferson, and James P. Moran.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 4006

OFFERED BY: MS. HOOLEY OF OREGON

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Page 3, line 9, insert "(A)" after "to" and, in line 15, insert before the semicolon the following: " , or (B) any dispensing or distribution of a controlled substance which is lawful under State law".

H.R. 4300

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCOLLUM

(Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute)

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings and statement of policy.

TITLE I—ENHANCED SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRY COVERAGE

Sec. 101. Expansion of aircraft coverage and operation in source and transit countries.

Sec. 102. Expansion of maritime coverage and operation in source and transit countries.

Sec. 103. Expansion of radar coverage and operation in source and transit countries.

TITLE II—ENHANCED ERADICATION AND INTERDICTION STRATEGY IN SOURCE COUNTRIES

Sec. 201. Additional eradication resources for Colombia.

Sec. 202. Additional eradication resources for Peru.

Sec. 203. Additional eradication resources for Bolivia.

Sec. 204. Additional eradication resources for Mexico.

Sec. 205. Miscellaneous additional eradication resources.

Sec. 206. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

Sec. 207. Report on transferring international narcotics assistance activities to a United States law enforcement agency.

TITLE III—ENHANCED ALTERNATIVE CROP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT IN SOURCE ZONE AND MYCOHERBICIDE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 301. Alternative crop development support.

Sec. 302. Authorization of appropriations for Agricultural Research Service counterdrug research and development activities.

Sec. 303. Master plan for mycoherbicides to control narcotic crops.

TITLE IV—ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

Sec. 401. Enhanced international law enforcement academy training.

Sec. 402. Enhanced United States drug enforcement international training.

Sec. 403. Provision of nonlethal equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations for cooperative illicit narcotics control activities.

TITLE V—ENHANCED DRUG TRANSIT AND SOURCE ZONE LAW ENFORCE- MENT OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

Sec. 501. Increased funding for operations and equipment.

Sec. 502. Sense of Congress regarding priority of drug interdiction and counterdrug activities.

TITLE VI—RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS

Sec. 601. Authorizations of appropriations.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Teenage drug use in the United States has doubled since 1993.

(2) The drug crisis facing the United States is a top national security threat.

(3) The spread of illicit drugs through United States borders cannot be halted without an effective drug interdiction strategy.

(4) Effective drug interdiction efforts have been shown to limit the availability of illicit

narcotics, drive up the street price, support demand reduction efforts, and decrease overall drug trafficking and use.

(5) A prerequisite for reducing youth drug use is increasing the price of drugs. To increase price substantially, at least 60 percent of drugs must be interdicted.

(6) In 1987, the national drug control budget maintained a significant balance between demand and supply reduction efforts, illustrated as follows:

(A) 29 percent of the total drug control budget expenditures for demand reduction programs.

(B) 38 percent of the total drug control budget expenditures for domestic law enforcement.

(C) 33 percent of the total drug control budget expenditures for international drug interdiction efforts.

(7) In the late 1980's and early 1990's, counternarcotic efforts were successful, specifically in protecting the borders of the United States from penetration by illegal narcotics through increased seizures by the United States Coast Guard and other agencies, including a 302 percent increase in pounds of cocaine seized between 1987 and 1991.

(8) Limiting the availability of narcotics to drug traffickers in the United States had a promising effect as illustrated by the decline of illicit drug use between 1988 and 1991, through a—

(A) 13 percent reduction in total drug use;

(B) 35 percent drop in cocaine use; and

(C) 16 percent decrease in marijuana use.

(9) In 1993, drug interdiction efforts in the transit zones were reduced due to an imbalance in the national drug control strategy. This trend has continued through 1995 as shown by the following figures:

(A) 35 percent for demand reduction programs.

(B) 53 percent for domestic law enforcement.

(C) 12 percent for international drug interdiction efforts.

(10) Supply reduction efforts became a lower priority for the Administration and the seizures by the United States Coast Guard and other agencies decreased as shown by a 68 percent decrease in the pounds of cocaine seized between 1991 and 1996.

(11) Reductions in funding for comprehensive interdiction operations like OPERATION GATEWAY and OPERATION STEELWEB, initiatives that encompassed all areas of interdiction and attempted to disrupt the operating methods of drug smugglers along the entire United States border, have created unprotected United States border areas which smugglers exploit to move their product into the United States.

(12) The result of this new imbalance in the national drug control strategy caused the drug situation in the United States to become a crisis with serious consequences including—

(A) doubling of drug-abuse-related arrests for minors between 1992 and 1996;

(B) 70 percent increase in overall drug use among children aged 12 to 17;

(C) 80 percent increase in drug use for graduating seniors since 1992;

(D) a sharp drop in the price of 1 pure gram of heroin from \$1,647 in 1992 to \$966 in February 1996; and

(E) a reduction in the street price of 1 gram of cocaine from \$123 to \$104 between 1993 and 1994.

(13) The percentage change in drug use since 1992, among graduating high school students who used drugs in the past 12 months, has substantially increased—marijuana use is up 80 percent, cocaine use is up 80 percent, and heroin use is up 100 percent.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) reduce the supply of drugs and drug use through an enhanced drug interdiction effort in the major drug transit countries, as well support a comprehensive supply country eradication and crop substitution program, because a commitment of increased resources in international drug interdiction efforts will create a balanced national drug control strategy among demand reduction, law enforcement, and international drug interdiction efforts; and

(2) support policies and dedicate the resources necessary to reduce the flow of illegal drugs into the United States by not less than 80 percent by December 31, 2001.

TITLE I—ENHANCED SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRY COVERAGE

SEC. 101. EXPANSION OF AIRCRAFT COVERAGE AND OPERATION IN SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRIES.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the enhancement of air coverage and operation for drug source and transit countries, as follows:

(1) For procurement of 10 P-3B Early Warning aircraft for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries, the total amount of \$430,000,000.

(2) For the procurement and deployment of 10 P-3B Slick airplanes for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of the drug source zone, the total amount of \$150,000,000.

(3) For each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance of 10 P-3B Early Warning aircraft for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries, \$23,500,000.

(4) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for personnel for the 10 P-3B Early Warning aircraft for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries, \$12,500,000.

(5) For each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance of 10 P-3B Slick airplanes for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead coverage of the drug source zone, \$23,500,000.

(6) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for personnel for the 10 P-3B Slick airplanes for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries, \$12,500,000.

(7) For construction and furnishing of an additional facility for the P-3B aircraft, 6,000,000.

(8) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance for overhead air coverage for Colombia, \$6,000,000.

(9) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance for overhead air coverage for Bolivia, \$2,000,000.

(10) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance for overhead air coverage for Peru, \$6,000,000.

(11) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance for overhead coverage for the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific regions, \$25,000,000.

(12) For purchase and for operation and maintenance of 3 Schweizer RU-38A observation aircraft (to be piloted by pilots under contract with the United States), the total amount of \$16,500,000, of which—

(A) \$13,500,000 is for procurement; and

(B) \$1,000,000 for each such fiscal year is for operation and maintenance.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Di-

rector of Central Intelligence, shall submit to the Committee on National Security, the Committee on International Relations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report examining the options available in the source and transit zones to replace Howard Air Force Base in Panama and specifying the requirements of the United States to establish an airbase or airbases for use in support of counternarcotics operations to optimize operational effectiveness in the source and transit zones. The report shall identify the following:

(1) The specific requirements necessary to support the national drug control policy of the United States.

(2) The estimated construction, operation, and maintenance costs for a replacement counterdrug airbase or airbases in the source and transit zones.

(3) Possible interagency cost sharing arrangements for a replacement airbase or airbases.

(4) Any legal or treaty-related issues regarding the replacement airbase or airbases.

(5) A summary of completed alternative site surveys for the airbase or airbases.

(c) TRANSFER OF AIRCRAFT.—The Secretary of the Navy shall transfer to the United States Customs Service—

(1) ten currently retired and previously identified heavyweight P-3B aircraft for modification into P-3 AEW&C aircraft; and

(2) ten currently retired and previously identified heavyweight P-3B aircraft for modification into P-3 Slick aircraft.

SEC. 102. EXPANSION OF COAST GUARD DRUG INTERDICTION.

(a) OPERATING EXPENSES.—For operating expenses of the Coast Guard associated with expansion of drug interdiction activities around Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and other transit zone areas of operation, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation \$129,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001. Such amounts shall include (but are not limited to) amounts for the following:

(1) For deployment of intelligent acoustic detection buoys in the Florida Straits and Bahamas.

(2) For a nonlethal technology program to enhance countermeasures against the threat of transportation of drugs by so-called Go-Fast boats.

(b) ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For acquisition, construction, and improvement of facilities and equipment to be used for expansion of Coast Guard drug interdiction activities, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation for fiscal year 1999 the following:

(A) For maritime patrol aircraft, \$66,000,000.

(B) For acquisition of deployable pursuit boats, \$3,500,000.

(C) For the acquisition and construction of 15 United States Coast Guard 87-foot Coastal Patrol Boats, \$71,000,000.

(D) For the reactivation of 3 United States Coast Guard HU-25 Falcon jets, \$7,500,000.

(E) For acquisition of installed or deployable electronic sensors and communications systems for Coast Guard Cutters, \$16,300,000.

(F) For acquisition and construction of facilities and equipment to support regional and international law enforcement training and support in Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and Caribbean Basin, \$4,000,000.

(G) For acquisition or conversion of maritime patrol aircraft, \$17,000,000.

(H) For acquisition or conversion of 2 vessels to be used as Coast Guard Medium or High Endurance Cutters, \$36,000,000.

(I) For acquisition or conversion of 2 vessels to be used as Coast Guard Cutters as support, command, and control platforms for drug interdiction operations, \$20,000,000.

(J) For construction of 6 United States Code Coast Guard medium endurance cutters, \$289,000,000.

(2) CONTINUED AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under this subsection may remain available until expended.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO ACCEPT PATROL CRAFT FROM DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Transportation shall accept, for use by the Coast Guard for expanded drug interdiction activities, 7 PC-170 patrol craft offered by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 103. EXPANSION OF RADAR COVERAGE AND OPERATION IN SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the enhancement of radar coverage in drug source and transit countries, as follows:

(1) For restoration of radar in the Bahamas, the total amount of \$13,500,000, of which—

(A) the total amount of \$4,500,000 is for procurement; and

(B) \$3,000,000 for each such fiscal year is for operation and maintenance.

(2) For each such fiscal year for operation and maintenance, for establishment of ground-based radar coverage at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba, \$300,000.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Director of Central Intelligence, shall submit to the Committee on National Security and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report examining the options available to the United States for improving Relocatable Over the Horizon (ROTHR) capability to provide enhanced radar coverage of narcotics source zone countries in South America and transit zones in the Eastern Pacific. The report shall include—

(1) a discussion of the need and costs associated with the establishment of a proposed fourth ROTHR site located in the source or transit zones; and

(2) an assessment of the intelligence specific issues raised if such a ROTHR facility were to be established in conjunction with a foreign government.

TITLE II—ENHANCED ERADICATION AND INTERDICTION STRATEGY IN SOURCE COUNTRIES

SEC. 201. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR COLOMBIA.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Colombia, as follows:

(1) For each such fiscal year for sustaining support of the helicopters and fixed wing fleet of the national police of Colombia, \$6,000,000.

(2) For the purchase of DC-3 transport aircraft for the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$2,000,000.

(3) For acquisition of concertina wire and tunneling detection systems at the La Picota prison of the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$1,250,000.

(4) For the purchase of minigun systems for the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$6,000,000.

(5) For the purchase of 6 UH-60L Black Hawk utility helicopters for the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$60,000,000 for procurement and an additional amount of \$12,000,000 for each such fiscal year for operation, maintenance, and training.

(6) For procurement, for upgrade of 50 UH-1H helicopters to the Huey II configuration equipped with miniguns for the use of the national police of Colombia, the total amount of \$70,000,000.

(7) For the repair and rebuilding of the antinarcotics base at Miraflores, \$2,000,000.

(8) For providing sufficient and adequate base and force security for any rebuilt facility at Miraflores, and the other forward operating antinarcotics bases of the Colombian National Police antinarcotics unit, \$6,000,000.

(b) COUNTERNARCOTICS ASSISTANCE.—United States counternarcotics assistance may not be provided for the Government of Colombia under this Act or under any other provision of law on or after the date of the enactment of this Act if the Government of Colombia negotiates or permits the establishment of any demilitarized zone in which the eradication and interdiction of drug production by the security forces of Colombia, including the Colombian National Police antinarcotics unit, is prohibited.

SEC. 202. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR PERU.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the establishment of a third drug interdiction site at Puerto Maldonado, Peru, to support air bridge and riverine missions for enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Peru, the total amount of \$3,000,000, and an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study of Peruvian counternarcotics air interdiction requirements and, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report on the results of the study. The study shall include a review of the Peruvian Air Force's current and future requirements for counternarcotics air interdiction to complement the Peruvian Air Force's A-37 capability.

SEC. 203. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR BOLIVIA.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Bolivia, as follows:

(1) For each such fiscal year for support of air operations of the Red Devils of Bolivia, \$1,000,000.

(2) For each such fiscal year for support of riverine operations of the Blue Devils of Bolivia, \$1,000,000.

(3) For each such fiscal year for support of coca eradication programs, \$1,000,000.

(4) For the procurement of 2 mobile x-ray machines with maintenance support for placement along the Chapare highway, the total amount of \$5,000,000 and an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for each such fiscal year for operation and maintenance.

SEC. 204. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR MEXICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO PURCHASE HELICOPTERS.—Contingent on the agreement of the Government of Mexico to approve full diplomatic immunity for Drug Enforcement Administration personnel serving in Mexico with privi-

leges granted to United States Government officials to carry weapons necessary for the performance of their duties, the Secretary of State, subject to the availability of appropriations, shall purchase 6 Bell 212 high altitude helicopters designated for opium eradication programs in the Mexican states of Guerrero, Jalisco, and Sinaloa, for enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Mexico.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State during the period beginning on October 1, 1998, and on ending September 30, 2001, \$18,000,000 to carry out paragraph (1).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all United States law enforcement personnel serving in Mexico should be accredited the same status under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunity as other diplomatic personnel serving at United States posts in Mexico; and

(2) all Mexican narcotics law enforcement personnel serving in the United States should be accorded the same diplomatic status as Drug Enforcement Administration personnel serving in Mexico.

SEC. 205. MISCELLANEOUS ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced precursor chemical control projects, in the total amount of \$500,000.

SEC. 206. BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS.

(a) QUALIFICATIONS FOR SERVICE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any individual serving in the position of assistant secretary in any department or agency of the Federal Government who has primary responsibility for international narcotics control and law enforcement, and the principal deputy of any such assistant secretary, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the fields of—

(1) management; and

(2) Federal law enforcement, or intelligence.

(b) FOREIGN MILITARY SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the receipt by the Department of State of a formal letter of request for any foreign military sales counternarcotics-related assistance from the head of any police, military, or other appropriate security agency official, the implementation and processing of the counternarcotics foreign military sales request shall be the sole responsibility of the Department of Defense, which is the traditional lead agency in providing military equipment and supplies abroad.

(2) ROLE OF STATE DEPARTMENT.—The Department of State shall continue to have a consultative role with the Department of Defense in the processing of the request described in paragraph (1), after receipt of the letter of request, for all counternarcotics-related foreign military sales assistance.

SEC. 207. REPORT ON TRANSFERRING INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES TO A UNITED STATES LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the responsiveness and effectiveness of international narcotics assistance activities under the Department of State have been severely hampered due, in part, to the lack of law enforcement expertise by responsible personnel in the Department of State.

(b) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the

Director of National Drug Control Policy shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees a report, which shall evaluate the responsiveness and effectiveness of international narcotics assistance activities under the Department of State during the preceding 4 fiscal years.

(2) **RECOMMENDATION AND EXPLANATION.**—The study submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the recommendation of the Director and detailed explanatory statement regarding whether the overseas activities of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State should be transferred to the Department of Justice.

(3) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Office on National Drug Control Policy \$100,000 to carry out the study under this section.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the term "appropriate committees" means—

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

(2) the Committees on Appropriations, International Relations, National Security, and the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Select Committees on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

TITLE III—ENHANCED ALTERNATIVE CROP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT IN SOURCE ZONE

SEC. 301. ALTERNATIVE CROP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Agency for International Development for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for alternative development programs, as follows:

(1) For startup costs of programs in the Guaviare, Putumayo, and Caqueta regions in Colombia, the total amount of \$5,000,000 and an additional amount of \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance costs.

(2) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced programs in the Ucayali, Apurimac, and Huallaga Valley regions in Peru, \$50,000,000.

(3) For each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced programs in the Chapare and Yungas regions in Bolivia, \$5,000,000.

SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE COUNTERDRUG RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, \$23,000,000 to support the counternarcotics research efforts of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture. Of that amount, funds are authorized as follows:

(1) \$5,000,000 shall be used for crop eradication technologies.

(2) \$2,000,000 shall be used for narcotics plant identification, chemistry, and biotechnology.

(3) \$1,000,000 shall be used for worldwide crop identification, detection tagging, and production estimation technology.

(4) \$5,000,000 shall be used for improving the disease resistance, yield, and economic competitiveness of commercial crops that can be promoted as alternatives to the production of narcotics plants.

(5) \$10,000,000 to contract with entities meeting the criteria described in subsection (b) for the product development, environmental testing, registration, production, aerial distribution system development, product effectiveness monitoring, and modification

of multiple mycoherbicides to control narcotic crops (including coca, poppy, and cannabis) in the United States and internationally.

(b) **CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—An entity under this subsection is an entity which possesses—

(1) experience in diseases of narcotic crops;

(2) intellectual property involving seed-borne dispersal formulations;

(3) the availability of state-of-the-art containment or quarantine facilities;

(4) country-specific mycoherbicide formulations;

(5) specialized fungicide resistant formulations; or

(6) special security arrangements.

SEC. 303. MASTER PLAN FOR MYCOHERBICIDES TO CONTROL NARCOTIC CROPS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall develop a 10-year master plan for the use of mycoherbicides to control narcotic crops (including coca, poppy, and cannabis) in the United States and internationally.

(b) **COORDINATION.**—The Secretary shall develop the plan in coordination with—

(1) the Office of National Drug Control Policy;

(2) the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice;

(3) the Department of Defense;

(4) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(5) the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Activities of the Department of State;

(6) the United States Information Agency; and

(7) other appropriate agencies.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than March 1, 1999, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report describing the activities undertaken to carry out this section.

TITLE IV—ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

SEC. 401. ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY TRAINING.

(a) **ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY TRAINING.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the establishment and operation of international law enforcement academies to carry out law enforcement training activities, as follows:

(1) For the establishment and operation of an academy, which shall serve Latin America and the Caribbean, the total amount of \$3,000,000 and an additional amount of \$1,200,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance costs.

(2) For the establishment and operation of an academy in Bangkok, Thailand, which shall serve Asia, the total amount of \$2,000,000 and an additional amount of \$1,200,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance costs.

(3) For each such fiscal year for the establishment and operation of an academy in South Africa, which shall serve Africa, \$1,200,000.

(b) **MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation and the Department of the Treasury for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the joint establishment, operation, and maintenance in San Juan, Puerto Rico, of a center for training law enforcement personnel of countries located in the Latin American and Caribbean regions in matters relating to maritime law enforcement, including customs-related ports management matters, as follows:

(1) For each such fiscal year for funding by the Department of Transportation, \$1,500,000.

(2) For each such fiscal year for funding by the Department of the Treasury, \$1,500,000.

(c) **UNITED STATES COAST GUARD INTERNATIONAL MARITIME TRAINING VESSEL.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of maritime training vessels, as follows:

(1) For a vessel for international maritime training, which shall visit participating Latin American and Caribbean nations on a rotating schedule in order to provide law enforcement training and to perform maintenance on participating national assets, the total amount of \$7,500,000.

(2) For each such fiscal year for support of the United States Coast Guard Balsam Class Buoy Tender training vessel, \$2,500,000.

SEC. 402. ENHANCED UNITED STATES DRUG ENFORCEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRAINING.

(a) **MEXICO.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for substantial exchanges for Mexican judges, prosecutors, and police, in the total amount of \$2,000,000 for each such fiscal year.

(b) **BRAZIL.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced support for the Brazilian Federal Police Training Center, in the total amount of \$1,000,000 for each such fiscal year.

(c) **PANAMA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance, for locating and operating Coast Guard assets so as to strengthen the capability of the Coast Guard of Panama to patrol the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Panama for drug enforcement and interdiction activities, in the total amount of \$1,000,000 for each such fiscal year.

(2) **ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE TRAINING.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, members of the national police of Panama shall be eligible to receive training through the International Military Education Training program.

(d) **VENEZUELA.**—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, \$1,000,000 for operation and maintenance, for support for the Venezuelan Judicial Technical Police Counterdrug Intelligence Center.

(e) **ECUADOR.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation and the Department of the Treasury for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the buildup of local coast guard and port control in Guayaquil and Esmeraldas, Ecuador, as follows:

(1) For each such fiscal year for the Department of Transportation, \$500,000.

(2) For each such fiscal year for the Department of the Treasury, \$500,000.

(f) **HAITI AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, \$500,000 for the buildup of local coast guard and port control in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

(g) **CENTRAL AMERICA.**—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, \$12,000,000 for the buildup of local coast guard and port control in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

SEC. 403. PROVISION OF NONLETHAL EQUIPMENT TO FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE ILLICIT NARCOTICS CONTROL ACTIVITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may

transfer or lease each year nonlethal equipment, of which each piece of equipment may be valued at not more than \$100,000, to foreign law enforcement organizations for the purpose of establishing and carrying out cooperative illicit narcotics control activities.

(b) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—The Administrator shall provide for the maintenance and repair of any equipment transferred or leased under subsection (a).

TITLE V—ENHANCED DRUG TRANSIT AND SOURCE ZONE LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

SEC. 501. INCREASED FUNDING FOR OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT; REPORT.

(a) **DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Drug Enforcement Administration for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhancement of counternarcotic operations in drug transit and source countries, as follows:

(1) For support of the Merlin program, the total amount of \$8,272,000.

(2) For support of the intercept program, the total amount of \$4,500,000.

(3) For support of the Narcotics Enforcement Data Retrieval System, the total amount of \$2,400,000.

(4) For support of the Caribbean Initiative, the total amount of \$3,515,000.

(5) For the hire of special agents, administrative and investigative support personnel, and intelligence analysts for overseas assignments in foreign posts, the total amount of \$40,213,000.

(b) **DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal year 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the deployment of commercial unclassified intelligence and imaging data and a Passive Coherent Location System for counternarcotics and interdiction purposes in the Western Hemisphere, the total amount of \$20,000,000.

(c) **DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.**—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Customs Service for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhancement of counternarcotic operations in drug transit and source countries, as follows:

(1) For refurbishment of 30 interceptor and Blue Water Platform vessels in the Caribbean maritime fleet, the total amount of \$3,500,000.

(2) For purchase of 9 new interceptor vessels in the Caribbean maritime fleet, the total amount of \$2,000,000.

(3) For the hire and training of 25 special agents for maritime operations in the Caribbean, the total amount of \$2,500,000.

(4) For purchase of 60 automotive vehicles for ground use in South Florida, \$1,500,000.

(5) For each such fiscal year for operation and maintenance support for 10 United States Customs Service Citations Aircraft to be dedicated for the source and transit zone, the total amount of \$10,000,000.

(6) For purchase of 5 CTX-5000 x-ray machines to enhance detection capabilities with respect to narcotics, explosives, and currency, the total amount of \$7,000,000.

(d) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORT.**—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, shall submit to the Committee on National Security and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report examining and proposing recommendations regarding any organizational changes to optimize counternarcotic activities, including alternative cost-sharing arrangements regarding the following facilities:

(1) The Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, East, Key West, Florida.

(2) The Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, West, Alameda, California.

(3) The Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, South, Panama City, Panama.

(4) The Joint Task Force 6, El Paso, Texas.

SEC. 502. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PRIORITY OF DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should revise the Global Military Force Policy of the Department of Defense in order—

(1) to treat the international drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department as a military operation other than war, thereby elevating the priority given such activities under the Policy to the next priority below the priority given to war under the Policy and to the same priority as is given to peacekeeping operations under the Policy; and

(2) to allocate the assets of the Department to drug interdiction and counter-drug activities in accordance with the priority given those activities.

TITLE VI—RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS

SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The funds authorized to be appropriated for any department or agency of the Federal Government for fiscal years 1999, 2000, or 2001 by this Act are in addition to funds authorized to be appropriated for that department or agency for fiscal year 1999, 2000, or 2001 by any other provision of law.

H.R. 4300

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTERT

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Strike section 303 and insert the following:

SEC. 303. MASTER PLAN FOR MYCOHERBICIDES TO CONTROL NARCOTIC CROPS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall develop a 10-year master plan for the use of mycoherbicides to control narcotic crops (including coca, poppy, and cannabis) in the United States and internationally.

(b) **COORDINATION.**—The Director shall develop the plan in coordination with—

- (1) the Department of Agriculture;
- (2) the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice;
- (3) the Department of Defense;
- (4) the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (5) the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Activities of the Department of State;
- (6) the United States Information Agency; and

(7) other appropriate agencies.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than March 1, 1999, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to Congress a report describing the activities undertaken to carry out this section.

H.R. 4300

OFFERED BY: MR. MARKEY

AMENDMENT NO. 3: In section 501(c)(6), strike “5 CTX-5000 x-ray machines to enhance” and insert “advanced transmission x-ray machines determined by the United States Customs Service to provide the greatest overall advantage in terms of cost, capabilities, safety to inspection personnel, efficiency, and proven operational reliability in airport environments, for the purpose of enhancing”.

H.R. 4300

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCOLLUM

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 5, line 25, insert the following:

(14) The Department of Defense has been called upon to support counter-drug efforts of Federal law enforcement agencies that are

carried out in source countries and through transit zone interdiction, but in recent years Department of Defense assets critical to those counter-drug activities have been consistently diverted to missions that the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff consider a higher priority;

(15) The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the Department of Defense policy referred to as the Global Military Force Policy, has established the priorities for the allocation of military assets in the following order: (1) war, (2) military operations other than war that might involve contact with hostile forces (such as peacekeeping operations and noncombatant evacuations), (3) exercises and training, and (4) operational tasking other than those involving hostilities (including counter-drug activities and humanitarian assistance);

(16) Use of Department of Defense assets is critical to the success of efforts to stem the flow of illegal drugs from source countries and through transit zones to the United States;

(17) The placement of counter-drug activities in the fourth and last priority of the Global Military Force Policy list of priorities for the allocation of military assets has resulted in a serious deficiency in assets vital to the success of source country and transit zone efforts to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States;

(18) At present the United States faces few, if any, threats from abroad greater than the threat posed to the Nation's youth by illegal and dangerous drugs;

(19) The conduct of counter-drug activities has the potential for contact with hostile forces;

(20) The Department of Defense counter-drug activities mission should be near the top, not among the last, of the priorities for the allocation of Department of Defense assets after the first priority for those assets for the war-fighting mission of the Department of Defense.

H.R. 4300

OFFERED BY: MR. MCCOLLUM

AMENDMENT NO. 5: Strike section 502 and insert the following:

SEC. 502. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PRIORITY OF DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should revise the priorities for the allocation of Department of Defense assets under the Department of Defense policy referred to as the Global Military Force Policy so that the priority established for the counter-drug activities mission of the Department of Defense is equal to or higher than the priority (which is currently the second highest priority) for the mission of military operations other than war that might involve contact with hostile forces (such as peacekeeping operations and noncombatant evacuations).

H.R. 4300

OFFERED BY: MR. SHAW

AMENDMENT NO. 6: At the end of the bill add the following new title:

TITLE VII—CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS ON PORT EMPLOYEES

SEC. 701. BACKGROUND CHECKS.

Upon the request of any State, county, port authority, or other local jurisdiction of a State, the Attorney General shall grant to such State, county, port authority, or other local jurisdiction access to information collected by the Attorney General pursuant to section 534 of title 28, United States Code, for the purpose of allowing such State, county,

port authority, or other local jurisdiction to conduct criminal background checks on employees, or applicants for employment, at any port under the jurisdiction of such State, county, port authority, or other local jurisdiction.

SEC. 702. DEFINITION.

As used in this title, the term "port" means any place at which vessels may resort to load or unload cargo.

H.R. 4300

OFFERED BY: MS. WATERS

AMENDMENT NO. 7: Strike section 201.

H.R. 4300

OFFERED BY: MS. WATERS

AMENDMENT NO. 8: Strike section 204(a).

In section 204(b), strike "(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—".

H.R. 4550

OFFERED BY: MR. LATHAM

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Page 49, after line 19, insert the following:

TITLE IV—DRUG DEALER LIABILITY

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Drug Dealer Liability Act of 1998".

SEC. 402. FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION FOR DRUG DEALER LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part E of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 521. FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION FOR DRUG DEALER LIABILITY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), any person who manufactures or distributes a controlled substance in violation of this title or title III shall be liable in a civil action to any party harmed, directly or indirectly, by the use of that controlled substance.

"(b) EXCEPTION.—An individual user of a controlled substance may not bring an or maintain an action under this section unless all of the following conditions are met:

"(1) The individual personally discloses to narcotics enforcement authorities all of the information known to the individual regarding all that individual's sources of illegal controlled substances.

"(2) The individual has not used an illegal controlled substance within the 90 days before filing the action.

"(3) The individual continues to remain free of the use of an illegal controlled substance throughout the pendency of the action."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 is amended by inserting after the time relating to section 520 the following new item:

"Sec. 521. Federal cause of action for drug dealer liability."

H.R. 4550

OFFERED BY: MR. RAMSTAD

AMENDMENT NO. 2: At the end of title I, insert the following new subtitle (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

Subtitle H—Addiction Reduction Through Treatment

SEC. 181. SHORT TITLE OF SUBTITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Addiction Reduction Act of 1998".

SEC. 182. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Substance abuse, if left untreated, is a medical emergency.

(2) Parity should apply to benefits for treatment sought voluntarily, including treatment for substance abuse.

(3) Nothing in this subtitle should be construed as prohibiting application of the concept of parity to substance abuse treatment provided by faith-based treatment providers.

SEC. 183. PARITY IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT BENEFITS.

(a) GROUP HEALTH PLANS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—(1) Subpart 2 of part A of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 2706. PARITY IN THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENT LIMITATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS TO SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT BENEFITS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a group health plan (or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan) that provides both medical and surgical benefits and substance abuse treatment benefits, the plan or coverage shall not impose treatment limitations or financial requirements on the substance abuse treatment benefits unless similar limitations or requirements are imposed for medical and surgical benefits.

"(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

"(1) as requiring a group health plan (or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan) to provide any substance abuse treatment benefits; or

"(2) to prevent a group health plan or a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage from negotiating the level and type of reimbursement with a provider for care provided in accordance with this section.

"(c) EXEMPTIONS.—

"(1) SMALL EMPLOYER EXEMPTION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply to any group health plan (and group health insurance coverage offered in connection with a group health plan) for any plan year of a small employer.

"(B) SMALL EMPLOYER.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'small employer' means, in connection with a group health plan with respect to a calendar year and a plan year, an employer who employed an average of at least 2 but not more than 50 employees on business days during the preceding calendar year and who employs at least 2 employees on the first day of the plan year.

"(C) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES IN DETERMINATION OF EMPLOYER SIZE.—For purposes of this paragraph—

"(i) APPLICATION OF AGGREGATION RULE FOR EMPLOYERS.—Rules similar to the rules under subsections (b), (c), (m), and (o) of section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall apply for purposes of treating persons as a single employer.

"(ii) EMPLOYERS NOT IN EXISTENCE IN PRECEDING YEAR.—In the case of an employer which was not in existence throughout the preceding calendar year, the determination of whether such employer is a small employer shall be based on the average number of employees that it is reasonably expected such employer will employ on business days in the current calendar year.

"(iii) PREDECESSORS.—Any reference in this paragraph to an employer shall include a reference to any predecessor of such employer.

"(2) INCREASED COST EXEMPTION.—This section shall not apply with respect to a group health plan (or health insurance coverage offered in connection with a group health plan) if the application of this section to such plan (or to such coverage) results in an increase in the cost under the plan (or for such coverage) of at least 1 percent.

"(d) SEPARATE APPLICATION TO EACH OPTION OFFERED.—In the case of a group health plan that offers a participant or beneficiary two or more benefit package options under the plan, the requirements of this section shall be applied separately with respect to each such option.

"(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) TREATMENT LIMITATION.—The term 'treatment limitation' means, with respect to benefits under a group health plan or health insurance coverage, any day or visit limits imposed on coverage of benefits under the plan or coverage during a period of time.

"(2) FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT.—The term 'financial requirement' means, with respect to benefits under a group health plan or health insurance coverage, any deductible, coinsurance, or cost-sharing or an annual or lifetime dollar limit imposed with respect to the benefits under the plan or coverage.

"(3) MEDICAL OR SURGICAL BENEFITS.—The term 'medical or surgical benefits' means benefits with respect to medical or surgical services, as defined under the terms of the plan or coverage (as the case may be), but does not include substance abuse treatment benefits.

"(4) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT BENEFITS.—The term 'substance abuse treatment benefits' means benefits with respect to substance abuse treatment services but only insofar as such treatment services are abstinence-based.

"(5) SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES.—The term 'substance abuse services' means any of the following items and services provided for the treatment of substance abuse:

"(A) Inpatient treatment, including detoxification.

"(B) Non-hospital residential treatment.

"(C) Outpatient treatment, including screening and assessment, medication management, individual, group, and family counseling, and relapse prevention.

"(D) Prevention services, including health education and individual and group counseling to encourage the reduction of risk factors for substance abuse.

"(6) SUBSTANCE ABUSE.—The term 'substance abuse' includes chemical dependency.

"(f) NOTICE.—A group health plan under this part shall comply with the notice requirement under section 711(d) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 with respect to the requirements of this section as if such section applied to such plan.

"(g) SUNSET.—This section shall not apply to benefits for services furnished on or after September 30, 2002."

(2) Section 2723(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-23(c)), as amended by section 604(b)(2) of Public Law 104-204, is amended by striking "section 2704" and inserting "sections 2704 and 2706".

(b) INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—(1) Part B of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 2751 the following new section:

"SEC. 2752. PARITY IN THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENT LIMITATIONS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS TO SUBSTANCE ABUSE BENEFITS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of section 2706 (other than subsection (e)) shall apply to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer in the individual market in the same manner as it applies to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer in connection with a group health plan in the small or large group market.

"(b) NOTICE.—A health insurance issuer under this part shall comply with the notice requirement under section 713(f) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 with respect to the requirements referred to in subsection (a) as if such section applied to such issuer and such issuer were a group health plan."

(2) Section 2762(b)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-62(b)(2)) is amended by striking "section 2751" and inserting "sections 2751 and 2752".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), the amendments made by subsection (a) apply with respect to group health plans for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.

(2) The amendments made by subsection (b) apply with respect to health insurance coverage offered, sold, issued, renewed, in effect, or operated in the individual market on or after such date.

(3) In the case of a group health plan maintained pursuant to 1 or more collective bargaining agreements between employee representatives and 1 or more employers ratified before the date of enactment of this Act, the amendments made subsection (a) shall not apply to plan years beginning before the later of—

(A) the date on which the last collective bargaining agreements relating to the plan terminates (determined without regard to any extension thereof agreed to after the date of enactment of this Act), or

(B) January 1, 2000.

For purposes of subparagraph (A), any plan amendment made pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement relating to the plan which amends the plan solely to conform to any requirement added by subsection (a) shall not be treated as a termination of such collective bargaining agreement.

H.R. 4569

OFFERED BY: MR. MCGOVERN

AMENDMENT NO. 1: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the general short title) the following:

TITLE VII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

IMF INDUSTRY IMPACT TEAM

SEC. _____. (a) After consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Commerce shall establish a team composed of employees of the Department of Commerce—

(1) to collect data on import volumes and prices, and industry statistics in—

(A) the steel industry;

(B) the semiconductor industry;

(C) the automobile industry;

(D) the textile and apparel industry; and

(E) the jewelry industry;

(2) to monitor the effect of the Asian and Russian economic crises on these industries;

(3) to collect accounting data from Asian and Russian producers; and

(4) to work to prevent import surges in these industries or to assist United States industries affected by such surges in their efforts to protect themselves under the trade laws of the United States.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce shall provide administrative support, including office space, for the team.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Trade Representative may assign such employees to the team as may be necessary to assist the team in carrying out its functions under subsection (a).

H.R. 4569

OFFERED BY: MR. PITTS

AMENDMENT NO. 2. In title II, in the item relating to "AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$100,000,000)".

In title II, in the item relating to "AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND", add at the end before the period the following: "Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$345,000,000 shall be made available for infant and child health programs".

In title II, in the item relating to "AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(decreased by \$100,000,000)".

In section 576 (relating to authorization for population planning), after the first dollar amount, insert the following:

"(decreased by \$100,000,000). Provided, that the limitation in this section includes all funds for programs and activities designed to control fertility or to reduce or delay child-births or pregnancies, irrespective of the heading under which such funds are made available".

H.R. 4569

OFFERED BY: MR. SOUDER

AMENDMENT NO. 3. At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the general short title) the following:

TITLE VII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS

SEC. 701. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) countries receiving funds from the International Monetary Fund should fully cooperate with the investigations by the Department of Justice and the Congress into violations of campaign finance laws in connection with the 1996 presidential election campaign, in deference to the sacrifice and wishes of United States taxpayers;

(2) such cooperation should include—

(A) complying with requests by investigators for extradition of suspects in criminal cases;

(B) assisting in obtaining compliance with any request made of, or subpoena served on, any financial institution, commercial entity, government entity, or individual by or on behalf of investigators;

(C) coordinating the provision of any witness, document, or physical evidence requested by investigators; and

(D) granting investigators such access to the country as may be necessary to further the investigation; and

(3) the refusal of dozens of witnesses to cooperate with such investigations and their flight to other countries, some of which benefit from International Monetary Fund funds which are derived in part from funds provided by United States taxpayers, continues to hinder the effort to preserve and maintain the integrity of the electoral process of the United States.

H.R. 4569

OFFERED BY: MR. SOUDER

AMENDMENT NO. 4. At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the general short title) the following:

TITLE VII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND CONDITIONED ON ENACTMENT OF JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVING A CERTIFICATION THAT ALL COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE IMF FUNDS ARE COOPERATING FULLY WITH CONGRESSIONAL AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE FINANCING OF THE 1996 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND HAVE DISCLOSED THE IDENTITY OF ALL COMMERCIAL ENTITIES IN THE COUNTRY THAT WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROVISION OF THE FUNDS

SEC. 701. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or made available to the International Monetary Fund unless the certification described in subsection (b) has been made and the Congress has enacted a joint resolution approving the certification.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The certification described in this subsection is a certification

by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that each country eligible to receive funds from the International Monetary Fund—

(A) is cooperating fully with any congressional or Justice Department investigation into the financing of the 1996 presidential election campaign, including by—

(i) complying with any request by investigators for extradition of suspects in criminal cases;

(ii) assisting in obtaining compliance with any request made of, or subpoena served on, any financial institution, commercial entity, government entity, or individual, by or on behalf of investigators;

(iii) coordinating the provision of any witness, document, or physical evidence requested by investigators; and

(iv) granting investigators such access to the country as may be necessary to further the investigation; and

(B) has disclosed to the Attorney General the identity of any commercial entity with operations in the country that would benefit from the provision of such funds.

(2) CONSULTATION AND REPORT REQUIRED BEFORE CERTIFICATION.—Not fewer than 30 days before making the certification described in paragraph (1), the Attorney General and the Secretary of State shall, subject to other law—

(A) provide a written report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that contains all information of which the Attorney General and the Secretary of State are then aware with regard to the matters described in paragraph (1); and

(B) consult with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate about the intent of the Attorney General and Secretary of State with regard to making the certification.

H.R. 4569

OFFERED BY: MR. STEARNS

AMENDMENT NO. 5. At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following:

TITLE VII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE TRANSITION TO A DEMOCRATIC NONMILITARY GOVERNMENT IN INDONESIA

SEC. 701. It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should support a complete transition that will lead immediately to a democratically-elected, nonmilitary government in Indonesia which includes—

(1) the release of political prisoners;

(2) legalization of political organizing activities;

(3) international monitoring of human rights conditions;

(4) roundtable all-party discussions;

(5) a transitional government of national unity;

(6) democratic elections;

(7) a truth commission to address past political crimes; and

(8) recognition that past injustices require redress.

H.R. 4569

OFFERED BY: MR. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT NO. 6. At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following:

TITLE VII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

LIMITATION ON PROCUREMENT OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 701. Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for

procurement outside the United States or less developed countries only if—

(1) such funds are used for the procurement of commodities or services, or defense articles or defense services, produced in the country in which the assistance is to be provided, except that this paragraph only applies if procurement in that country would cost less than procurement in the United States or less developed countries;

(2) the provision of such assistance requires commodities or services, or defense articles or defense services, of a type that are not produced in, and available for purchase from, the United States, less developed countries, or the country in which the assistance is to be provided; or

(3) the President determines on a case-by-case basis that procurement outside the United States or less developed countries would result in the more efficient use of United States foreign assistance resources.

H.R. 4569

OFFERED BY: MR. WOLF

AMENDMENT NO. 7. At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following:

TITLE VII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORISM

SEC. 701. (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORISM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a national commission on terrorism to review counter-terrorism policies regarding the prevention and punishment of international acts of terrorism directed at the United States. The commission shall be known as "The National Commission on Terrorism".

(2) COMPOSITION.—The commission shall be composed of 15 members appointed as follows:

(A) Five members shall be appointed by the President from among officers or employees of the executive branch, private citizens of the United States, or both. Not more than 3 members selected by the President shall be members of the same political party.

(B) Five members shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate, from among members of the Senate, private citizens of the United States, or both. Not more than 3 of the members selected by the Majority Leader shall be members of the same political party and 3 members shall be members of the Senate.

(C) Five members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, from among members of the House of Representatives, private citizens of the United States, or both. Not more than 3 of the members selected by the Speaker shall be members of the same political party and 3 members shall be members of the House of Representatives.

(D) The appointments of the members of the commission should be made no later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—The members should have a knowledge and expertise in matters to be studied by the commission.

(4) CHAIRMAN.—The chairman of the commission shall be elected by the members of the commission.

(b) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The commission shall consider issues relating to international terrorism directed at the United States as follows:

(A) Review the laws, regulations, policies, directives, and practices relating to counterterrorism in the prevention and punishment of international terrorism directed towards the United States.

(B) Assess the extent to which laws, regulations, policies, directives, and practices relating to counterterrorism have been effective in preventing or punishing international terrorism directed towards the United States. At a minimum, the assessment should include a review of the following:

(i) Evidence that terrorist organizations have established an infrastructure in the western hemisphere for the support and conduct of terrorist activities.

(ii) Executive branch efforts to coordinate counterterrorism activities among Federal, State, and local agencies and with other nations to determine the effectiveness of such coordination efforts.

(iii) Executive branch efforts to prevent the use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons by terrorists.

(C) Recommend changes to counterterrorism policy in preventing and punishing international terrorism directed toward the United States.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Commission first meets, the Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress a final report of the findings and conclusions of the commission, together with any recommendations.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—

(1) MEETINGS.—

(A) The commission shall hold its first meeting on a date designated by the Speaker of the House which is not later than 30 days after the date on which all members have been appointed.

(B) After the first meeting, the commission shall meet upon the call of the chairman.

(C) A majority of the members of the commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold meetings.

(2) AUTHORITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO ACT FOR COMMISSION.—Any member or agent of the commission may, if authorized by the commission, take any action which the commission is authorized to take under this section.

(3) POWERS.—

(A) The commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the commission considers advisable to carry out its duties.

(B) The commission may secure directly from any agency of the Federal Government such information as the commission considers necessary to carry out its duties. Upon the request of the chairman of the commission, the head of a department or agency shall furnish the requested information expeditiously to the commission.

(C) The commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under

the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(4) PAY AND EXPENSES OF COMMISSION MEMBERS.—

(A) Each member of the commission who is not an employee of the government shall be paid at a rate equal for the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in performing the duties of the commission.

(B) Members and personnel for the commission may travel on aircraft, vehicles, or other conveyances of the Armed Forces of the United States when travel is necessary in the performance of a duty of the commission except when the cost of commercial transportation is less expensive.

(C) The members of the commission may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the commission.

(D)(i) A member of the commission who is an annuitant otherwise covered by section 8344 of title 5, United States Code, by reason of membership on the commission shall not be subject to the provisions of such section with respect to membership on the commission.

(ii) A member of the commission who is a member or former member of a uniformed service shall not be subject to the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of section 5532 of such title with respect to membership on the commission.

(5) STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—

(A) The chairman of the commission may, without regard to civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and up to 3 additional staff members as necessary to enable the commission to perform its duties. The chairman of the commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53, of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay may not exceed the maximum rate of pay for GS-15 under the General Schedule.

(B) Upon the request of the chairman of the commission, the head of any department or agency of the Federal Government may detail, without reimbursement, any personnel of the department or agency to the commission to assist in carrying out its duties. The detail of an employee shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(d) TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—The commission shall terminate 30 days after the date on which the commission submits a final report.

(e) FUNDING.—There are appropriated \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 to carry out the provisions of this section.