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Family Planning

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S	26	1	3	3

Christine L. Anderson
04/07/2000 12:14:21 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:
Subject: Fact Sheet: President Clinton Urges Congress to Support International Family Planning and Reproductive Health

PRESIDENT CLINTON URGES CONGRESS TO SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

April 7, 2000

Today, in a White House ceremony marking World Health Day, President Clinton will recognize the critical role that family planning plays in saving the lives and protecting the health of women around the world. He will call for action to address the fact that every day, at least 1,600 women around the world die from the complications of pregnancy and childbirth. The President will urge Congress to fully fund his FY 2001 budget initiatives to address this and other health care challenges facing women and families, including: an additional $169 million in family planning assistance to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), thereby restoring funding to 1995 levels ($541.6 million); $25 million to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA); and $100 million through USAID, the Department of Health and Human Services and other agencies to prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS, primarily in Africa.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN WORLDWIDE ARE WITHOUT ACCESS TO SAFE AND EFFECTIVE FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES.

Use of family planning can have profound effects on women's health and dramatically reduce infant and child deaths. Related reproductive health services promote safe motherhood and prevent sexually transmitted diseases. America has been the leader in providing family planning and reproductive health care for women and their families in developing countries, investing over $3.5 billion through USAID and UNFPA since 1993, as well as close to $1 billion in HIV/AIDS prevention. But, much more needs to be done.

• **One in four maternal deaths could be prevented through family planning.** Every day, at least 1,600 women die from preventable complications of pregnancy and childbirth -- almost 600,000 women per year. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability among women aged 15 to 49 in developing countries. Only 53 percent of the deliveries in developing countries take place with a skilled birth attendant. Of all the health statistics monitored by the World Health Organization, maternal mortality shows the greatest disparity between developed and developing countries.

• **Sixteen thousand people are infected with HIV every day.** In most countries, 40 percent of new HIV infections are among women, and this rate is rising. Half of the newly infected people are under 25 years of age. Thirty-four million people now live with AIDS -- 95 percent of whom are in the developing world. Family planning programs play a key role in reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS.

• **More than 1 million people are infected with a preventable sexually transmitted infection (STI) every day.** There are 333 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases annually. The four most common sexually transmitted diseases are easy to cure with antibiotics. Family planning programs play a key role in reducing transmission of sexually transmitted infections and diseases.

PRESIDENT CLINTON URGES CONGRESS TO SUPPORT HIS PROPOSALS TO SAVE WOMEN'S LIVES AND PROTECT WOMEN'S HEALTH. President Clinton's budget this year contains several important proposals to improve women's health. Today, the President urged Congress to support and pass his family planning and reproductive health initiatives, including:

• **Investment of $541 million in family planning efforts overseas, a 45 percent increase over FY 2000 levels which restores funding to FY 1995 levels.** An estimated 34,000 children under age five die every day in developing countries, and almost 600,000 women die each year of preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. By avoiding unintended pregnancies and helping women bear their children during the healthiest times for the mother, family planning helps prevent maternal and child deaths. The President will highlight that his FY 2001 budget proposes $541 million, an increase of 45 percent over FY 2000 funding levels, to fund the provision of family planning services and related reproductive health services overseas and urge that it be passed without restrictions on the ability of organizations to participate in the democratic process in their own countries.

• **Investment of an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and developing countries in other regions.** The President's budget will invest a total of $342 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, more than doubling the FY 1999 level. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include: increasing primary prevention efforts; providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV; caring for children orphaned by AIDS; strengthening the public health infrastructure; and expanding HIV prevention programs in the workplace.

• **Investment of $25 million in the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).** The United States has been a supporter of UNFPA, the largest multilateral provider of population assistance, for over 30 years. Its work complements our bilateral efforts. The President's budget proposal includes $25 million to support the UNFPA's work providing much needed voluntary family planning services, maternal and child health care, and STD prevention -- including HIV/AIDS -- in 160 countries.

A CRITICAL TIME TO SAVE WOMEN'S LIVES, PROTECT WOMEN'S HEALTH AND

PROVIDE WOMEN WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR NATIONS.

The President will note that this is a critical time to invest in international family planning programs. Today, there are one billion people between the ages of 15 and 24 -- the largest generation ever -- entering their reproductive years, and a record number of people living with or vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.

The President will recognize the critical role that family planning plays in saving the lives and protecting the health of women around the world. America's strong support for international family planning programs will allow millions of women to plan their families, provide for their children's future, and contribute to the development of their nations.

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Message Sent To:____

Document No. ____________

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 4/6/00 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: ASAP 9AM (4/7)

Subject: REMARKS TO WOMEN'S HEALTH EVENT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	✓	☐	LOCKHART	☐	✓
PODESTA	✓	☐	LEWIS	✓	☐
ECHAVESTE	✓	☐	MARSHALL	☐	☐
RICCHETTI	✓	☐	MOORE	☐	☐
LEW	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
BAILY	☐	☐	NOLAN	☐	☐
BERGER	✓	☐	REED	✓	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	SPERLING	✓	☐
BRAIN →	✓	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
BURSON	☐	☐	TRAMONTANO	✓	☐
CAHILL	☐	☐	UCELLI	✓	☐
EDMONDS	✓	☐	VERVEER	✓	☐
FRAMPTON	☐	☐	Lauren Supina	✓	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	cc:	☐	☐
JOHNSON, B.	☐	☐	staff	☐	☐
JOHNSON, J.	✓	☐		☐	☐
LANE	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

COMMENTS TO HEATHER HURLBURT x65701

RESPONSE:

Staffing Form 3/3/00

Office of the Staff Secretary
Ext. 62702

'00 APR 6 PM 5:44

Draft 04/06/00 6:15pm
Heather Hurlburt

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO WOMEN'S HEALTH EVENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC
April 7, 2000

Acknowledgements: Secretary Madeleine Albright, Secretary Donna Shalala; my friend Brady Anderson, the USAID Administrator; Representatives Carolyn Maloney, Jim Greenwood, members of Congress and all the women's health advocates who are with us today.

I want to thank everyone who helped organize these two days of events on saving women's lives and protecting women's health. This week Congress began a new budget debate – and we have a new chance to return America's support for family planning around the world to the level it ought to be. We have a new chance to lift the international family planning debate out of partisan politics and back to what it is really about -- human potential and human lives. I have proposed an increase of $169 million in our international family planning assistance this year. Members of my Administration and I have made clear at every opportunity that we are ready to fight – and I know you are ready to help us win.

My wife Hillary, whose leadership on this issue has been so important, would have loved to be with us today – but she is fighting hard to join Senators **TBD** in the Senate, and help me join the Senate Spouses Club. So I want to quote something she said last year at The Hague Forum:

"[W]e now know that no nation can hope to succeed in the global economy of the 21st century if half its people lack the opportunity and the right to make the most of their God-given potential. No nation can move forward when its women and children are trapped in endless cycles of poverty; when they have inadequate health care, poor access to family planning, limited education, or when they are constrained inside social or cultural customs that impoverish their spirits and limit their dreams."

Two weeks ago I was in a little village in India, a country with more than 900 million people and a per capita income of $450 a year. One of the poorest places on earth. I met the women who, with the smallest amount of encouragement, had started the Women's Dairy Cooperative, and taken over the local milk business. And I saw the community center computer that any village woman, poor or even illiterate, can use to get the latest information on caring for a newborn baby.

Think about how life in that one village is changing for the better because women have access to education and health care. Hillary and I have seen again and again around the world how empowering women lifts the lives of individuals and transforms the future for whole communities. Family planning is a vital part of that empowerment – because it allows women and families to make their own choices, and plan their own futures. If you believe God created women equal, if you believe every society needs women's contributions to succeed, then you ought to be in favor of returning decisions on family life to the hands of women and families.

Around the world, the complications of childbirth kill 600,000 women every year. We all agree that the United States should fight child and maternal mortality – just as we are working to eradicate polio and TB. But maternal mortality has been stuck at the same level for more than a decade – even though we know that family planning could help women bear healthier children, and save the lives of 125,000 women every year. If you're in favor of keeping families together, if you're in favor of healthy mothers raising healthy babies, you ought to be in favor of family planning.

Around the world, 34 million people are now living with AIDS – and in the developing world, almost half are women. More than 6,000 women are infected every day. Last year, AIDS killed 1.1 million women, leaving broken communities, crippled economies, and parentless children. If you care about stopping the spread of AIDS, you ought to care about empowering women to make safe choices for themselves and for their children.

Around the world, more than one billion young people are entering their reproductive years. That is the largest generation in history, and the one behind it is two billion strong. More than 150 million women world-wide would like to limit or space their children, but have no access to contraception. The options these young people have, and the choices they make, will have vital consequences for every one of us. If you are concerned about the health of our planet, and about the health of everyone on it, you ought to support our family planning assistance overseas.

America has a profound interest in safe, voluntary family planning. We have a moral interest in saving human lives. We have a practical interest in building a world of healthy children and strong societies. And because we are a nation that believes in individual freedom and responsibility, we have every interest in supporting others around the world who seek the same rights and responsibilities we enjoy.

That is why I have asked Congress to return our funding for international family planning to the level it reached in 1995 -- a level that serves our interests, keeps our promises, and leverages support from other donors around the world. And I have asked Congress to give us that money without restrictions that hamper the work of family planning organizations, and even bar them from discussing or debating reproductive health policies.

Those Congressionally-sponsored restrictions have not prevented a single abortion; and where they have caused cuts in other kinds of family planning services, they may even have resulted in more. These restrictions are bureaucratic and inefficient and they are fundamentally un-American. When would we ever accept rules telling Americans at home not even to discuss methods of family planning? And how, in the name of democracy and freedom, can we impose those rules on others?

I want to thank Carolyn Maloney, Nita Lowey, Jim Greenwood and Nancy Pelosi, and many others, for your efforts to roll back these restrictions. I also want to acknowledge the foundations and non-profits which have stepped up their own support for women's health and family planning around the world.

We know that Americans favor family planning at home, and family planning assistance to those who need and want it. We must not let politics and name-calling hide that simple truth. At stake is a simple question: does the United States want to save lives, promote mother and child health, and strengthen families and communities around the world?

Together, let's make sure the answer is yes.

Now let me turn to someone who has been a leader, in my Administration and around the world, in making the case for women's health and women's empowerment; who is herself a trail-blazer and a role model; and who has distinguished herself as a very fine Secretary of State. Madeleine Albright.

After Representative Greenwood speaks, President returns to podium to thank participants and close event.

family planning.

"Traub, Matthew" <Matthew.Traub @ mail.house.gov>
03/16/2000 12:35:46 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Kay Casstevens/OVP

cc:
Subject: bill summary

Kay,
Here's a quick summary. Let me know if it's unclear or you need more info. And thanks again for your help on this issue -- I think it's a great one for all of us.
Matt

Mexico City Repeal Legislation
Summary

This legislation would ensure repeal of the "Mexico City" restrictions on United States international family planning assistance. These restrictions were passed as part of the FY2000 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, and prohibited any foreign, non-governmental organization (NGO) from receiving U.S. population assistance if that organization uses its own, non-U.S. government funds to perform voluntary abortions or lobby on abortion laws. The performance of abortions with U.S. government funds has been prohibited since 1973.

This legislation would effectively repeal this language. It states that:

Foreign NGOs receiving U.S. foreign assistance shall not be subject to requirements relating to the use of non-U.S. government funds for advocacy or lobbying activities that are not imposed on U.S.-based NGOs; and

Foreign NGOs shall not be deemed ineligible for assistance solely on the basis of health services they provide with non-U.S. government funds, provided those services are legal in the NGO's country of operation and would be legal if provided in the U.S.

Essentially, the language says that you can't restrict foreign NGOs in ways that we wouldn't or couldn't restrict domestic groups.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release October 21, 1998

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 1757, the "Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998".

I take this action for several reasons, most importantly, because the Congress has included in this legislation unacceptable restrictions on international family planning programs and threatened our leadership in the world community by tying our payment of dues to the United Nations and other international organizations to these unrelated family planning issues.

Current law, with which Administration policy is fully consistent, already prohibits the use of Federal funds to pay for abortion abroad and for lobbying on abortion issues. This bill would go beyond those limits. One provision would deny U.S. Government funding for family planning programs carried out by foreign nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that use their own funds to perform abortions even though the overall result of these NGO family planning programs is to reduce the incidence of abortion. Although the bill allows the President to waive this restriction, use of the waiver would also cripple many programs by limiting annual spending for international family planning to $356 million, $44 million below the amount available for Fiscal Year 1998.

A second provision would attempt to restrict the free speech of foreign NGOs by prohibiting funding for those that use their own funds to engage in any activity intended to alter the laws of a foreign country either to promote or to deter abortion. The bill would even ban drafting and distributing material or public statements on abortion. The bill does not contain a waiver for this restriction.

These restrictions and the funding limit would severely jeopardize the ability of the United States to meet the growing demand for family planning and other critical health services in developing countries. By denying funding to organizations that offer a wide range of safe and effective family planning services, the bill would increase unwanted pregnancies and lead to more abortions than would otherwise be the case.

I am also deeply concerned that the Congress has effectively tied these unacceptable restrictions on international family planning to payment of legitimate U.S. arrears to the United Nations and other international organizations. A strong United Nations, with the United States playing a leadership role, is in our national interest. Payment of our dues to the United Nations is essential to our ability to lead. There are strongly held beliefs on both sides of the debate over international population policy. These issues ought to be considered separately on their own merits; they should not be permitted to hinder U.S. obligations to the world community.

The package authorizing arrears payments linked to UN reforms was the result of good-faith negotiations between my Administration and the Congress more than a year and a half ago. Unfortunately, due to the passage of time, some of these conditions are now outdated and are no longer achievable. In particular, the fact that the UN has concluded negotiations on assessment rates for the next 3 years has significantly decreased our ability to negotiate a limitation on the U.S. assessed share of the UN regular budget below 22 percent. Furthermore, the increase in contested arrears during this period requires that the United States have additional flexibility in obtaining a contested arrears account. While many of the UN reform benchmarks in the package remain acceptable, significant revisions are required, and I look forward to working with the Congress next year to secure the payment of our arrears and an achievable package of UN reforms.

The Bill contains important and carefully negotiated authority to reorganize the foreign affairs agencies and other basic authorities for these agencies. Many of these provisions were supported by my Administration, and I am pleased that they have been included in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for FY 1999.

For the foregoing reasons, I am compelled to return H.R. 1757 without my approval.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 21, 1998.

# # #

"MEXICO CITY" RESTRICTIONS ON FAMILY PLANNING ASSISTANCE

History of Mexico City policy:

Beginning with the "Helms Amendment" in 1973, foreign assistance funds have been prohibited from being used to finance abortions or the promotion of abortion abroad. This prohibition is consistent with past and present Administration policies. In 1984, the Reagan Administration tightened this policy further by announcing, at the UN Conference on Population in Mexico City, that non-governmental organizations carrying out population programs abroad with foreign aid funds must also certify that they were not using private funds that they received to finance abortions or the promotion of abortion or they would lose federal funding. The Bush Administration continued the Mexico City policy.

- The Mexico City policy resulted in the suspension of U.S. funding for the International Planned Parenthood Foundation, an organization which currently supports family planning in over 150 countries. IPPF affiliates directly serve at least 10 million couples annually in developing countries and reach hundreds of millions more through educational activities. According to USAID, most IPPF affiliates do not spend significant amounts of their own funds on the provision or promotion of abortion. However, IPPF refused to certify that it or member affiliates would not use their own funds for such purposes, and were therefore suspended from U.S. assistance.

- In addition to suspending such assistance, the Mexico City policy had an effect even on activities permitted under the policy. For example, USAID-funded organizations did not work in the area of post-abortion care -- emergency treatment and family planning counseling for women who have had complications from unsafe abortions -- for fear of being held in violation of the policy.

- There is no evidence that Mexico City restrictions helped to reduce the number of abortions in developing countries (as opposed to considerable amounts of evidence that the availability of family planning services in developing countries reduces the prevalence of abortion). According to AID, over 25 million abortions take place annually in developing countries. Most of these abortions take place under unsafe conditions, causing over 70,000 annual deaths of women.

President Clinton's first executive order in 1993 overturned the Mexico City policy. The President made international family planning assistance a high foreign assistance priority, increasing the request for such assistance from $336 million for FY 1993 to $555 million for FY 1994. With a sympathetic Congress, appropriated population funding increased from $436 million in FY 1993 to $540 million in FY 1995.

Efforts to legislate Mexico City restrictions:

Beginning with the election of a Republican majority to Congress in 1994, anti-abortion members of the House of Representatives, led by Representative Chris Smith of New Jersey, have attempted to legislate reimposition of the Mexico City policy in both the Foreign Operations appropriations bills and in authorizing legislation. The efforts have consistently drawn veto threats from the Administration. The Senate has not taken similar action in its appropriations bills, and has consistently voted for higher family planning funding, although it has receded to the lower House levels during conference.

- o In order to avoid the Mexico City policy, the Administration accepted compromise language in Fiscal Year 1996 that imposed deep cuts in funding for population programs (from $540 million in FY 1995 to $356 million in FY 1996). The language also delayed initial obligation of FY 1996 family planning funding until July (nine months into the fiscal year) and limited monthly obligations (known as monthly metering).

- o The FY 1997 appropriations act imposed a slightly higher funding limit of $385 million, and retained the delayed funding start and monthly metering. However, it also provided that funding could begin in March rather than July if the Administration certified that the additional delay would harm the effectiveness of family planning assistance programs and the Congress voted to accept this certification. In February of 1997, Congress narrowly approved the March release of these funds.

- o The FY 1998 appropriations act also limits family planning funding to $385 million and imposes monthly metering, but does not include a funding delay. This is in part due to the February 1997 vote referenced above, and also to a GAO report which found that the funding delay (but not the monthly metering) had harmed family planning programs by creating funding gaps and imposing additional administrative burdens. However, because of the Administration's refusal to accept Mexico City language, the House refused to approve funding for the International Monetary Fund or to pay U.S. arrears to the United Nations, which were two of the highest Administration priorities in the Foreign Operations appropriation.

- o In 1997, Representative Smith also successfully incorporated Mexico City language into the House version of a State Department reorganization bill (the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act) that provided a number of authorities sought by the Administration, including the authority to pay U.N. arrears and to incorporate USIA and ACDA into the State Department. The Senate did not include Mexico City in its version of the bill; however, when the bill was re-introduced in 1998, the Senate receded to the House version in conference (the final conference bill has never been sent to the President for his signature, and the Chief of Staff has written House Speaker Gingrich stating that the President would veto the bill if it were sent to him).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1998

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Speaker Gingrich:

I am writing in response to your letter referring to the passage by the House of Representatives of the State Department Reform and Restructuring.

As you know, this bill contains vital measures to enable the United States to continue its international leadership by funding our diplomacy and by fully paying our dues to the United Nations. At this very moment, United Nations arms inspectors are serving as the eyes and ears of the world community by working to block Saddam Hussein's capacity to produce nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the capacity to use them. It is in the interest of our national security and the security of the world that we fully pay our dues to the United Nations. We are pleased that a strong and bipartisan majority of lawmakers are committed to this end.

I am very disappointed that once again the House Republican leadership has chosen to hold this vital measure hostage to an important but unrelated provision. It is plain that although the conference report passed by a voice vote, the House is in fact sharply and closely divided, as would have been evident had the roll been called. The divisions on this unrelated provision are, in many cases, deeply held, but there is an appropriate place and time to debate these issues. President Clinton has repeatedly made clear that this provision is unacceptable to him. By attaching this unrelated provision to this vital foreign policy bill you have chosen the path of politics and gridlock over the path of bipartisan progress. If the conference report comes to the President's desk with this unrelated provision attached to it, he will veto it.

I ask you, once again, to send to the President a straightforward bill to pay America's debts to the United Nations. When you do so, he will sign it.

Sincerely,

Erskine B. Bowles
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1998

Dear Representative Hamilton,

I am writing to advise you that if HR 1757, the Conference Report on State Department Authorization, were presented to the President, he would veto the bill.

Sincerely,

Larry Stein

Larry Stein
Assistant to the President and
Director for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

January 22, 1998

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: MARTHA FOLEY

RE: UPDATE ON MEXICO CITY

As you know, we have scheduled a meeting on the Mexico City issue tomorrow (January 23rd) with you, key White House officials, Secretaries Rubin and Albright, Administrator Attwood, and Wendy Sherman.

Since our last internal meeting, there have been three major developments of which you should be aware.

First, I expressed our concerns about the legislative options memo that State and AID drafted, and the memo has been redone. It now includes support for Gilman-Pelosi as an option, and includes a few other approaches that we discussed. In my view, it still basically represents options that only work either in the context of beating Chris Smith (i.e., Gilman-Pelosi) or of an environment in which the leadership wants simply to settle out the Mexico City issue, in order to allow NAB/IMF funding to go forward. It does not make hard choices. This may be enough for the time being, but it is worth noting.

Second, I urged Wendy again to ask the State and AID lawyers to reconsider their opposition to Gilman-Pelosi. Bill Marshall from White House Counsel led an inter-agency process over the weekend and finally succeeded in getting all parties to agree that the litigation risk under Gilman-Pelosi is relatively low. This is a major step forward. We should therefore discuss whether we want to ask Rep. Obey to explore the chances of getting 218+ votes for Gilman-Pelosi.

Third, Secretaries Albright and Rubin separately have met with Rep. Obey to discuss IMF/NAB and Mexico City strategy. In general, Obey opposes our negotiating with the Republicans and believes we should work the middle. We should get reports on their meetings and discuss how we wish to begin discussions and/or negotiations on the Hill.

Larry Stein and I are also hoping to have a quiet discussion with Arne Christenson tomorrow before the meeting in your office, to get a sense of the leadership's perspectives on the issue. A key question is whether the leadership would be capable of getting 218 votes for a package that included IMF, NAB and UN arrears, even with a Mexico City agreement that was acceptable to their side.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Larry Stein LS
Martha Foley MCF

SUBJECT: Update on the Mexico City Issue

Sylvia Mathews asked that we provide you with a very brief update on the international family planning ("Mexico City") issue.

As you know, last fall the House Republican leadership said that IMF funding and UN arrears would not move in the absence of a resolution of the Mexico City issue.

In all contacts with the leadership this year, they have indicated no movement away from that position.

As you may recall, Reps. Gilman and Pelosi offered an amendment on the Mexico City issue last year that would have allowed groups that, with their own funds, lobby on abortion and perform abortion to continue receiving USAID funds if they do not promote abortion as a method of family planning and if they utilize the federal funds to prevent abortion as a method of family planning. This measure was defeated by a vote of 210-218.

We believe that we should continue to explore possible resolutions of the issue that might gain at least 218 votes in the House. (Reps. Pelosi and Obey have long argued that they think this is achievable.)

An interagency group developed some proposals to make slight modifications in Gilman-Pelosi that might help to secure additional votes. Last week, administration staff met with Rep. Pelosi's staff to review those options, and her staff seemed pleased with the new proposals and indicated that Rep. Pelosi wants to begin meeting soon with Members who voted against Gilman-Pelosi but who might be open to supporting it with modifications.

It is important to note, however, that any resolution modeled on Gilman-Pelosi would not be supported by Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ), the leading proponent of legislating Mexico City policy, or by the Republican leadership. Thus, such a resolution would not automatically break the current deadlock over UN arrears and IMF funding.

Bill Summary & Status for the 105th Congress

NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP

H.R.1757 (Major Legislation)
SPONSOR: Rep Gilman (introduced 06/03/97)
A bill to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

All Bill Summary & Status Info (except Bill Text)

Titles

Status:

- Detailed Legislative Status
- Floor/Executive Actions
- Congressional Record Page References

Committees:

- Referral, Reporting, Origin, Subcommittees
- Other Committee Information

Amendments

Subjects

Cosponsors (1)

Summary

Text of Legislation

Bill Summary & Status for the 105th Congress

NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP

H.R.1757 (Major Legislation)
SPONSOR: Rep Gilman (introduced 06/03/97)

Jump to: Titles, Status, Committees, Amendments, Cosponsors, Summary

TITLE(S):

- POPULAR TITLE(S):
  Authorization bill FY98-99, State Department
  State Department FY98-99 Authorization bill

- SHORT TITLE(S) AS INTRODUCED:
  Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999
  Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1997
  State Department and Related Agencies Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999

- SHORT TITLE(S) AS REPORTED TO HOUSE:
  Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998
  Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998
  Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999
  United Nations Reform Act of 1998
  European Security Act of 1998

- SHORT TITLE(S) AS PASSED SENATE:
  Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999
  Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1997
  United Nations Reform Act of 1997
  Peace Corps Act Amendments of 1997
  Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1997

- OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:
  A bill to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

STATUS: Floor Actions
10/21/98 Referred Veto message (H. Doc. 105-329) to House Committee on International Relations (CR H11699)
10/21/98 Vetoed by President, H. Doc. 105-329 (CR H11689-11699)
10/21/98 Measure presented to President (CR H11704)
10/21/98 Enrolled Measure signed in Senate (CR S12868)
10/21/98 Enrolled Measure signed in House (CR H11703)
04/28/98 Senate agreed to conference report, roll call #105 (51-49) (CR S3686)
04/24/98 Conference report considered in Senate (CR S3563-3574, S3579)
04/23/98 Unanimous consent agreement in Senate to consider conference report on Apr. 24 (CR S3499)
03/31/98 Unanimous consent agreement in Senate regarding consideration of Measure (CR S2878)
03/26/98 House agreed to conference report (CR H1600)
03/10/98 Full text of conference report printed (CR H956-1008)
03/10/98 Conference report filed in House, H. Rept. 105-432 (CR H1020)
10/08/97 Motion to instruct House conferees passed House, roll call #506 (236-190) (CR H8686-8691)
10/01/97 Motion to instruct House conferees passed House, roll call #480 (412-5) (CR H8271-8278)
07/29/97 Conference scheduled in Senate (CR S8222)

07/28/97 Conference scheduled in House (CR H5868)
06/17/97 Measure passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 903, roll call #105 (90-5) (CR H5765)
06/17/97 Measure considered in Senate (CR S5765-S5789)
06/17/97 Called up by unanimous consent discharging Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (CR S5765)
06/11/97 Measure as engrossed in House included H.R. 1758 as passed House (CR H3717)
06/11/97 Measure passed House, amended (CR H3706)
06/11/97 Measure considered in House (CR H3670-3706)
06/10/97 Measure considered in House (CR H3591-3632)
06/05/97 Measure considered in House (CR H3481-3499, H3516-3519)
06/04/97 Measure considered in House (CR H3291-3358, H3424-3433)
06/04/97 Measure called up by special rule (H. Res. 159) in House (CR H3291)

STATUS: Detailed Legislative Status

House Actions

Jun 3, 97:
Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 159 Reported to House.
Referred to the House Committee on International Relations.

Jun 4, 97:
HA 130 Amendment Offered by Representative Gilman.
HA 130 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A002) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 132 Amendment Offered by Representative Diaz-Balart.
HA 132 On agreeing to the Diaz-Balart amendment (A004) Agreed to by recorded vote: 271 - 155 (Roll no. 159).
HA 131 Amendment Offered by Representative Skaggs.
HA 131 On agreeing to the Skaggs amendment (A003) as amended Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 129 Amendment Offered by Representative Hamilton.
HA 129 On agreeing to the Hamilton amendments (A001) Failed by recorded vote: 202 - 224 (Roll no. 160).
HA 133 Amendment Offered by Representative Smith, of NJ.
HA 130 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A002) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 133 On agreeing to the Smith (NJ) amendment (A005) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 136 Amendment Offered by Representative Gilman.
HA 135 Amendment Offered by Representative Hefley.
HA 135 On agreeing to the Hefley amendment (A007) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 134 Amendment Offered by Representative Bachus.
HA 133 On agreeing to the Smith (NJ) amendment (A005) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 137 Amendment Offered by Representative Goss.
HA 137 On agreeing to the Goss amendment (A009) Agreed to by recorded vote: 214 - 211 (Roll no. 162).
HA 138 Amendment Offered by Representative Paul.
HA 138 On agreeing to the Paul amendment (A010) Failed by recorded vote: 54 - 369 (Roll no. 163).
HA 139 Amendment Offered by Representative Stearns.
HA 131 On agreeing to the Skaggs amendment (A003) as amended Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 139 On agreeing to the Stearns amendment (A011) Failed by recorded vote: 176 - 244 (Roll no. 164).
HA 140 Amendment Offered by Representative Gilman.
HA 140 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A012) as modified Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 142 Amendment Offered by Representative Snowbarger.
HA 142 By unanimous consent, the Snowbarger amendment was withdrawn.
HA 144 Amendment Offered by Representative Smith, of NJ.
HA 135 On agreeing to the Hefley amendment (A007) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 144 On agreeing to the Smith (NJ) amendment (A016) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 145 Amendment Offered by Representative Pallone.

HA 145 On agreeing to the Pallone amendment (A017) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 143 Amendment Offered by Representative Coburn.
HA 143 On agreeing to the Coburn amendment (A015) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 149 Amendment Offered by Representative Serrano.
HA 134 On agreeing to the Bachus amendment (A006) Agreed to by recorded vote: 277 - 146 (Roll no. 161).
HA 149 On agreeing to the Serrano amendment (A021) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 150 Amendment Offered by Representative Fox.
HA 150 On agreeing to the Fox amendment (A022) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 153 Amendment Offered by Representative Pallone.
HA 153 On agreeing to the Pallone amendment (A025) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 154 Amendment Offered by Representative Condit.
HA 136 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A008) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 154 On agreeing to the Condit amendment (A026) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 155 Amendment Offered by Representative Menendez.
HA 155 On agreeing to the Menendez amendment (A027) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 156 Amendment Offered by Representative Smith, of NJ.
HA 137 On agreeing to the Goss amendment (A009) Agreed to by recorded vote: 214 - 211 (Roll no. 162).
HA 140 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A012) as modified Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 143 On agreeing to the Coburn amendment (A015) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 144 On agreeing to the Smith (NJ) amendment (A016) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 149 On agreeing to the Serrano amendment (A021) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 150 On agreeing to the Fox amendment (A022) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 152 On agreeing to the Lazio amendment (A024) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 141 Amendment Offered by Representative Stearns.
HA 147 Amendment Offered by Representative Engel.
HA 147 On agreeing to the Engel amendment (A019) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 151 Amendment Offered by Representative Engel.
HA 152 Amendment Offered by Representative Lazio.
Called up by House under the provisions of rule H. Res. 159.
Considered by House as unfinished business.

Jun 5, 97:

HA 157 Amendment Offered by Representative Campbell.
HA 157 On agreeing to the Campbell amendment (A029) Failed by recorded vote: 200 - 218 (Roll no. 167).
HA 156 On agreeing to the Smith (NJ) amendment (A028) Agreed to by recorded vote: 232 - 189 (Roll no. 168).
HA 159 Amendment Offered by Representative Brown, of FL.
HA 159 On agreeing to the Brown (FL) amendment (A031) Agreed to by voice vote.
Considered by House as unfinished business.
(Jun 5, 97).

Jun 10, 97:

HA 160 Amendment Offered by Representative Gilman.
HA 160 On agreeing to the Gilman amendment (A032) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 162 Amendment Offered by Representative Capps.
HA 162 On agreeing to the Capps amendment (A034) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 165 Amendment Offered by Representative Paxon.
HA 167 Amendment Offered by Representative Kennedy, of RI.
HA 169 Amendment Offered by Representative Engel.
HA 151 On agreeing to the Engel amendment (A023) Agreed to by recorded vote: 410 - 15 (Roll no. 172).
HA 169 On agreeing to the Engel amendment (A041) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 141 On agreeing to the Stearns amendment (A013) Failed by recorded vote: 108 - 315 (Roll no. 170).
HA 171 Amendment Offered by Representative McKinney.
HA 171 On agreeing to the McKinney amendment (A043) Agreed to by voice vote.

HA 174 Amendment Offered by Representative Sanders.
HA 174 On agreeing to the Sanders amendment (A046) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 161 Amendment Offered by Representative Ney.
HA 161 On agreeing to the Ney amendment (A033) Agreed to by recorded vote: 426 - 0 (Roll No. 174).
HA 163 Amendment Offered by Representative Miller, of CA.
HA 163 On agreeing to the Miller (CA) amendment (A035) as amended Agreed to by recorded vote: 406 - 17, 1 Present (Roll No. 176).
HA 160 On agreeing to the Gilman amendment (A032) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 146 On agreeing to the Scarborough amendment (A018) as modified Agreed to by recorded vote: 415 - 9 (Roll no. 171).
HA 163 On agreeing to the Miller (CA) amendment (A035) as amended Agreed to by recorded vote: 375 - 49 (Roll No. 175).
HA 161 On agreeing to the Ney amendment (A033) Agreed to by recorded vote: 426 - 0 (Roll No. 174).
HA 175 On agreeing to the Fox amendment (A047) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 165 On agreeing to the Paxon amendment (A037) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 141 On agreeing to the Stearns amendment (A013) Failed by recorded vote: 108 - 315 (Roll no. 170).
HA 146 Amendment Offered by Representative Scarborough.
HA 151 On agreeing to the Engel amendment (A023) Agreed to by recorded vote: 410 - 15 (Roll no. 172).
HA 164 Amendment Offered by Representative Diaz-Balart.
HA 164 On agreeing to the Diaz-Balart amendment (A036) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 166 Amendment Offered by Representative Payne.
HA 166 On agreeing to the Payne amendment (A038) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 168 Amendment Offered by Representative Bereuter.
HA 168 On agreeing to the Bereuter amendment (A040) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 170 Amendment Offered by Representative Slaughter.
HA 170 On agreeing to the Slaughter amendment (A042) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 172 Amendment Offered by Representative Rohrabacher.
HA 173 Amendment Offered by Representative Hall, of OH.
HA 173 On agreeing to the Hall (OH) amendment (A045) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 175 Amendment Offered by Representative Fox.
Considered by House as unfinished business.

Jun 11, 97:

HA 136 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A008) Agreed to by recorded vote: 428 - 0 (Roll no. 186).
HA 176 Amendment Offered by Representative Sanford.
HA 176 On agreeing to the Sanford amendment (A048) Failed by recorded vote: 163 - 261 (Roll no. 179).
HA 165 On agreeing to the Paxon amendment (A037) Agreed to by recorded vote: 425 - 0, 3 Present (Roll no. 201).
HA 177 Amendment Offered by Representative Gilman.
HA 130 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Gilman amendments (A002).
HA 177 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A049) Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: (Roll No. 180).
HA 130 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A002) Agreed to by recorded vote: 422 - 0 (Roll no. 181).
HA 133 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Smith (NJ) amendment (A005).
HA 133 On agreeing to the Smith (NJ) amendment (A005) Agreed to by recorded vote: 354 - 72 (Roll no. 182).
HA 131 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Skaggs amendment (A003) as amended.
HA 131 On agreeing to the Skaggs amendment (A003) as amended Agreed to by recorded vote: 279 - 149 (Roll no. 183).
HA 135 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Hefley amendment (A007).
HA 135 On agreeing to the Hefley amendment (A007) Agreed to by recorded vote: 386 - 42, 1

Present (Roll no. 184).
HA 134 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Bachus amendment (A006).
HA 134 On agreeing to the Bachus amendment (A006) Agreed to by recorded vote: 283 - 146 (Roll no. 185).
HA 136 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Gilman amendments (A008).
HA 136 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A008) Agreed to by recorded vote: 428 - 0 (Roll no. 186).
HA 137 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Goss amendment (A009).
HA 137 On agreeing to the Goss amendment (A009) Agreed to by recorded vote: 226 - 201 (Roll no. 187).
HA 140 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Gilman amendments (A012) as modified.
HA 140 On agreeing to the Gilman amendments (A012) as modified Agreed to by recorded vote: 292 - 135, 1 Present (Roll no. 189).
HA 143 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Coburn amendment (A015).
HA 143 On agreeing to the Coburn amendment (A015) Agreed to by recorded vote: 222 - 202 (Roll no. 188).
HA 144 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Smith (NJ) amendment (A016).
HA 144 On agreeing to the Smith (NJ) amendment (A016) Agreed to by recorded vote: 425 - 0, 1 Present (Roll no. 190).
HA 149 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Serrano amendment (A021).
HA 149 On agreeing to the Serrano amendment (A021) Failed by recorded vote: 141 - 287 (Roll no. 191).
HA 150 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Fox amendment (A022).
HA 150 On agreeing to the Fox amendment (A022) Agreed to by recorded vote: 415 - 12 (Roll no. 192).
HA 152 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Lazio amendment (A024).
HA 152 On agreeing to the Lazio amendment (A024) Agreed to by recorded vote: 387 - 38 (Roll no. 193).
HA 156 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Smith (NJ) amendment (A028).
HA 156 On agreeing to the Smith (NJ) amendment (A028) Agreed to by recorded vote: 234 - 193 (Roll no. 194).
HA 160 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Gilman amendment (A032).
HA 160 On agreeing to the Gilman amendment (A032) Agreed to by voice vote.
HA 146 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Scarborough amendment (A018) as modified.
HA 146 On agreeing to the Scarborough amendment (A018) as modified Agreed to by recorded vote: 410 - 12 (Roll no. 195).
HA 163 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Miller (CA) amendment (A035) as amended.
HA 163 On agreeing to the Miller (CA) amendment (A035) as amended Agreed to by recorded vote: 366 - 59 (Roll no. 197).
HA 161 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Ney amendment (A033).
HA 161 On agreeing to the Ney amendment (A033) Agreed to by recorded vote: 427 - 0 (Roll no. 199).
HA 175 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Fox amendment (A047).
HA 175 On agreeing to the Fox amendment (A047) Agreed to by recorded vote: 417 - 10 (Roll no. 198).
HA 165 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Paxon amendment (A037).
HA 165 On agreeing to the Paxon amendment (A037) Agreed to by recorded vote: 425 - 0, 3 Present (Roll no. 201).
HA 172 On agreeing to the Rohrabacher amendment (A044) Agreed to by recorded vote: 225 - 190 (Roll no. 178).
HA 172 Mr. Serrano demanded a separate vote on the Rohrabacher amendment (A044).
HA 172 On agreeing to the Rohrabacher amendment (A044) Agreed to by recorded vote: 244 - 184 (Roll no. 200).
HA 134 On agreeing to the Bachus amendment (A006) Agreed to by recorded vote: 283 - 146 (Roll no. 185).

HA 146 On agreeing to the Scarborough amendment (A018) as modified Agreed to by recorded vote: 410 - 12 (Roll no. 195).
HA 152 On agreeing to the Lazio amendment (A024) Agreed to by recorded vote: 387 - 38 (Roll no. 193).
HA 172 On agreeing to the Rohrabacher amendment (A044) Agreed to by recorded vote: 244 - 184 (Roll no. 200).
HA 175 On agreeing to the Fox amendment (A047) Agreed to by recorded vote: 417 - 10 (Roll no. 198).
Considered by House as unfinished business.
The House adopted the remaining amendments en gross as agreed to by the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.
Passed House (Amended) by voice vote.
A similar measure H.R. 1758 was laid on the table without objection.

Mar 11, 98:
Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 385 Reported to House.

Mar 26, 98:
Rule H. Res. 385 passed House.

Senate Actions

Jun 12, 97:
Received in the Senate and read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Jun 17, 97:
Senate Committee on Foreign Relations discharged by Unanimous Consent.
Measure laid before Senate by unanimous consent.
Senate struck all after the Enacting Clause and substituted the language of S. 903 amended.
Passed Senate in lieu of S. 903 with an amendment by Yea-Nay Vote. 90-5. Record Vote No: 105.

Jun 19, 97:
Message on Senate action sent to the House.

Jul 29, 97:
Message on House action received in Senate and at desk: and House requests a conference.

Jul 30, 97:
Message on Senate action sent to the House.

Mar 11, 98:
Conference papers: Senate report and managers' statement held at the desk in Senate.

Mar 26, 98:
Conference papers: and message on House action held at the desk in Senate.

Oct 20, 98:
Message on Senate action sent to the House.

Conference Actions

Jul 28, 97:
On motion that the House disagree to the Senate amendment, and request a conference Agreed to without objection.
The Speaker appointed conferees for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Gilman, Hyde, Smith (NJ), Hamilton, and Gejdenson.
The Speaker appointed conferees for consideration of the House bill (except title XXI), and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Goodling, Bereuter, Burton, Lantos, and Berman.

Jul 29, 97:
Senate insists on its amendment agrees to request for a conference, appoints conferees Helms; Coverdell; Hagel; Grams; Biden; Sarbanes; Dodd.
Conference held.

Jul 30, 97:
Conference held.
(Sep 30, 97).

Oct 1, 97:
On motion that the House instruct conferees Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 412 - 5 (Roll no. 480).
Oct 8, 97:
On motion that the House instruct conferees Agreed to by recorded vote: 236 - 190 (Roll no. 506).
Mar 10, 98:
Conferees agreed to file conference report.
Conference report H. Rept. 105-432 filed in House.
Mar 26, 98:
House Agreed to Conference Report by voice vote.
Apr 24, 98:
Conference report considered in Senate. By Unanimous Consent.
Apr 28, 98:
Senate agreed to conference report by Yea-Nay Vote. 51-49. Record Vote No: 105.

Executive Actions

Apr 28, 98:
Cleared for White House.
Oct 21, 98:
Presented to President.
Vetoed by President.

STATUS: Congressional Record Page References

06/03/97 Full text of Pallone amendments printed (CR H3275)
06/04/97 Full text of Title I as introduced printed (CR H3299-3300)
06/04/97 Full text of Hamilton amendment printed (CR H3300-3301)
06/04/97 Full text of Title II as introduced printed (CR H3303-3305)
06/04/97 Full text of Title III as introduced printed (CR H3305-3308)
06/04/97 Full text of Title IV as introduced printed (CR H3308)
06/04/97 Full text of Title V as introduced printed (CR H3308)
06/04/97 Full text of Title VI as introduced printed (CR H3308-3311)
06/04/97 Full text of Title X as introduced printed (CR H3311)
06/04/97 Full text of Title XI as introduced printed (CR H3311-3313)
06/04/97 Full text of Gilman amendments printed (CR H3313, H3327, H3344-3346)
06/04/97 Full text of Skaggs amendment printed (CR H3314)
06/04/97 Full text of Diaz-Balart amendment printed (CR H3314)
06/04/97 Full text of C. Smith amendments printed (CR H3321, H3356, H3433)
06/04/97 Full text of Title XII as introduced printed (CR H3322-3325)
06/04/97 Full text of Baucus amendment printed (CR H3325)
06/04/97 Full text of Hefley amendment printed (CR H3326)
06/04/97 Full text of Title XIII as introduced printed (CR H3327-3329)
06/04/97 Full text of Goss amendment printed (CR H3329)
06/04/97 Full text of Title XIV as introduced printed (CR H3333-3334)
06/04/97 Full text of Title XV as introduced printed (CR H3334-3335)
06/04/97 Full text of Paul amendment printed (CR H3335-3336)
06/04/97 Full text of Stearns amendments printed (CR H3340, H3349)
06/04/97 Full text of Gilman amendment as modified printed (CR H3348)
06/04/97 Full text of Snowbarger amendment printed (CR H3351-3352)
06/04/97 Full text of Coburn amendment printed (CR H3353)
06/04/97 Full text of Title XVI as introduced printed (CR H3354)
06/04/97 Full text of Title XVII as introduced printed (CR H3354-3356)
06/04/97 Full text of Pallone amendments printed (CR H3357, H3431, H3477)
06/04/97 Full text of Scarborough amendment printed (CR H3424)

06/04/97 Full text of Engel amendments printed (CR H3426, H3429)
06/04/97 Full text of Nethercutt amendment printed (CR H3427)
06/04/97 Full text of Serrano amendment printed (CR H3427)
06/04/97 Full text of Fox amendment printed (CR H3428)
06/04/97 Full text of Lazio amendment printed (CR H3430)
06/04/97 Full text of Condit amendment printed (CR H3432)
06/04/97 Full text of Menendez amendment printed (CR H3432-3433)
06/04/97 Full text of C. Brown amendment printed (CR H3477)
06/05/97 Full text of Campbell amendment printed (CR H3482)
06/05/97 Full text of Nethercutt amendment printed (CR H3495)
06/05/97 Full text of C. Brown amendment printed (CR H3497)
06/10/97 Full text of Gilman amendment printed (CR H3591)
06/10/97 Full text of Ney amendment printed (CR H3593)
06/10/97 Full text of Capps amendment printed (CR H3594)
06/10/97 Full text of G. Miller amendment printed (CR H3594)
06/10/97 Full text of Diaz-Balart amendment printed (CR H3595)
06/10/97 Full text of Scarborough amendment as modified printed (CR H3598)
06/10/97 Full text of Stearns amendment printed (CR H3598)
06/10/97 Full text of Engel amendments printed (CR H3600, H3615)
06/10/97 Full text of Nethercutt amendment printed (CR H3601)
06/10/97 Full text of Paxon amendment printed (CR H3602)
06/10/97 Full text of Payne amendment printed (CR H3607, H3662)
06/10/97 Full text of P. Kennedy amendment printed (CR H3608)
06/10/97 Full text of Bereuter amendment printed (CR H3609-3610)
06/10/97 Full text of Slaughter amendment printed (CR H3617)
06/10/97 Full text of McKinney amendment printed (CR H3618-3619)
06/10/97 Full text of Rohrabacher amendment printed (CR H3626)
06/10/97 Full text of T. Hall amendment printed (CR H3627)
06/10/97 Full text of Sanders amendment printed (CR H3628, H3662-3663)
06/10/97 Full text of Fox amendment printed (CR H3630)
06/11/97 Full text of Sanford amendment printed (CR H3671)
06/11/97 Full text of Gilman amendment printed (CR H3680-3683)
06/17/97 Full text of Measure as passed Senate printed (CR S5765-5789)
03/10/98 Full text of conference report printed (CR H956-1008)

COMMITTEE(S):

- COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERRAL:
  House International Relations
  Senate Foreign Relations

AMENDMENT(S):

H.AMDT.129 - H.AMDT.130 - H.AMDT.131 - H.AMDT.132 - H.AMDT.133 - H.AMDT.134 - H.AMDT.135 - H.AMDT.136 - H.AMDT.137 - H.AMDT.138 - H.AMDT.139 - H.AMDT.140 - H.AMDT.141 - H.AMDT.142 - H.AMDT.143 - H.AMDT.144 - H.AMDT.145 - H.AMDT.146 - H.AMDT.147 - H.AMDT.148 - H.AMDT.149 - H.AMDT.150 - H.AMDT.151 - H.AMDT.152 - H.AMDT.153 - H.AMDT.154 - H.AMDT.155 - H.AMDT.156 - H.AMDT.157 - H.AMDT.158 - H.AMDT.159 - H.AMDT.160 - H.AMDT.161 - H.AMDT.162 - H.AMDT.163 - H.AMDT.164 - H.AMDT.165 - H.AMDT.166 - H.AMDT.167 - H.AMDT.168 - H.AMDT.169 - H.AMDT.170 - H.AMDT.171 - H.AMDT.172 - H.AMDT.173 - H.AMDT.174 - H.AMDT.175 - H.AMDT.176 - H.AMDT.177

COSPONSORS(1):

Rep Smith, C. - 06/03/97

SUMMARY:

(REVISED AS OF 03/10/98 -- Conference report filed in House)

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 - **Division A: Consolidation of Foreign Affairs Agencies - Title I: General Provisions** - Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998 - Specifies the purposes of this division, including: (1) to strengthen the coordination of U.S. foreign policy; (2) to consolidate the foreign affairs functions of the United States within the Department of

State; and (3) to assist congressional efforts to balance the Federal budget and reduce the Federal debt. Directs the Secretary of State to report to the appropriate congressional committees each FY 1999 through 2001 on budgetary cost savings resulting from the reorganization.

Title II: United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency - Abolishes the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) as of October 1, 1998 (or, if earlier, the date mandated in the reorganization plan required by this Act), and transfers all functions of the ACDA Director to the Secretary.

(Sec. 213) Amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to establish in the Department of State an Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security.

Title III: United States Information Agency - Abolishes the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) (other than the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the International Broadcasting Bureau) as of October 1, 1999 (or, if earlier, the date mandated in the reorganization plan required by this Act), and transfers all functions of the USIA Director to the Secretary.

(Sec. 313) Amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to establish in the Department of State an Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy.

(Sec. 314) Abolishes the Office of the Inspector General of the USIA, and transfers all functions to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service.

(Sec. 322) Amends the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 to declare that the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall continue to exist within the Executive branch of Government.

(Sec. 328) Directs the Broadcasting Board of Governors to report to the appropriate congressional committees on the progress of the Board and of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty (RFE-RL), Incorporated to privatize the latter.

(Sec. 334) Abolishes the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

(Sec. 336) Repeals specified laws.

Title IV: United States International Development Cooperation Agency - Abolishes the United States International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) (including the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, but excluding the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)) as of October 1, 1998, (or, if earlier, the date mandated in the reorganization plan required by this Act), and transfers all functions of the Agency Director to the Secretary.

Title V: Agency for International Development - Mandates reorganization of AID, according to a specified plan required by this Act, as of October 1, 1998 (or, if earlier, the date mandated in the plan), and transfers specified functions to the Department of State.

(Sec. 522) Declares that the Administrator of AID shall report to and be under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary.

(Sec. 523) Directs the Secretary, under the direction of the President, to coordinate all U.S. assistance programs, except export promotion (which shall be under the Secretary of Commerce) and international economic activities (which shall be under the Secretary of the Treasury).

Title VI: Transition - Directs the President to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a reorganization plan for: (1) the abolition, and transfer of functions, of ACDA, USIA, and IDCA; and (2) the consolidation, and transfer of functions, of AID.

(Sec. 611) Sets forth transition administrative provisions regarding: (1) the Secretary's reorganization authorities; (2) the transfer and allocation of appropriations and personnel; and (3) specified incidental transfers of personnel, liabilities, records, and funds.

(Sec. 617) Requires the President to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a final accounting of the finances and operations of the agencies abolished under this Act.

Division B: Foreign Relations Authorization - Title X (sic): General Provisions - Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 - Defines "appropriate congressional committees" for purposes of this Act.

Title XI: Authorization of Appropriations for Department of State - Authorizes appropriations for the Department of State for FY 1998 and 1999 for: (1) the administration of foreign affairs; (2) international commissions; (3) the Asia Foundation; and (4) contributions to international organizations and international peacekeeping activities.

(Sec. 1106) Specifies limits on the U.S. voluntary contribution to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with respect to UNDP programs and activities in Burma unless the President certifies that certain humanitarian conditions are met.

(Sec. 1107) Earmarks specified amounts of foreign assistance funds for the United Nations Population Fund.

Title XII: Department of State Authorities and Activities - Amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize a Federal agency to make grants to the Department, or otherwise reimburse or credit it with advance payment, for funds used in providing assistance to overseas educational facilities attended by children of agency employees.

(Sec. 1202) Revises the Department of State's reward program for information leading to the arrest or conviction of any individual in connection with acts of international terrorism against U.S. persons or property or with certain narcotics-related offenses. Adds conspiracy, attempt to commit such acts, and aiding or abetting to the list of crimes for which information rewards may be paid. Requires approval by the Attorney General of all rewards in a matter over which there is Federal criminal jurisdiction.

Authorizes appropriations for such awards, with limitations.

(Sec. 1203) Changes from $700,000 to all the amount of registration fees collected by the Office of Defense Trade Controls of the Department of State which shall be credited for each fiscal year to a Department account, without limitation. Adds to the permissible expenses payable from such account the enhancement of specified defense trade export compliance and enforcement activities.

(Sec. 1205) Amends the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to authorize the Secretary to provide training (except foreign language training unless such person is under contract to provide services to the U.S. Government) through the Foreign Service Institute to any U.S. person or U.S. company employee and his or her family engaged in business abroad.

Amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize the Secretary to charge a fee for use of the Department's National Foreign Affairs Training Center Facility.

(Sec. 1206) Authorizes the Secretary to charge a fee for the use of the Department of State's diplomatic reception rooms.

(Sec. 1207) Directs the Secretary to include in the annual Congressional Presentation Document and the Budget in Brief an accounting of the total collections received from all sources, including fees.

(Sec. 1208) Amends the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to direct the Inspector General of the Foreign Service to develop and provide employees under investigation with information detailing their rights to counsel and the policies and procedures of the Office of the Inspector General. Requires a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the Office's policy guidelines with respect to public disclosure of information during an ongoing investigation.

(Sec. 1209) Amends the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 to allow use of the Capital Investment Fund for enhancement of information technology and other related capital investments.

(Sec. 1211) Amends the International Claims Settlement Act to grant jurisdiction to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States to adjudicate claims included in a category of claims against a foreign government upon referral by the Secretary.

(Sec. 1212) Amends the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1937 to authorize the Secretary to accept, in certain cases, reimbursement from private sector claimants for ordinary (currently, only extraordinary) expenses incurred in pursuing a claim on their behalf against a foreign government or other foreign entity.

Amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize the Secretary to procure personal services in prosecuting such a claim or a proceeding before an international tribunal.

(Sec. 1213) Amends the International Child Abduction Remedies Act to authorize the U.S. Central Authority to make grants to, or contract with, any individual, corporation, or other Federal, State, or local agency, or U.S. private organization for the purpose of helping it remedy international child abductions (returning wrongfully removed children, as well as securing the exercise of visitation rights).

(Sec. 1214) Directs the Secretary to establish, and submit to the Congress, a comprehensive, long-term strategy to carry out the counterdrug responsibilities of the Department of State that is consistent with specified objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy.

Requires the Secretary to take appropriate actions to establish, for use in consideration of visa applications, an information system or improve existing information systems containing comprehensive information on serious crimes committed by foreign nationals.

Requires the chief of mission of every foreign mission to designate an officer who shall be responsible for coordination of counterdrug programs.

(Sec. 1215) Amends the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 to direct the Secretary to submit to the Congress a report listing overseas U.S. surplus properties that have been identified for sale.

(Sec. 1216) Amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to require the Secretary's annual report to the Congress on human rights to include the status of child labor practices in each country. Changes the deadline for such report from January 31 to February 25.

(Sec. 1217) Directs the Secretary of State to report annually to the Congress on: (1) the number of persons and aliens residing in the United States entitled to diplomatic immunity from criminal prosecution, including each case involving such an alien whom appropriate law enforcement authorities reasonably believe to have committed a serious crime within the United States; (2) the number of U.S. citizens residing in a receiving state who are entitled to diplomatic immunity from criminal prosecution there, including each case in which the United States has been requested by the government of the state to waive immunity; and (3) whether each foreign mission has been notified of U.S. policies relating to criminal offenses committed by individuals with diplomatic immunity.

Expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary should explore, in appropriate fora, whether states should enter into agreements and adopt legislation to provide: (1) jurisdiction in the sending state to prosecute crimes committed in the receiving state by persons entitled to diplomatic immunity; and (2) that where there is probable cause to believe that an individual with such immunity committed a serious crime, the sending state will waive immunity or will prosecute the individual.

(Sec. 1218) Declares it is U.S. policy to foster and support procurement of international telecommunications goods and services from private, commercial companies. Directs the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS-PO) to use full and open competition in the procurement of telecommunications services, and otherwise implement such policy.

(Sec. 1219) Repeals specified reporting requirements.

(Sec. 1221) Makes 30 percent of the fees collected in FY 1998 and 1999 for expedited passport processing available only for enhancing passport services, investigating passport fraud, and deterring entry into the United States by terrorists and other criminals.

(Sec. 1222) Amends the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 to make fees collected from processing machine readable visas available for certain costs of the Department's border security program. Repeals the prohibition against the charging of fees to citizens of countries that are signatories to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

(Sec. 1223) Amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize any U.S. citizen employee of the Department of State designated to adjudicate nationality abroad to issue reports of birth of U.S. citizens abroad, authenticate certain foreign documents, and administer oaths. Requires such employees to receive certain training before they can administer such activities.

(Sec. 1226) Authorizes the Secretary to deny the issuance of a visa to any alien who has confiscated property owned by U.S. persons.

(Sec. 1227) Amends the Immigration and Naturalization Act to exclude from admission into the United States any alien who has supported the abduction of children, with specified exceptions.

(Sec. 1228) Prohibits a consular officer from issuing a visa to, and the Attorney General shall exclude from the United States, any Haitian alien involved in specified extrajudicial and political killings. Requires the President to report periodically to the Congress on the cost of U.S. military activities in Haiti.

(Sec. 1231) Authorizes appropriations for FY 1998 and 1999 for migration and refugee assistance. Earmarks amounts for: (1) humanitarian assistance to Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal; (2) refugee resettling in Israel; and (3) humanitarian assistance to persons displaced as a result of the civil conflict in Burma.

(Sec. 1241) Bars the use of funds for the involuntary return by the United States of a person to a country in which the person has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, except on grounds recognized as precluding protection as a refugee under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951, and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of January 31, 1967.

Bars the use of migration and refugee assistance funds for the involuntary return of a person to any country unless the Secretary first notifies the appropriate congressional committees.

(Sec. 1242) Prohibits the United States from expelling, extraditing, or otherwise effecting the involuntary return of a person to a country in which there are reasonable grounds for believing the person would be in danger of subjection to torture.

(Sec. 1243) Amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize the Secretary to waive certain congressional notification requirements with respect to the reprogramming of Department funds if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare. Requires such notification to specified congressional committees, with an explanation of the emergency circumstances, not later than three days after taking the action to which notification is required.

(Sec. 1244) Amends the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations

Act, 1997 to extend and revise eligibility for the (Vietnamese) Orderly Departure Program.

(Sec. 1245) Directs the Secretary to include in the monthly report to the Congress entitled "Update on Monitoring of Cuban Migrant Returnees" information on: (1) the methods employed by the Cuban Government to enforce the United States-Cuba Immigration Agreement of September 1994 to restrict the emigration of Cuban people to the United States; and (2) the Cuban Government's treatment of persons who have returned to Cuba pursuant to the United States-Cuba Agreement of May 1995.

Title XIII: Organization of the Department of State; Department of State Personnel; The Foreign Service - Amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to establish a Coordinator for Counterterrorism within the office of the Secretary.

(Sec. 1302) Amends the Foreign relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 to repeal the establishment of a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Burdensharing.

(Sec. 1305) Amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to increase the number of Under and Assistant Secretaries of State within the Department of State. Eliminates the establishment of Deputy Assistant Secretaries within the Department.

(Sec. 1311) Amends the Foreign Service of 1980 to authorize the Secretary of State to provide for recognition of the meritorious or distinguished service of any member of the Senior Foreign Service by means other than an award of performance pay in lieu of making such an award.

Directs the Secretary to develop and implement procedures to identify, and recommend for separation, any member of the Foreign Service ranked by promotion boards in the bottom five percent of his or her class for two or more of the five years preceding the enactment of this Act if the rating official for such member was not the same individual for any two of the years of lowest ranking.

Requires a special internal review of the member's file to determine whether the member should be considered for action leading to separation in any case where the member was evaluated by the same rating official in any two of the years of lowest ranking.

(Sec. 1312) Amends the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to provide for certain retirement benefits under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System and the Foreign Service Pension System for employees who are involuntarily separated from the Foreign Service.

(Sec. 1313) Authorizes the Secretary to separate from the Foreign Service without a hearing a member of the Service convicted of a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment of more than one year may be imposed. (Currently, a Foreign Service member can be separated without a hearing only if convicted of a crime related to the cause of separation).

(Sec. 1316) Makes qualified criminal investigators within the Diplomatic Security Service eligible for availability pay.

(Sec. 1318) Directs the Secretary to report to the Congress on minorities and the Foreign Service officer corps.

Title XIV: United States Informational, Educational, and Cultural Programs - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1998 and 1999 to carry out specified international information activities and educational and cultural exchange programs.

(Sec. 1413) Revises the Muskie Fellowship Program for graduate students from the independent states of the former Soviet Union, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to require selection of participants on the basis of academic and leadership potential in the additional fields of journalism and communications, education administration, public policy, and library and information science.

(Sec. 1414) Establishes within USIA, in order to improve the coordination and effectiveness of U.S.

Government sponsored international exchanges and training, a senior-level interagency Working Group on United States Government Sponsored International Exchanges and Training.

(Sec. 1415) Amends the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 to extend through FY 1999 educational and cultural exchange programs between the United States and the people of Tibet, including scholarships to Tibetan and Burmese students and professionals who are outside their countries (including, if practicable, individuals active in the preservation of Tibet's unique culture, religion, and language).

(Sec. 1416) Amends the Japan-United States Friendship Act to authorize the investment of amounts from the United States-Japan Trust Fund, as redesignated, in interest-bearing obligations of Japan, or in obligations guaranteed by Japan. Renames: (1) the Japan-United States Friendship Commission as the United States-Japan Commission; and (2) the Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund as the United States-Japan Trust Fund.

(Sec. 1417) Urges the Broadcasting Board of Governors to study and report to the appropriate congressional committees on the appropriateness, feasibility, and projected costs of providing surrogate broadcasting service to Africa.

(Sec. 1418) Earmarks certain funds for FY 1998 and 1999 for grants to RFE-RL, Incorporated, only for surrogate radio broadcasting by RFE-RL, Incorporated, to the Iranian people in the Farsi language (Radio Free Iran).

(Sec. 1419) Authorizes the Director of USIA to administer summer travel-work programs without regard to preplacement requirements.

(Sec. 1420) Amends the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 to make permanent certain administrative authorities regarding appropriations for the USIA.

(Sec. 1421) Directs the Voice of America (VOA) to devote each day programming to broadcasting information on the individual States.

Title XV: International Organizations Other Than United Nations - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1998 and 1999 to the Department of State for international conferences and contingencies.

(Sec. 1502) Prohibits the United States from becoming a party to any new international criminal tribunal (or from giving legal effect to the jurisdiction of such a tribunal with respect to persons or property located, or acts or omissions committed, within the United States, or U.S. nationals, wherever found), except pursuant to a treaty or statute enactment by the Congress.

(Sec. 1503) Terminates the U.S. participation in the Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union unless the Secretary certifies to the Congress that the United States will be assessed not more than $500,000 for its annual contribution to the Bureau.

(Sec. 1504) Amends the Federal civil service code with respect to reemployment of a non-congressional Federal employee after he or she terminates service with an international organization to repeal the employee's entitlement to the difference between the individual's actual pay by the international organization and the pay the individual would have received had he or she been detailed to the organization but paid by the Federal Government. Entitles such an individual, upon Federal reemployment, only to the rate of basic pay to which the employee would have been entitled had he or she remained in the civil service. Requires the agency involved to: (1) restore the employee's sick leave account to its status at the time of transfer; and (2) treat the period of separation caused by employment with the international organization and the period necessary to effect reemployment as creditable service for all appropriate civil service employment purposes.

(Sec. 1505) Requires submission of a preliminary report regarding foreign travel to the Director of the Office of International Conferences of the Department of State as a prerequisite to the use of any funds under this Act to pay: (1) foreign travel expenses of an employee of the U.S. Executive agencies (with certain exceptions) in attending any international conferences; or (2) the routine services that a U.S. diplomatic mission provides in support of travel by such employee. Denies such funds to anyone who does not file such a report or who has previously failed to submit a final report on previous travel.

Title XVI: United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1998 to carry out the purposes of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.

(Sec. 1602) Amends such Act to declare that nothing in such Act shall be construed to authorize any Government action which would interfere with, restrict, or prohibit the acquisition, possession, or lawful use of firearms by an individual.

Title XVII: European Security Act of 1998 - European Security Act of 1998 - Designates Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria, provided they meet certain criteria, as eligible to receive assistance under the NATO Participation Act of 1994.

(Sec. 1703) Expresses the sense of the Congress that: (1) such countries are to be commended for their progress toward political and economic reform and meeting the guidelines for prospective NATO members; and (2) upon their complete satisfaction of all relevant criteria, such countries should be invited to become full NATO members at the earliest possible date.

Makes funds under the NATO Participation Act of 1994 available to support the implementation of the Regional Airspace Initiative and the Partnership for Peace Information Management System.

Extends through FY 1999 the Department of Defense's authority to transfer excess defense articles to countries eligible to participate in the Partnership for Peace and eligible for assistance under the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989.

(Sec. 1704) Expresses the sense of the Congress that no revisions to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe will be approved by the United States that jeopardize fundamental U.S. security interests in Europe or the effectiveness and flexibility of NATO as a defensive alliance by: (1) extending rights or imposing responsibilities on new NATO members different from those applicable to current NATO members, including rights with respect to nuclear weapons deployment and the stationing of NATO troops and equipment; (2) limiting NATO's ability to defend the territory of new NATO members by restricting defense infrastructure construction or limiting NATO's ability to deploy necessary reinforcements; (3) providing any international organization or any non-NATO country with authority to delay, veto, or otherwise impede deliberations and decisions of the North Atlantic Council or their implementation, including deliberations and decisions with respect to NATO force deployment or the admission of additional members to NATO; or (4) impeding the development of enhanced relations between NATO and other non-NATO European countries.

(Sec. 1705) Declares that an ABM-TMD (anti-ballistic missile-theater missile defense) demarcation agreement shall not be binding on the United States unless it is specifically approved with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Declares the sense of Congress that no ABM-TMD demarcation agreement will be considered for advice and consent to ratification unless it would: (1) add one or more countries as State Parties to the ABM Treaty, or otherwise convert the ABM Treaty from a bilateral treaty to a multilateral treaty; or (2) change the geographic scope or coverage of the ABM Treaty, or otherwise modify the meaning of the term "national territory" as used in Articles VI and IX of the ABM Treaty.

Declares the sense of Congress that no ABM-TMD demarcation agreement that would reduce the capabilities of U.S. theater missile defense systems, or the numbers or deployment patterns of such systems, will be approved for entry into force with respect to the United States.

Directs the President to report to specified congressional committees on cooperative ballistic missile defense projects, including early warning systems, with Russia.

Title XVIII: Other Foreign Policy Provisions - Directs the Secretary to report to the appropriate congressional committees on specific actions taken by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Commerce in resolving certain commercial disputes between U.S. firms and the Saudi Government.

(Sec. 1802) Directs the Secretary to report every three months to the appropriate congressional committees on implementation (including an unclassified list of entities and classified list of individuals) of the mandate to exclude from the United States any aliens who have confiscated property of U.S. nationals in Cuba, or who traffic in such property.

(Sec. 1803) Directs the Secretary to report annually to the appropriate congressional committees on the compliance of its signatories with the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

(Sec. 1804) Expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should use its influence to suggest that the Government of Turkey: (1) recognize the Ecumenical Patriarchate (in Turkey) and its nonpolitical, religious mission; and (2) reopen the Ecumenical Patriarchate's Halki Patriarchal School of Theology.

(Sec. 1805) Directs the Secretary to report to the appropriate congressional committees on the extent to which: (1) Vietnam cooperates with the United States in an accounting of all POW-MIA cases; (2) it has made progress toward the release of all political and religious prisoners; (3) it cooperates with U.S. requests to obtain access to persons of humanitarian interest to the United States for interviews under the Orderly Departure (ODP) and Resettlement Opportunities for Vietnamese Refugees (ROVR) programs, and provide exit visas for such persons; (4) it has taken action to end extortion, bribery, and other corrupt practices in connection with such visas; and (5) the United States has made efforts to resettle former reeducation camp victims and their families.

(Sec. 1806) Directs the Secretary to report to the appropriate congressional committees on the allegations of persecution and abuse of the Hmong and Laotian refugees who have returned to Laos.

(Sec. 1807) Expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should discuss with the democratically-elected governments of the Western Hemisphere the prospect of forming a multilateral alliance to address problems relating to international drug trafficking in the Western Hemisphere.

(Sec. 1808) Declares that the Congress favors public support by Department of State officials for the accession of Taiwan to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

(Sec. 1809) Amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to withhold the U.S. share of assistance for International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) projects in Cuba, except those for the discontinuation, dismantling, or safety inspection of nuclear facilities or related materials. Declares that such exception shall not apply to the Juragua Nuclear Power Plant near Cienfuegos, or the Pedro Pi Nuclear Research Center, unless Cuba: (1) ratifies the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (commonly known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco); and (2) incorporates internationally accepted nuclear safety standards.

Directs the Secretary to instruct the U.S. representative to the IAEA to use the U.S. vote to oppose IAEA projects at: (1) the Juragua Nuclear Power Plant, Cuba; and (2) any other IAEA project in Cuba that is, or could become, a threat to the security of the United States.

(Sec. 1810) Directs the President to withhold assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to a country in an amount equal to the value of nuclear fuel and related assistance and credits provided by it to Cuba.

(Sec. 1811) Amends the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 to revise its purposes to require that U.S. contributions to the International Fund for Ireland be disbursed in accordance with the

MacBride principles of economic justice, as specified.

Authorizes the United States to make contributions to the Fund only if the President certifies to the Congress that, among other things, disbursements from the Fund will be distributed in accordance with the principles of economic justice and will create employment opportunities in communities of Northern Ireland suffering the highest rates of unemployment.

(Sec. 1812) Earmarks specified funds for construction of a U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel. Bars use of funds for the publication of any official government document which lists countries and their capitals unless it identifies Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

(Sec. 1813) Authorizes appropriations, upon notification to the Congress, for FY 1998 to: (1) establish an international record for the criminal culpability of Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi officials and an international criminal tribunal for their indictment, prosecution, and punishment for crimes against humanity, genocide, and other violations of international law; (2) provide support for democratic opposition forces in Iraq (earmarking amounts to the democratic opposition and RFE-RL, Incorporated, for surrogate radio broadcasting to the Iraqi people); and (3) the relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of people living in Iraq, and communities there, who are not under the control of the Saddam Hussein regime.

(Sec. 1814) Expresses the sense of the Congress that: (1) the United States, the international community, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector should continue to promote the building of democratic institutions and civic society in the Republic of Serbia; and (2) the normalization of relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the United States requires, among other things, that President Milosevic and the leadership of Serbia promote the building of democratic institutions, respect for human rights, and free, fair, and equal conditions for the democratic opposition there.

(Sec. 1815) Earmarks a specified amount of economic support funds for FY 1998 and 1999 to carry out programs and activities under the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 and the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992.

(Sec. 1816) Prohibits the availability of appropriated population assistance funds for any private, nongovernmental, or multilateral organization that: (1) directly or through a subcontractor performs abortions in any foreign country, except where the life of the mother would be endangered or in cases of forcible rape or incest; or (2) violates the laws of a foreign country with respect to when abortion is permitted, regulated, or prohibited, or engages in lobbying activities to alter its laws with respect to abortion.

Prohibits the availability of appropriated funds to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), unless the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) UNFPA has terminated all activities in China; or (2) during the 12 months preceding such certification, there have been no forced abortions associated with family planning policies in China.

Division C: United Nations Reform - Title XX (sic): General Provisions - United Nations Reform Act of 1998 - Prohibits the Secretary from delegating the authority in this division to make any certification.

Title XXI: Authorization of Appropriations - Authorizes appropriations to the Department of State for FY 1998 and 1999 for the U.S. contributions to the UN for international organizations. Declares that a specified amount of such funds may be made available only after the Secretary certifies that the UN has taken no action to increase its budget without an offsetting decrease. Withholds 20 percent of such funds until a certification is made that the UN has satisfied certain conditions.

(Sec. 2101) Prohibits the availability of such funds for: (1) any U.S. contribution to pay for any expenses related to the holding of a UN Global Conference; and (2) the U.S. proportionate share for any other framework treaty-based organization, including the Framework Convention on Global Climate Change, the International Seabed Authority, and the 1998 Desertification Convention. Sets forth other specified limitations.

Authorizes appropriations for FY 1998 and 1999 to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

(Sec. 2102) Authorizes appropriations for FY 1998 and 1999 to the Department to carry out U.S. foreign affairs with respect to international peacekeeping activities.

Directs the President to report to the Congress on the status of UN peacekeeping operations.

Title XXII: United Nations Activities - Declares it to be U.S. policy to: (1) promote an end to the inequity experienced by Israel in the UN due to denial of its acceptance into any of the UN's regional blocs; and (2) seek abolition of certain UN Palestinian groups.

(Sec. 2203) Amends the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 to direct the President to obtain reimbursement from the UN for expenses incurred by it in UN peacekeeping operations, with specified exceptions.

(Sec. 2204) Declares that it shall be U.S. policy to: (1) ensure that major peacekeeping operations authorized by the UN Security Council are undertaken by a competent regional organization such as NATO or a multinational force, and not established as a peacekeeping operation under UN operational control which would be paid for by assessment of UN members; (2) consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether it is in the U.S. national interest to agree that smaller peacekeeping operations should be established under UN operational control and paid for by UN member assessment; and (3) oppose the establishment of UN peace operations approved by the General Assembly and funded out of the regular UN budget.

(Sec. 2205) Authorizes the President to withhold funds for the U.S. assessed contribution to the UN or to any of its specialized agencies in the same percentage and subject to specified requirements as are applicable to the withholding of funds under the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995.

(Sec. 2206) Amends the International Organizations Immunities Act to extend its privileges, exemptions, and immunities to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

(Sec. 2207) Expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary should urge the UN to comply with regulations regarding compliance with child and spousal support obligations by UN personnel.

Title XXIII: Arrears Payments and Reform - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1998 through 2000 only for the payment of arrearages in assessed contributions to the UN for: (1) the U.S. share of assessments for the regular UN budget (excluding the budgets of UN specialized agencies); (2) the U.S. share of UN peace operations; (3) the U.S. share of UN specialized agencies; and (4) the U.S. share of other international organizations. Authorizes the disbursement of such funds only upon submission to the Congress of certain certifications concerning U.S. sovereignty and the reform of UN fiscal, budget, and personnel practices, assessments, and peacekeeping operations.

(Sec. 2342) Prohibits the use of funds to pay any arrearage for: (1) UNIDO, including any costs to merge it into the UN; (2) the costs associated with any UN organization from which the United States has withdrawn; or (3) the World Tourism Organization, or any other organization with respect to the Congress has rescinded funding.

The Bidding War

"SAVE SOCIAL Security first" has been the mantra of the Clinton-Gore administration. Now we know how Al Gore proposes to do it. He will solve the long-term mismatch between projected revenues and costs by . . . adding significantly to the costs. At a campaign stop in Philadelphia Tuesday, he announced that if elected he would support increasing benefits for widows and for women who take time out from work to rear children.

He neglected to say how he would pay for either, except by dipping into the Social Security surplus, which the administration and candidate both have said should be used instead to pay down debt in Social Security's name, a way of saving it to cover long-term costs. Nor did campaign officials offer a cost estimate, except to say it would probably be no more than $100 billion over 10 years. What a comfort.

An increase in widows' benefits would be a useful step; too many long-lived widows end up with insufficient incomes under present rules. But the step should be taken as part of a broader reform, which it could help sweeten, to make the program somehow affordable. The increase for women who take time out to rear children is sounder politics than policy. Mr. Gore said the proposal would reduce "the motherhood penalty" and "honor the work that women do . . . in raising children." But the benefit would create as many inequities as ever it might resolve; a well-off woman who could afford to stay home for five years would apparently receive as much credit toward future benefits as one who couldn't afford it and continued to work at the median wage. How fair is that?

Mr. Clinton was meanwhile busily touting the administration's main Medicare reform proposal Tuesday. Medicare likewise faces a long-term financial problem, which the president and Mr. Gore would compound by adding a prescription drug benefit that would be precisely as costly as it is badly needed. First do that, he said to Republicans; then will be time to talk about the tax cuts that are at the head of the Republican agenda. But a deal such as that would likely cost more than the government can afford.

The Democrats say the Republican tax cuts are too large, but the projected surplus also is large and, however ephemeral it may be, a powerful temptation in an election year. Senate Republicans plan to bring up a bill next week to reduce the so-called marriage penalty. Democrats have an alternative that looks less costly but in some respects would be more generous, not less so. The bidding war is pointed in the wrong direction.

Ungag Family Planning

Maloney

ON FRIDAY the White House will host an event on family planning. It will feature the president, the secretary of state and flashy celebrity guests to highlight the administration's commitment to the issue. But the consistency of this commitment has yet to be proven. Today a bipartisan group in Congress is introducing a bill to strengthen America's international family planning programs. Yet the administration has chosen not to send a top-level representative to the bill's launch, and has at times seemed coy about supporting it.

The bill seeks to fix a problem that, for understandable reasons, the administration had a hand in causing. Last year, in order to get Congress to release money to repay America's debts to the United Nations, the administration accepted Republican restrictions on family planning groups abroad. This was the right trade-off. But the restrictions are onerous, and it is time to start undoing them.

The restrictions lay down that any family-planning group that accepts federal aid may not practice or advocate abortion, even if it uses non-federal money to do so. The advocacy ban is particularly noxious: A group that hosted a conference on family planning might run afoul of the law if one of the speakers broached the subject of abortion. This is a free-speech curb that Americans would never accept at home. The United States cannot urge developing countries to espouse democracy and openness while simultaneously seeking to restrict the speech of groups that work there.

President Clinton has called for international family planning without restrictions, and may well do so again on Friday. He has also proposed that aid for family planning be increased from its current level of $370 million to $540 million next year. But the battle to get these policies through Congress is going to be stiff. In order to win, the president is going to have to provide consistent leadership. Leaving like-minded members of Congress to march forward alone just isn't good enough.

The Washington Post
THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 2000

amount of volatility. The Dow Jones industrials lost 130.92 to 11033.92. Meanwhile, investors world-wide are turning against Internet stocks, sending prices for some shares plunging.

The London Stock Exchange was paralyzed for nearly eight hours by a computer glitch, preventing investors from bailing out of a nervous market.

(Articles on Pages C1, C16 and A14)

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Dresdner Bank abruptly pulled out of a planned merger with Deutsche Bank, after the two companies clashed over the fate of Dresdner's investment-banking business in London.

(Article on Page A3)

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Greenspan insisted that he isn't attempting to curb the stock market, but he said nothing to challenge the belief the Fed will lift rates next month.

(Article on Page A2)

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Yahoo slightly exceeded forecasts for first-quarter profit and showed much stronger-than-expected results for revenue and audience growth.

(Article on Page A3)

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GM and Toyota are considering building a manufacturing plant in North America for an electric-gasoline hybrid vehicle now being developed.

(Article on Page A3)

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Dell Computer is making a major push to sell server-computers for corporate Web site operators and Internet companies, in a move to de-emphasize its reliance on the PC market.

(Article on Page B6)

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Boeing's commercial-jet unit needs to maintain tighter quality controls over its suppliers, the FAA concluded. Boeing said it will step up scrutiny.

(Article on Page A4)

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GOP leaders met with Gates and later called for a probe of whether the Justice Department was overzealous in prosecuting Microsoft. Judge Jackson, meanwhile, set an aggressive schedule for remedy proceedings.

(Article on Page B8)

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AOL and Gateway introduced a line of low-cost Internet "appliances" based on the Linux operating system.

(Article on Page B8)

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Stock markets face demands from a bipartisan group of senior lawmakers to begin decimal trading in some shares by Labor Day.

(Article on Page C20)

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A data-privacy pact between the U.S. and the EU faces opposition from a group of influential U.S. firms.

(Article on Page A24)

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Seventeen securities firms reached a settlement with the government in connection with alleged "yield-burning" in municipal bond deals.

(Article on Page B15)

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Nabisco Group Holdings responded to Carl Icahn's latest proposal by inviting him to submit a formal bid.

(Article on Page B14)

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Markets—

Stocks: NYSE vol 1,115,034,670 shares, Nasdaq vol 1,862,581,410. Dow Jones industrials 11033.92, off 130.92; transportation 2824.28, up 99.33; utilities 294.86, up 1.17.

Bonds: Lehman Brothers Treasury index 8605.60, off 29.48.

Commodities: Oil $25.85 a barrel, up $0.40. Dow Jones-AIG futures index 96.704, up 0.559; DJ spot index 120.51, off 0.61.

Dollar: 104.89 yen, unchanged; 1.0365 euros, off 0.0024; 2.0272 marks, off 0.0047.

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World-Wide

LOCKHEED WAS ACCUSED of violating an export ban by giving China rocket data.

The State Department, in a letter to the company, listed about 30 violations of arms-export regulations relating to an analysis of satellite motor problems that the firm provided in 1994 to a venture partly owned by Beijing, people familiar with the matter said. No criminal charges are involved, they added, but Lockheed, which denied any wrongdoing, could face a fine of as much as $15 million. (Articles on Pages A4 and A2)

A vote on China trade legislation was scheduled for the week of May 22 by House Speaker Hastert. Backers hope to force undecided legislators off the fence.

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ELIAN GONZALEZ'S FATHER IS DUE in the U.S. today, according to his lawyer.

Juan Miguel Gonzalez, his second wife and baby son are to arrive in Washington this morning. Earlier, the trip appeared to be on hold after the attorney met with Cuban officials who seemed ready to block it unless the U.S. approved a 28-member delegation. U.S. immigration officials said custody of Elian is to be transferred from Miami relatives as soon as the Cuban family arrives.

How that transfer is to occur wasn't specified. Protesters have been guarding the Miami home for days, and local officials say they won't help remove Elian.

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Yoshiro Mori was confirmed by parliament as Japan's new prime minister. Mori, 62, is a typical Liberal Democratic official, a consensus-seeker skilled at shifting positions to suit the political climate. He is viewed as a caretaker but will almost surely try to keep the post in elections that may come early as May. (Article on Page A17)

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Labor Secretary Herman was cleared of allegations that she sought kickbacks and illegal campaign contributions. An independent counsel, after a two-year investigation, also decided not to seek indictments against two of her associates. Clinton said that "she did not deserve what she's had to endure."

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A ban on some late abortions passed the House 287-141 but appears to lack enough support to clear the Senate. Separately, bills are emerging in both chambers that would give the FDA authority to regulate tobacco. Clinton has signed a $40 billion aviation-projects measure. (Article on Page A24)

... Sciences says. Biotechnology firms were relieved by the report. (Article on Page B2)

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An American was arrested for spying by Russia, along with a Russian associate. The State Department said a lawyer was being provided for the unidentified American, who was described as a former intelligence agent who now works for a private Moscow firm.

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Two Bosnian war-crimes suspects were ordered freed pending trial because a U.N. tribunal's backlog kept them waiting two years for a court date. Prosecutors seek to bar the move. Croatia's new leaders, meanwhile, vowed cooperation with the tribunal.

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Pakistan's ousted premier faces a verdict today on charges that could carry the death penalty. Prosecutors allege Sharif tried to kill Gen. Musharraf, the man who overthrew him, by denying his jet landing permission on Oct. 12, the day of the coup.

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Turkey's parliament rejected letting President Demirel seek a second term in elections due by May 16. While a blow to Prime Minister Ecevit, it isn't seen as big risk to his coalition. (Article on Page A19)

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Two Buddhist nuns were indicted for failing to appear as witnesses in last month's trial of former Democratic fund-raiser Maria Hsia, convicted of arranging illegal donations. The nuns fled the U.S.

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Zimbabwe land-protest violence rose in a wave of assaults by ex-guerrillas who have seized white-owned farms and are turning on President Mugabe's political foes. Unrest grows as May parliamentary voting nears.

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Nigerian intelligence agents raided a newspaper in Abuja, and employees said several colleagues were beaten. ThisDay said it has received threats recently over stories critical of a top presidential aide.

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Yeltsin began drawing a $400-a-month pension, 75% of his salary as president. Most Russian retirees get $17. Yeltsin also extracted a vow that payments won't be late, a problem that his government never solved.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **Larry Stein** LS
Martha Foley MCF

SUBJECT: **Update on the Mexico City Issue**

Sylvia Mathews asked that we provide you with a very brief update on the international family planning ("Mexico City") issue.

As you know, last fall the House Republican leadership said that IMF funding and UN arrears would not move in the absence of a resolution of the Mexico City issue.

In all contacts with the leadership this year, they have indicated no movement away from that position.

As you may recall, Reps. Gilman and Pelosi offered an amendment on the Mexico City issue last year that would have allowed groups that, with their own funds, lobby on abortion and perform abortion to continue receiving USAID funds if they do not promote abortion as a method of family planning and if they utilize the federal funds to prevent abortion as a method of family planning. This measure was defeated by a vote of 210-218.

We believe that we should continue to explore possible resolutions of the issue that might gain at least 218 votes in the House. (Reps. Pelosi and Obey have long argued that they think this is achievable.)

An interagency group developed some proposals to make slight modifications in Gilman-Pelosi that might help to secure additional votes. Last week, administration staff met with Rep. Pelosi's staff to review those options, and her staff seemed pleased with the new proposals and indicated that Rep. Pelosi wants to begin meeting soon with Members who voted against Gilman-Pelosi but who might be open to supporting it with modifications.

It is important to note, however, that any resolution modeled on Gilman-Pelosi would not be supported by Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ), the leading proponent of legislating Mexico City policy, or by the Republican leadership. Thus, such a resolution would not automatically break the current deadlock over UN arrears and IMF funding.

January 22, 1998

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: MARTHA FOLEY

RE: UPDATE ON MEXICO CITY

As you know, we have scheduled a meeting on the Mexico City issue tomorrow (January 23rd) with you, key White House officials, Secretaries Rubin and Albright, Administrator Attwood, and Wendy Sherman.

Since our last internal meeting, there have been three major developments of which you should be aware.

First, I expressed our concerns about the legislative options memo that State and AID drafted, and the memo has been redone. It now includes support for Gilman-Pelosi as an option, and includes a few other approaches that we discussed. In my view, it still basically represents options that only work either in the context of beating Chris Smith (i.e., Gilman-Pelosi) or of an environment in which the leadership wants simply to settle out the Mexico City issue, in order to allow NAB/IMF funding to go forward. It does not make hard choices. This may be enough for the time being, but it is worth noting.

Second, I urged Wendy again to ask the State and AID lawyers to reconsider their opposition to Gilman-Pelosi. Bill Marshall from White House Counsel led an inter-agency process over the weekend and finally succeeded in getting all parties to agree that the litigation risk under Gilman-Pelosi is relatively low. This is a major step forward. We should therefore discuss whether we want to ask Rep. Obey to explore the chances of getting 218+ votes for Gilman-Pelosi.

Third, Secretaries Albright and Rubin separately have met with Rep. Obey to discuss IMF/NAB and Mexico City strategy. In general, Obey opposes our negotiating with the Republicans and believes we should work the middle. We should get reports on their meetings and discuss how we wish to begin discussions and/or negotiations on the Hill.

Larry Stein and I are also hoping to have a quiet discussion with Arne Christenson tomorrow before the meeting in your office, to get a sense of the leadership's perspectives on the issue. A key question is whether the leadership would be capable of getting 218 votes for a package that included IMF, NAB and UN arrears, even with a Mexico City agreement that was acceptable to their side.