

VARIOUS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**H.R. 885, H.R. 2446, S. 676, H. Con. Res. 21,
H. Con. Res. 80, H. Con. Res. 151,
H. Con. Res. 152, H. Res. 137, H. Res. 226,
H. Res. 233, H. Res. 295, H. Res. 395,
H. Res. 397, H. Res. 412, H. Res. 418,
H. Res. 422, H. Res. 430 and H.R. 2420**

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VARIOUS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 2007

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05, a.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Tom Lantos (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman LANTOS. The hearing of the committee will come to order.

Pursuant to notice, I call up the bill H.R. 885, the International Nuclear Fuel for Peace and Nonproliferation Act of 2007, for purposes of markup and move for favorable recommendation to the House. Without objection, the bill will be considered as read and open for amendment at any point, and the amendment in the nature of a substitute, which the members have before them, will be considered as read and be considered as the original text for purposes of amendment.

[The information referred to follows:]

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 885

To support the establishment of an international regime for the assured supply of nuclear fuel for peaceful means and to authorize voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency to support the establishment of an international nuclear fuel bank.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 7, 2007

Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. SHERMAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To support the establishment of an international regime for the assured supply of nuclear fuel for peaceful means and to authorize voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency to support the establishment of an international nuclear fuel bank.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “International Nuclear Fuel for Peace and Nonprolifera-
6 tion Act of 2007”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

TITLE I—INTERNATIONAL REGIME FOR THE ASSURED SUPPLY
OF NUCLEAR FUEL FOR PEACEFUL MEANS

Sec. 101. Findings.

Sec. 102. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 103. Statement of policy.

Sec. 104. Report.

TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR FUEL BANK

Sec. 201. Voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Sec. 202. Authorization of appropriations.

3 **TITLE I—INTERNATIONAL RE-**
4 **GIME FOR THE ASSURED SUP-**
5 **PLY OF NUCLEAR FUEL FOR**
6 **PEACEFUL MEANS**

7 **SEC. 101. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress makes the following findings:

9 (1) Since the United States Baruch Plan of
10 1945, the United States has believed that an in-
11 crease in the number of countries that possess nu-
12 clear weapons and the means to create such weapons
13 makes the world less secure and stable by increasing
14 the chances that nuclear weapons would be used. A
15 world in which nuclear weapons are used again is
16 less secure for all concerned, and could well trigger
17 a global arms race, as more countries will be tempt-
18 ed to arm themselves with nuclear weapons to pre-

1 vent attacks by countries that possess nuclear weap-
2 ons.

3 (2) It is therefore in the general security inter-
4 est of all countries, and in the vital national security
5 interest of the United States, that the number of
6 countries that possess a nuclear weapons capability
7 necessarily be kept to a minimum and ultimately re-
8 duced.

9 (3) Uranium enrichment and spent-fuel repro-
10 cessing facilities produce nuclear material that can ei-
11 ther be used for peaceful purposes in electricity-gen-
12 erating reactors, or can be used to produce uranium
13 and plutonium for nuclear weapons. As such, these
14 facilities are inherently a proliferation risk, allowing
15 their possessor to be just months away from the pro-
16 duction of a nuclear explosive device.

17 (4) It is also therefore in the general security
18 interest of all countries that the number of countries
19 that operate uranium enrichment and spent-fuel re-
20 processing facilities also be kept to a minimum, con-
21 sistent with the global demand for nuclear power re-
22 actor fuel.

23 (5) The financing and construction of addi-
24 tional uranium enrichment and spent-fuel reprocess-
25 ing facilities around the world is indefensible on eco-

1 nomic grounds alone, given current and future sup-
2 plies of uranium and existing providers of uranium
3 enrichment and spent-fuel reprocessing services to
4 the world market.

5 (6) The desire to construct uranium enrichment
6 and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities by additional
7 countries, therefore, is often based upon consider-
8 ations other than economic calculations. The posses-
9 sion of such facilities is often elevated to a matter
10 of national pride—a demonstration to the world that
11 the country that possesses this technology has ar-
12 rived at a level of technological development com-
13 parable to that of the United States, the Russian
14 Federation, France, the United Kingdom, and the
15 People’s Republic of China.

16 (7) Furthermore, the acquisition of uranium en-
17 richment and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities can be
18 perceived as a demonstration of the developing
19 world’s independence from technological domination
20 by the more developed states. Article IV of the Trea-
21 ty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons
22 (NPT) recognizes that State Parties have an “in-
23 alienable right . . . to develop research, production
24 and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes
25 without discrimination . . . in conformity” with the

1 NPT's obligation for such countries not to acquire,
2 possess, or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear ex-
3 plosive devices.

4 (8) Many countries have claimed that Article IV
5 of the NPT guarantees the right to develop a com-
6 plete nuclear fuel cycle, including uranium enrich-
7 ment and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities. It is also
8 commonly understood by many countries that this
9 right must never to be compromised nor surren-
10 dered, so long as the countries permitted by the
11 NPT to possess nuclear weapons—the United
12 States, the Russian Federation, France, the United
13 Kingdom, and the People's Republic of China—con-
14 tinue to possess nuclear weapons, uranium enrich-
15 ment and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities, and other
16 related technologies.

17 (9) It has been long recognized that the pro-
18 liferation of national uranium enrichment and spent-
19 fuel reprocessing facilities would increase the likeli-
20 hood of the emergence of new nuclear weapon states.
21 Concerned governments, nongovernmental organiza-
22 tions, and individual experts have for decades recog-
23 nized the need to address this problem through mul-
24 tilateral assurances of the uninterrupted supply of
25 nuclear fuel, the sharing of peaceful application of

1 nuclear energy, an international fuel bank to provide
2 fuel if the fuel supply to a country is disrupted, and
3 even multilateral participation in international ura-
4 nium enrichment and spent-fuel reprocessing facili-
5 ties, as a means of reducing incentives of countries
6 to develop and construct such facilities themselves.

7 (10) Until recently, such efforts have produced
8 little more than reports. However, the revelations of
9 a nuclear black-market in uranium enrichment tech-
10 nology and equipment, combined with the attempt
11 by North Korea and Iran to possess such technology
12 and equipment to provide the basis for nuclear
13 weapons programs, have rekindled this debate with
14 a new urgency.

15 (11) Iran has used the specter of a potentially
16 unreliable international supply of nuclear reactor
17 fuel as a pretext for developing its own uranium en-
18 richment and spent-fuel reprocessing capability,
19 which would enable Iran to also produce weapons-
20 grade uranium and plutonium for nuclear weapons.

21 (12) Several initiatives have been proposed over
22 the last year to address these concerns. The United
23 States has proposed the Global Nuclear Energy
24 Partnership (GNEP), which envisions a consortium
25 of countries with advanced nuclear capabilities pro-

1 viding nuclear fuel services—fresh fuel and recovery
2 of used fuel—to other countries that agree to em-
3 ploy nuclear energy only for power generation pur-
4 poses, without possessing national uranium enrich-
5 ment and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities.

6 (13) The United States also joined France, the
7 Russian Federation, Germany, the United Kingdom,
8 and the Netherlands on May 31, 2006, in proposing
9 a “Concept for a Multilateral Mechanism for Reli-
10 able Access to Nuclear Fuel” that would create
11 agreements between nuclear fuel suppliers to provide
12 fuel to countries with good nonproliferation creden-
13 tials in case of market failure.

14 (14) The Russian Federation has proposed that
15 one of its uranium enrichment facilities be placed
16 under international management and oversight, as
17 part of a “Global Nuclear Power Infrastructure”
18 proposal to create international nuclear fuel cycle
19 centers.

20 (15) In conclusion, the creation of a multi-
21 tiered system to assure the supply of nuclear reactor
22 fuel, under appropriate safeguards and conditions,
23 could reassure countries that are dependent upon or
24 will construct nuclear power reactors that they will
25 have an assured supply of nuclear fuel, so long as

1 such countries forgo national uranium enrichment
2 and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities and are com-
3 mitted to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

4 **SEC. 102. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

5 It is the sense of Congress that—

6 (1) the “Concept for a Multilateral Mechanism
7 for Reliable Access to Nuclear Fuel”, proposed by
8 the United States, France, the Russian Federation,
9 Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands
10 on May 31, 2006, is welcomed and should be ex-
11 panded upon at the earliest possible opportunity;

12 (2) the proposal by the Government of the Rus-
13 sian Federation to bring one of its uranium enrich-
14 ment facilities under international management and
15 oversight is also a welcome development and should
16 be encouraged by the United States;

17 (3) the offer by the Nuclear Threat Institute
18 (NTI) of \$50,000,000 in funds to support the cre-
19 ation of an international nuclear fuel bank by the
20 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is also
21 welcomed, and the United States and other member
22 states of the IAEA should pledge collectively at least
23 an additional \$100,000,000 in matching funds to
24 fulfill the NTI proposal; and

1 (4) the governments, organizations, and experts
2 currently engaged in developing the initiatives de-
3 scribed in paragraphs (1) through (3) and other ini-
4 tiatives should also identify additional incentives to
5 be included in an international regime for the as-
6 sured supply of nuclear fuel for peaceful means, in-
7 cluding participation in non-weapons-relevant tech-
8 nology development, fuel financing, and other finan-
9 cial incentives to further persuade countries that
10 participation in such a multilateral arrangement far
11 outweighs the temptation and expense of developing
12 national uranium enrichment and plutonium repro-
13 cessing facilities.

14 **SEC. 103. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

15 It is the policy of the United States to support the
16 establishment of an international regime for the assured
17 supply of nuclear fuel for peaceful means under multilat-
18 eral authority, such as the International Atomic Energy
19 Agency.

20 **SEC. 104. REPORT.**

21 Not later than 180 days after the date of the enact-
22 ment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the Com-
23 mittee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives
24 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate
25 a report on the activities of the United States to support

1 the establishment of an international regime for the as-
2 sured supply of nuclear fuel for peaceful means under mul-
3 tilateral authority, such as the International Atomic En-
4 ergy Agency. The report shall include an assessment of
5 the feasibility of establishing an international uranium en-
6 richment facility within the United States.

7 **TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL**
8 **NUCLEAR FUEL BANK**

9 **SEC. 201. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTER-**
10 **NATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.**

11 (a) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AUTHORIZED.—
12 The President is authorized to make voluntary contribu-
13 tions on a grant basis to the International Atomic Energy
14 Agency (hereinafter in this section referred to as the
15 “IAEA”) for the purpose of supporting the establishment
16 of an international nuclear fuel bank to maintain a reserve
17 of low-enriched uranium for reactor fuel to provide to eligi-
18 ble countries in the case of a disruption in the supply of
19 reactor fuel by normal market mechanisms.

20 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—Voluntary contributions under
21 subsection (a) may be provided only if the President cer-
22 tifies to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
23 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
24 tions of the Senate that—

1 (1) the IAEA has received pledges in a total
2 amount of not less than \$100,000,000 for the pur-
3 pose of supporting the establishment of the inter-
4 national nuclear fuel bank referred to in subsection
5 (a);

6 (2) the international nuclear fuel bank referred
7 to in subsection (a) will be established within the
8 territory of a non-nuclear weapon state and will be
9 under the oversight of the IAEA; and

10 (3) the international nuclear fuel bank referred
11 to in subsection (a) will provide nuclear reactor fuel
12 to a country only if—

13 (A) at the time of the request for nuclear
14 reactor fuel, the country is in full compliance
15 with its IAEA safeguards agreement and has
16 an additional protocol for safeguards in force;

17 (B) in the case of a country that at any
18 time prior to the request for nuclear reactor
19 fuel has been determined to be in noncompli-
20 ance with its IAEA safeguards agreement, the
21 IAEA Board of Governors determines that the
22 country has taken all necessary actions to sat-
23 isfy any concerns of the IAEA Director General
24 regarding the activities that led to the prior de-
25 termination of noncompliance;

1 (C) the country agrees to use the nuclear
2 reactor fuel in accordance with its IAEA safe-
3 guards agreement; and

4 (D) the country does not operate uranium
5 enrichment or spent-fuel reprocessing facilities
6 of any scale.

7 **SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—To carry out section 201, there
9 is authorized to be appropriated to the President
10 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

11 (b) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Amounts
12 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
13 tions under subsection (a) are authorized to remain avail-
14 able until September 30, 2010.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 885
OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA AND
MS. ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “International Nuclear Fuel for Peace and Nonprolifera-
4 tion Act of 2007”.

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6 this Act is as follows:

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Sec. 201. Voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

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4 **PEACEFUL MEANS**

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7 (1) Since the United States Baruch Plan of
8 1946, the United States has believed that an in-
9 crease in the number of countries that possess nu-
10 clear weapons and the means to create such weapons
11 makes the world less secure and stable by increasing
12 the chances that nuclear weapons would be used. A
13 world in which nuclear weapons are used again is
14 less secure for all concerned, and could well trigger
15 a global arms race, as more countries will be tempt-
16 ed to arm themselves with nuclear weapons to pre-
17 vent attacks by countries that possess nuclear weap-
18 ons.

19 (2) It is therefore in the general security inter-
20 est of all countries, and in the vital national security
21 interest of the United States, that the number of
22 countries that possess a nuclear weapons capability
23 necessarily be kept to a minimum and ultimately re-
24 duced.

1 (3) Uranium enrichment and spent-fuel reprocess-
2 ing facilities produce nuclear material that can ei-
3 ther be used for peaceful purposes in electricity-gen-
4 erating reactors, or can be used to produce uranium
5 and plutonium for nuclear weapons. As such, these
6 facilities are inherently a proliferation risk, allowing
7 their possessor to be just months away from the pro-
8 duction of a nuclear explosive device.

9 (4) It is also therefore in the general security
10 interest of all countries that the number of countries
11 that operate uranium enrichment and spent-fuel re-
12 processing facilities also be kept to a minimum, con-
13 sistent with the global demand for nuclear power re-
14 actor fuel.

15 (5) The financing and construction of addi-
16 tional uranium enrichment and spent-fuel reprocess-
17 ing facilities in additional states around the world is
18 indefensible on economic grounds alone, given cur-
19 rent and future supplies of uranium and existing
20 providers of uranium enrichment and spent-fuel re-
21 processing services to the world market.

22 (6) The desire to construct uranium enrichment
23 and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities by additional
24 countries, therefore, is often based upon consider-
25 ations other than economic calculations. The posses-

1 sion of such facilities is often elevated to a matter
2 of national pride—a demonstration to the world that
3 the country that possesses this technology has ar-
4 rived at a level of technological development com-
5 parable to that of the United States and other coun-
6 tries with advanced civil nuclear power programs.

7 (7) Furthermore, the acquisition of uranium en-
8 richment and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities can be
9 perceived as a demonstration of the developing
10 world’s independence from technological domination
11 by the more developed states. Article IV of the Trea-
12 ty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons
13 (NPT) recognizes that State Parties have an “in-
14 alienable right . . . to develop research, production
15 and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes
16 without discrimination.” However, this is a qualified
17 right conditioned by a State Party’s acting in con-
18 formity with the NPT’s obligation for such countries
19 not to acquire, possess, or develop nuclear weapons
20 or nuclear explosive devices.

21 (8) It has been long recognized that the pro-
22 liferation of national uranium enrichment and spent-
23 fuel reprocessing facilities would increase the likeli-
24 hood of the emergence of new nuclear weapon states.
25 Concerned governments, nongovernmental organiza-

1 tions, and individual experts have for decades recog-
2 nized the need to address this problem through mul-
3 tilateral assurances of the uninterrupted supply of
4 nuclear fuel, the sharing of peaceful application of
5 nuclear energy, an international fuel bank to provide
6 fuel if the fuel supply to a country is disrupted, and
7 even multilateral participation in international ura-
8 nium enrichment and spent-fuel reprocessing facili-
9 ties, as a means of reducing incentives of countries
10 to develop and construct such facilities themselves.

11 (9) Until recently, such efforts have produced
12 little more than reports. However, the revelations of
13 a nuclear black-market in uranium enrichment tech-
14 nology and equipment, combined with the attempt
15 by North Korea and Iran to possess such technology
16 and equipment to provide the basis for nuclear
17 weapons programs, have rekindled this debate with
18 a new urgency.

19 (10) Iran has used the specter of a potentially
20 unreliable international supply of nuclear reactor
21 fuel as a pretext for developing its own uranium en-
22 richment and spent-fuel reprocessing capability,
23 which would enable Iran to also produce weapons-
24 grade uranium and plutonium for nuclear weapons.

1 (11) Several initiatives have been proposed over
2 the last year to address these concerns. The United
3 States has proposed the Global Nuclear Energy
4 Partnership (GNEP), which envisions a consortium
5 of countries with advanced nuclear capabilities pro-
6 viding nuclear fuel services—fresh fuel and recovery
7 of used fuel—to other countries that agree to em-
8 ploy nuclear energy only for power generation pur-
9 poses, without possessing national uranium enrich-
10 ment and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities.

11 (12) The United States also joined France, the
12 Russian Federation, Germany, the United Kingdom,
13 and the Netherlands on May 31, 2006, in proposing
14 a “Concept for a Multilateral Mechanism for Reli-
15 able Access to Nuclear Fuel” that would facilitate or
16 create new arrangements between suppliers and re-
17 cipients to provide fuel to countries with good non-
18 proliferation credentials in case of market failure.

19 (13) Any assurance of the supply of nuclear
20 fuel should meet the condition outlined by President
21 George W. Bush on February 11, 2004, that “The
22 world’s leading nuclear exporters should ensure that
23 states have reliable access at reasonable cost to fuel
24 for civilian reactors, so long as those states renounce
25 enrichment and reprocessing.”.

1 (14) The Russian Federation has proposed that
2 one of its uranium enrichment facilities be placed
3 under international management and oversight, as
4 part of a “Global Nuclear Power Infrastructure”
5 proposal to create international nuclear fuel cycle
6 centers.

7 (15) In conclusion, the creation of a multi-
8 tiered system to assure the supply of nuclear reactor
9 fuel at current market prices, under appropriate
10 safeguards and conditions, could reassure countries
11 that are dependent upon or will construct nuclear
12 power reactors that they will have an assured supply
13 of nuclear fuel at current market prices, so long as
14 such countries forgo national uranium enrichment
15 and spent-fuel reprocessing facilities and are com-
16 mitted to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

17 **SEC. 102. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

18 It is the sense of Congress that—

19 (1) the “Concept for a Multilateral Mechanism
20 for Reliable Access to Nuclear Fuel”, proposed by
21 the United States, France, the Russian Federation,
22 Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands
23 on May 31, 2006, is welcomed and should be ex-
24 panded upon at the earliest possible opportunity;

1 (2) the proposal by the Government of the Rus-
2 sian Federation to bring one of its uranium enrich-
3 ment facilities under international management and
4 oversight is also a welcome development and should
5 be encouraged by the United States;

6 (3) the offer by the Nuclear Threat Institute
7 (NTI) of \$50,000,000 in funds to support the cre-
8 ation of an international nuclear fuel bank by the
9 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is also
10 welcomed, and the United States and other member
11 states of the IAEA should pledge collectively at least
12 an additional \$100,000,000 in matching funds to
13 fulfill the NTI proposal; and

14 (4) the governments, organizations, and experts
15 currently engaged in developing the initiatives de-
16 scribed in paragraphs (1) through (3) and other ini-
17 tiatives should seek to identify additional incentives
18 to be included in an international regime for the as-
19 sured supply of nuclear fuel for peaceful means at
20 current market prices, including participation in
21 non-weapons-relevant technology development and
22 fuel leasing to further persuade countries that par-
23 ticipation in such a multilateral arrangement far
24 outweighs the temptation and expense of developing

1 national uranium enrichment and plutonium reproc-
2 essing facilities.

3 **SEC. 103. STATEMENTS OF POLICY.**

4 (a) GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the pol-
5 icy of the United States to support the establishment of
6 an international regime for the assured supply of nuclear
7 fuel for peaceful means under multilateral authority, such
8 as the International Atomic Energy Agency.

9 (b) ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is fur-
10 ther the policy of the United States to—

11 (1) oppose the development of a capability to
12 produce nuclear weapons by any non-nuclear weapon
13 state, within or outside of the Treaty on the Non-
14 Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (21 UST 483;
15 commonly referred to as the “Nuclear Non-Pro-
16 liferation Treaty” or the “NPT”);

17 (2) encourage states party to the NPT to inter-
18 pret the right to “develop research, production and
19 use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,” as de-
20 scribed in Article IV of the NPT, as being a quali-
21 fied right that is conditioned by the overall purpose
22 of the NPT to prevent the spread of nuclear weap-
23 ons and nuclear weapons capability, including by re-
24 fraining from all nuclear cooperation with any state
25 party that has not demonstrated that it is in full

1 compliance with its NPT obligations, as determined
2 by the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

3 (3) strengthen the Nuclear Suppliers Group
4 guidelines concerning consultation by members re-
5 garding violations of supplier and recipient under-
6 standings by instituting the practice of a timely and
7 coordinated response by Nuclear Suppliers Group
8 members to all such violations, including termination
9 of nuclear transfers to an involved recipient, that
10 discourages individual Nuclear Suppliers Group
11 members from continuing cooperation with such re-
12 cipient until such time as a consensus regarding a
13 coordinated response has been achieved.

14 **SEC. 104. REPORT.**

15 Not later than 180 days after the date of the enact-
16 ment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the Com-
17 mittee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives
18 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate
19 a report on the activities of the United States to support
20 the establishment of an international regime for the as-
21 sured supply of nuclear fuel for peaceful means at current
22 market prices under multilateral authority, such as the
23 International Atomic Energy Agency. The report shall in-
24 clude an assessment of the feasibility of establishing an
25 international fuel services center within the United States.

1 **TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL**
2 **NUCLEAR FUEL BANK**

3 **SEC. 201. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTER-**
4 **NATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.**

5 (a) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AUTHORIZED.—
6 The President is authorized to make voluntary contribu-
7 tions on a grant basis to the International Atomic Energy
8 Agency (hereinafter in this section referred to as the
9 “IAEA”) for the purpose of supporting the establishment
10 of an international nuclear fuel bank to maintain a reserve
11 of low-enriched uranium for reactor fuel to provide to eligi-
12 ble countries in the case of a disruption in the supply of
13 reactor fuel by normal market mechanisms.

14 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—Voluntary contributions under
15 subsection (a) may be provided only if the President cer-
16 tifies to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
17 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
18 tions of the Senate that—

19 (1) the IAEA has received pledges in a total
20 amount of not less than \$100,000,000 and is in re-
21 ceipt of not less than \$75,000,000 of such pledges
22 for the purpose of supporting the establishment of
23 the international nuclear fuel bank referred to in
24 subsection (a);

1 (2) the international nuclear fuel bank referred
2 to in subsection (a) will be established within the
3 territory of a non-nuclear weapon state, and will be
4 under the oversight of the IAEA, only if—

5 (A) the non-nuclear weapon state, among
6 other things—

7 (i) has a full scope safeguards agree-
8 ment with the IAEA and an additional
9 protocol for safeguards in force;

10 (ii) has never been determined by the
11 IAEA Board of Governors to be in non-
12 compliance with its IAEA full scope safe-
13 guards agreement and its additional pro-
14 tocol for safeguards; and

15 (iii) has effective enforceable export
16 controls regarding nuclear and dual-use
17 nuclear technology and other sensitive ma-
18 terials comparable to those maintained by
19 the United States; and

20 (B) the Secretary of State has never deter-
21 mined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Ex-
22 port Administration Act of 1979, section 620A
23 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section
24 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, or any
25 other provision of law, that the government of

1 the non-nuclear weapon state has repeatedly
2 provided support for acts of international ter-
3 rorism;

4 (3) the international nuclear fuel bank referred
5 to in subsection (a) will provide nuclear reactor fuel
6 to a country only if, at the time of the request for
7 nuclear reactor fuel—

8 (A) the country is in full compliance with
9 its IAEA safeguards agreement and has an ad-
10 ditional protocol for safeguards in force;

11 (B) in the case of a country that at any
12 time prior to the request for nuclear reactor
13 fuel has been determined to be in noncompli-
14 ance with its IAEA safeguards agreement, the
15 IAEA Board of Governors determines that the
16 country has taken all necessary actions to sat-
17 isfy any concerns of the IAEA Director General
18 regarding the activities that led to the prior de-
19 termination of noncompliance;

20 (C) the country agrees to use the nuclear
21 reactor fuel in accordance with its IAEA safe-
22 guards agreement;

23 (D) the country has effective and enforce-
24 able export controls regarding nuclear and dual-
25 use nuclear technology and other sensitive ma-

1 materials comparable to those maintained by the
2 United States;

3 (E) the country does not possess uranium
4 enrichment or spent-fuel reprocessing facilities
5 of any scale; and

6 (F) the government of the country is not
7 a state sponsor of terrorism for purposes of sec-
8 tion 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of
9 1979, section 620A of the Foreign Assistance
10 Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export
11 Control Act, or any other provision of law;

12 (4) the international nuclear fuel bank referred
13 to in subsection (a) will not contain uranium enrich-
14 ment or spent-fuel reprocessing facilities; and

15 (5) the nuclear reactor fuel referred to in para-
16 graph (3) will be provided to a country referred to
17 in such paragraph only at current market prices.

18 (c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the require-
19 ment of subparagraph (F) of subsection (b)(3) if the
20 President—

21 (1) determines that it is important to the na-
22 tional security interests of the United States to do
23 so; and

24 (2) transmits to the Committee on Foreign Af-
25 fairs of the House of Representatives and the Com-

1 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report
2 that contains the basis of the determination under
3 paragraph (1).

4 (d) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this sec-
5 tion shall be construed to authorize voluntary contribu-
6 tions under subsection (a) to support subsidization of the
7 price of nuclear reactor fuel whose supply would be as-
8 sured by the United States, the IAEA, or any other state
9 or international entity covered by this section.

10 **SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

11 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—To carry out section 201, there
12 is authorized to be appropriated to the President
13 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

14 (b) **AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Amounts
15 appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropria-
16 tions under subsection (a) are authorized to remain avail-
17 able until September 30, 2010.

Chairman LANTOS. The chair recognizes himself to explain the bill.

I am very pleased that we are marking up today H.R. 885, the International Nuclear Fuel for Peace and Nonproliferation Act of 2007. I am honored that both our Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice, and former Senator Sam Nunn—who has perhaps done more to advance the cause of nuclear nonproliferation than anyone else—have embraced this bill and that the administration is on record supporting it.

I am also very pleased that our distinguished ranking member, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, has joined with me in supporting this effort. We will be co-sponsoring an amendment in the nature of a substitute to improve this bill.

The United States Congress knows full well that Tehran is actively pursuing a destabilizing nuclear weapons program. But in many other rogue capitals, policymakers seem persuaded by Iran's argument that it needs access to a reliable nuclear fuel supply to meet its civilian power needs. We all know that Iran's argument is bogus, but Tehran has used the illusory specter of a breakdown in the global supply of nuclear reactor fuel to argue that it must have its own facilities to guarantee that its reactors for the foreseeable future—all two of them—are forever supplied with fuel.

The Iranian pretext has long been recognized as a gap in the global nuclear nonproliferation regime. Its state could exploit the NPT's recognition of its good standing to develop peaceful uses of the atom and acquire potentially dangerous technology, such as uranium enrichment. It could then turn around and use the technology to support the nuclear weapons program.

The International Nuclear Fuel for Peace and Nonproliferation Act both addresses this gap in the nuclear nonproliferation regime, and it removes Iran's pretext for its own so-called "peaceful enrichment plant." It does so by promoting the development of a multilateral regime of a short supply of peaceful nuclear power fuel to countries in good standing on their nuclear nonproliferation commitments. It also supports the establishment of an independent international nuclear fuel bank that would guarantee reactor fuel to countries that forego their own enrichment plants and are in good standing with existing international nuclear safeguard commitments. This assures that states are using the fuel for energy production, not for weapons programs.

H.R. 885 also authorizes \$50 million to support the establishment of an IAEA supervised international nuclear fuel bank. This money will match the \$50 million offered by Warren Buffet to the same non-nuclear threat initiative. It is imperative that we keep nuclear weapons out of the hands of Iran and provide a source of nuclear fuel for peaceful ends to countries that are currently flirting with nuclear development programs.

So I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation and the bipartisan Lantos/Ros-Lehtinen substitute amendment.

I yield to my friend from Florida, the ranking member of the committee, who has co-sponsored the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to work with you and with your staff, and I want to thank you for always being gracious to the Republican members of the committee with the changes and suggestions that we have.

Before I make some brief opening remarks, I would like to recognize our former colleague, our esteemed former member of this committee, Congressman Douglas Bereuter, who is now the president of the Asia Foundation. Doug, it is good to see you back. You always worked in a wonderfully bipartisan way, and we miss him in these corners.

So, thank you, Mr. Chairman, for introducing this most important legislation on the establishment of an international nuclear fuel bank. It will prove to be a significant advance in the effort to prevent the further proliferation of the capacity to produce nuclear weapons. I have offered a number of changes to the bill which the chairman has graciously agreed to incorporate into the amendment in the nature of a substitute, of which, as he pointed out, I am a co-sponsor. These changes represent important elements of an effective nonproliferation policy that have received far too little attention.

The first concerns the assumed right of countries to enrich and repossess nuclear fuel. Despite widespread recognition that the continued expansion of this capacity poses a growing threat to the United States' national security and to that of the entire world, efforts to prevent it are undermined by the widespread belief that Article IV of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, or the NPT, gives each signatory country an absolute right to enrich and repossess. This assertion has been made for so long and so often, including by some of the most ardent opponents of proliferation, that it has come to be looked upon by many as holy writ, but a fair reading of Article IV clearly conditions this right on its conformity with Articles I and II as well as the overarching purpose of the entire treaty, namely, preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

Given that the technology for making nuclear material for civil reactors and bombs is essentially the same, is it too great a burden and too high a risk for the world to disprove claims by suspect governments that this technology is being used exclusively for civilian use? The burden is too high. If we are truly committed to preventing the further expansion of enrichment and repossession, then the U.S. policy must be to openly state that no such absolute right exists, and we must work to ensure that this approach is adopted by our allies and all who are opposed to further proliferation. And this bill that the chairman has does precisely that.

A second set of changes prevents state sponsors of terrorism from hosting a nuclear fuel bank or receiving anything from it. As such, the bill seeks to ensure that United States policy does not contribute to Iran's nuclear efforts, whether civilian or military. I am grateful that we have been able to agree on language that incorporates this essential provision into the bill while preserving the overarching and important objectives of the chairman's nuclear fuel bank proposal.

A further requirement for both host and recipient states is that they have in place effective and enforceable export controls regarding nuclear and dual-use technology and other sensitive materials comparable to those of the United States.

An additional restriction is that countries seeking assistance from a fuel bank may not possess enrichment or repossessing facilities. Guaranteeing a supply of fuel to states while allowing them to start and stop at will their operation of suspect facilities will do little to halt the spread of this technology and will, perhaps, even encourage it.

The final set of changes would ensure that fuel to be made available by the bank will be unsubsidized and offered at current market prices. Although well-intentioned, the temptation to persuade countries to forego establishing their own enrichment and repossessing capabilities by subsidizing nuclear fuel would have many negative consequences. These would range from imposing an open-ended financial burden on the United States and other countries to encouraging the expansion of nuclear power beyond that which is economically rational. An international nuclear fuel bank is a complex issue requiring in-depth investigation and discussion. Adoption of this bill as amended by the substitute before us will help drive further discussions on nuclear fuel bank.

I thank the chairman for the changes. I thank him for offering this amendment and this bill before us today.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you very much.

I think a number of colleagues may want to say a few words. I have been asked to recognize Mr. Royce.

Mr. ROYCE. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Though it is a concept that has been around for some time, I think an international fuel bank is a bold proposal, and I think, given the proliferation challenges we face, bold is what we need. I think fuel bank proposals, though, face some challenges. We heard a little bit about some of those challenges during the hearings that we held last week. Overall, though, the concept is worth pursuing, and I certainly commend you, Mr. Chairman, for pursuing it. I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for incorporating two amendments that I put forth.

One addresses the concern that a fuel bank could subsidize nuclear fuel and nuclear energy worldwide, and with that, of course, would be the attendant security risk. So, when you subsidize something, you get more of it.

The other addresses the concern that a fuel bank would pose, in and of itself, a proliferation risk if it became an enrichment and a reprocessing center that had the impact of disseminating this technology. When you think about it, A.Q. Khan stole technology from a multinational enrichment center. So guarding against such opportunists, given what he was able to do with his black market and nuclear proliferation, is going to be essential.

This bill challenges the alleged right of nations under the NPT to enrich and reprocess nuclear fuel, though not in as forceful terms as I would wish. I know the bill's authors reject this right, and as this process evolves, I am hoping that we can work together to undermine the notion that a country can develop technology to bring it to the cusp of being a nuclear weapons state yet remain in good standing as a member under the NPT.

So, thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for your efforts here.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you very much.

Mr. Ackerman.

Mr. ACKERMAN. No statement, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LANTOS. Is there any other colleague who would like to be heard? If not, are there any amendments?

If not, the question occurs on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended. All in favor, indicate by saying, aye. All opposed, no. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

Further proceedings on this measure are postponed until the chair notes the presence of a reporting quorum.

Pursuant to notice, I call up the bill H.R. 2446, the Afghanistan Freedom and Security Support Act of 2007, for the purposes of markup and to move its favorable recommendation to the House. Without objection, the bill will be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

[H.R. 2446 follows:]

(Original Signature of Member)

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2446

To reauthorize the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(For himself and Ms. Ros-Lehtinen)

Mr. LANTOS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To reauthorize the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Afghanistan Freedom and Security Support Act of
6 2007”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Definition.

TITLE I—ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN

Sec. 101. Declaration of policy.

Sec. 102. Purposes of assistance.

Sec. 103. Authorization of assistance.

Sec. 104. Certification and phased-in limitation on economic and democratic development assistance.

Sec. 105. Monitoring and evaluation of assistance.

Sec. 106. Coordination of assistance.

Sec. 107. Pilot program to provide scholarships to Afghan students for public policy internships in the United States.

Sec. 108. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 109. Clerical amendment.

TITLE II—ASSISTANCE FOR A NEW SECURITY FRAMEWORK FOR
AFGHANISTAN

Subtitle A—Amendments to the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002

Sec. 201. Authorization of assistance.

Sec. 202. Congressional notification requirements.

Sec. 203. Matters relating to the International Security Assistance Force.

Sec. 204. Sunset.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Sec. 211. Counter-narcotics activities in Afghanistan.

Sec. 212. Expansion of international contributions to the security of Afghanistan.

Sec. 213. Training for military personnel of foreign countries that are to be deployed for security operations in Afghanistan.

Sec. 214. Humanitarian assistance for war victims.

Sec. 215. Sense of Congress concerning United Nations mandate in Afghanistan.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Donor contributions to Afghanistan and reports.

Sec. 302. Report on progress toward security and stability in Afghanistan.

Sec. 303. Comprehensive interagency strategy for long-term security and stability in Afghanistan.

Sec. 304. Special envoy for Afghanistan-Pakistan cooperation.

Sec. 305. Transit through Pakistan of shipments by India in support of reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan.

Sec. 306. Reauthorization of Radio Free Afghanistan.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) Nearly six years after the liberation of Af-
4 ghanistan from the Taliban, who provided Osama

1 Bin-Laden and Al-Qaeda with a safe haven for plan-
2 ning the attacks of September 11, 2001, Afghani-
3 stan remains highly unstable and the Government of
4 President Hamid Karzai remains subject to attacks
5 from remnants of the Taliban who have regrouped
6 along with other insurgent groups, including some
7 foreign fighters associated with Al-Qaeda.

8 (2) The Government of Afghanistan supports
9 the continued deployment of international forces to
10 supplement its own nascent national security forces,
11 and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
12 (NATO), which took over international stability op-
13 erations for the entire country on October 5, 2006,
14 must show continued commitment to these oper-
15 ations in order to assist Afghanistan in defeating the
16 growing insurgency in rural areas of Afghanistan.

17 (3) The current United States counter-narcotics
18 strategy for Afghanistan has not produced signifi-
19 cant results, in part due to a failure to seek out and
20 capture high-level warlords and kingpins who control
21 the flow of illicit narcotics and because sufficient
22 sustainable alternatives have not been provided to
23 Afghan farmers who suffer from a lack of access to
24 microfinance facilities, financial services, and land
25 rights and whose crops are subject to eradication.

1 (4) In some cases, the misaligned eradication
2 policy endorsed by the United States Government
3 has led adversely-affected Afghan farmers and vil-
4 lagers to support insurgent groups, including the
5 Taliban.

6 (5) The violence and instability in Afghanistan
7 is further exacerbated by the flourishing trade in
8 opium and opium-related crops, which has reached
9 record levels and which fuel local militias, corrupts
10 the national and local governments, and provides
11 funding for insurgent and terrorist groups.

12 (6) The United States and the international
13 community must continue to support Afghanistan
14 both through increased support for its national and
15 local police forces, the Afghan National Army, and
16 Afghan counter-narcotics operations.

17 (7) The United States and the international
18 community must also continue to support the growth
19 of the Afghan economy through foreign assistance
20 and other means because Afghanistan remains one
21 of the poorest countries in the world and economic
22 growth is impeded by the lingering remnants of 25
23 years of civil war and occupation and the ongoing in-
24 stability since December 2001, including the growing
25 illicit drug economy.

1 (8) The United States and the international
2 community must also continue to show a long-term
3 commitment to support the promotion of democracy
4 and the protection of human rights in Afghanistan,
5 including increased assistance for the rule of law,
6 freedom of the press, freedom of association, free-
7 dom of religion, and other measures of good govern-
8 ance.

9 (9) From January 31 to February 1, 2006, the
10 Government of Afghanistan and the international
11 community issued the Afghanistan Compact, which
12 sets forth both the international community's com-
13 mitment to Afghanistan and Afghanistan's commit-
14 ment to state-building and reform over the next five
15 years.

16 (10) The Afghanistan Compact, which supports
17 the Afghan National Development Strategy, provides
18 a strategy for building an effective, accountable state
19 in Afghanistan, with goals and standards set forth
20 in the Afghanistan Compact for improvements in se-
21 curity, governance, and development, including
22 measures for reducing the narcotics economy, pro-
23 moting regional cooperation, and making aid more
24 effective. The Afghanistan Compact also established
25 a mechanism to monitor Afghanistan and the inter-

1 national community’s adherence to the timelines,
2 goals, and objectives set forth in the document.

3 (11) The security of Afghanistan is closely
4 intertwined with those of its regional neighbors and
5 success in Afghanistan, both economic and political,
6 will be dependent on security and stability in the re-
7 gion.

8 (12) The recent closure of four refugee camps
9 in Pakistan and the deportation of Afghans from
10 Iran have resulted in over 200,000 Afghan refugees
11 repatriating to Afghanistan who will require urgent
12 humanitarian services.

13 **SEC. 3. DEFINITION.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—In this Act, except as otherwise
15 provided, the term “appropriate congressional commit-
16 tees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
17 House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
18 Relations of the Senate.

19 (b) AMENDMENT.—Subsection (c) of section 1 of the
20 Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C.
21 7501 note) is amended to read as follows:

22 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

23 “(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
24 TEES.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ‘ap-
25 propriate congressional committees’ means—

1 “(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs
2 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
3 House of Representatives; and

4 “(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
5 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
6 Senate.

7 “(2) GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.—The
8 term ‘Government of Afghanistan’ includes—

9 “(A) the government of any political sub-
10 division of Afghanistan; and

11 “(B) any agency or instrumentality of the
12 Government of Afghanistan.

13 “(3) INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE
14 FORCE OR ISAF.—The term ‘International Security
15 Assistance Force’ or ‘ISAF’ means the international
16 security assistance force established to assist in the
17 maintenance of security in Afghanistan pursuant to
18 United Nations Security Council Resolution 1386
19 (2001), as amended by United Nations Security
20 Council Resolutions 1413 (2002), 1444 (2002),
21 1510 (2003), 1563 (2004), 1623 (2005), and 1707
22 (2006).”.

1 **TITLE I—ECONOMIC AND DEMO-**
2 **CRATIC DEVELOPMENT AS-**
3 **SISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN**

4 **SEC. 101. DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

5 Section 101 of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act
6 of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7511) is amended by striking para-
7 graphs (4), (5), and (6) and inserting the following new
8 paragraphs:

9 “(4) While the election of a President and the
10 establishment of a National Parliament for Afghani-
11 stan concluded the process begun in December 5,
12 2001, in Bonn, Germany, the United States needs to
13 continue to work with the Government of Afghani-
14 stan and other friendly countries to ensure that Af-
15 ghanistan’s neighboring countries and other coun-
16 tries in the region do not threaten or interfere in one
17 another’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, or polit-
18 ical independence, including supporting diplomatic
19 initiatives to support this goal for the establishment
20 of an independent and neutral Afghanistan.

21 “(5) The United States must continue to dem-
22 onstrate a long-term commitment to the people of
23 Afghanistan by sustained assistance and the contin-
24 ued deployment of United States troops in Afghani-
25 stan with the support of the Government of Afghani-

1 stan as Afghanistan continues on its path toward a
2 broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, and fully
3 representative government in Afghanistan.

4 “(6) To foster stability and democratization
5 and to effectively eliminate the causes of terrorism,
6 the United States and the international community
7 should also support efforts that advance the develop-
8 ment of democratic civil authorities and institutions
9 in Afghanistan’s neighboring countries and through-
10 out the Central Asia and South Asia regions.

11 “(7) While rampant corruption has impeded de-
12 velopment and economic growth in Afghanistan and
13 contributed to insecurity in the country, the United
14 States should support all efforts to fight corruption
15 in all levels of government in Afghanistan and assist
16 in promoting an efficient and effective Government
17 of Afghanistan.”.

18 **SEC. 102. PURPOSES OF ASSISTANCE.**

19 Section 102 of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act
20 of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7512) is amended—

21 (1) in paragraph (2), by striking “the humani-
22 tarian crisis” and inserting “the continuing humani-
23 tarian needs”;

24 (2) in paragraph (3)—

1 (A) by striking “heroin, and to” and in-
2 sserting “heroin, to”; and

3 (B) by adding at the end before the semi-
4 colon the following: “, and to establish a pilot
5 program to test the effectiveness of a crop sub-
6 stitution combined with an appropriate offset
7 policy and to provide practical information on
8 the measures needed to implement such a policy
9 with the potential of scaling up the pilot pro-
10 gram for large-scale deployment”; and

11 (3) in paragraph (7), by inserting “, the energy
12 sector” after “the agriculture sector”.

13 **SEC. 103. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.**

14 (a) CONTINUING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS.—Sub-
15 section (a)(1) of section 103 of the Afghanistan Freedom
16 Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7513) is amended—

17 (1) in the heading, by striking “URGENT” and
18 inserting “CONTINUING”; and

19 (2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A),
20 by striking “urgent” and inserting “continuing”.

21 (b) COUNTER-NARCOTICS EFFORTS.—Subsection
22 (a)(3) of such section is amended—

23 (1) in the matter preceding clause (i) of sub-
24 paragraph (A)—

1 (A) by striking “To assist in” and insert-
2 ing “To assist in the apprehension of individ-
3 uals who organize, facilitate, and profit from
4 the drug trade,”; and

5 (B) by inserting “, including the destruc-
6 tion of drug laboratories” after “heroin produc-
7 tion”;

8 (2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as sub-
9 paragraph (C);

10 (3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the fol-
11 lowing new subparagraph:

12 “(B) To establish a pilot program to test the
13 effectiveness of a crop substitution combined with an
14 appropriate offset to encourage legitimate alter-
15 natives to poppy production for Afghan poppy farm-
16 ers within an area in which poppy production is
17 prevalent, such as in the Helmand or Nangarhar
18 provinces, by providing—

19 “(i) seeds for alternative crops for which
20 there is internal market demand and in an
21 areas in which there is adequate infrastructure
22 for access to market;

23 “(ii) technical assistance to such Afghan
24 poppy farmers on how to best plant, grow, and
25 harvest the alternative crops utilized; and

1 “(iii) an appropriate offset that would sig-
2 nificantly address the difference in income that
3 such Afghan poppy farmers would otherwise
4 earn had they continued to grow and sell
5 poppy.”;

6 (4) in subparagraph (C) (as redesignated)—

7 (A) by striking “(B)” and inserting
8 “(B)(i)”;

9 (B) by striking “2003 through 2006” and
10 inserting “2008 through 2010”;

11 (C) by striking the last sentence; and

12 (D) by adding at the end the following new
13 clauses:

14 “(ii) For each of the fiscal years 2008
15 through 2010, \$10,000,000 is authorized to be
16 appropriated to the President to carry out ac-
17 tivities described in subparagraph (B).

18 “(iii) Amounts made available under
19 clauses (i) and (ii) are in addition to amounts
20 otherwise available for such purposes.”; and

21 (5) by adding at the end the following new sub-
22 paragraph:

23 “(D) Not later than 180 days after the date of
24 the enactment of the Afghanistan Freedom and Se-
25 curity Support Act of 2007, and every 180 days

1 thereafter through the end of fiscal year 2010, the
2 President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional
3 committees a report on the status of the implementation
4 of the activities described in subparagraph (B). The report
5 required by this subparagraph may be included in the report
6 required by section 304 of this Act.”.

8 (c) REESTABLISHMENT OF FOOD SECURITY, REHABILITATION
9 OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR, IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH
10 CONDITIONS, AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BASIC
11 INFRASTRUCTURE.—Subsection (a)(4) of such section is amended—

13 (1) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting
14 the following new subparagraph:

15 “(B) increased access to credit, savings,
16 and other financial services and to farm management
17 and business advisory services;”;

18 (2) by redesignating subparagraphs (K), (L),
19 and (M) as subparagraphs (M), (N), and (O), respectively;

21 (3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following
22 new subparagraphs:

23 “(K) programs to train medical personnel,
24 including doctors, nurses, physicians’ assistants,
25 and midwives;

1 “(L) programs to provide equipment to
2 primary and secondary clinics and hospitals;”;

3 (4) in subparagraph (N) (as redesignated), by
4 striking “and” at the end;

5 (5) in subparagraph (O) (as redesignated), by
6 striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;
7 and

8 (6) by adding at the end the following new sub-
9 paragraph:

10 “(P) rebuilding and constructing rural and
11 urban roads and highways, including secondary
12 and tertiary road systems.”.

13 (d) EDUCATION, THE RULE OF LAW, ANTI-CORRUP-
14 TION, AND RELATED ISSUES.—Subsection (a)(5) of such
15 section is amended—

16 (1) in the heading, by inserting “, ANTI-COR-
17 RUPTION” after “THE RULE OF LAW”;

18 (2) in subparagraph (B)—

19 (A) by striking clause (v);

20 (B) by redesignating clauses (vi) through
21 (viii) as clauses (v) through (vii), respectively;

22 (C) in clause (vi) (as redesignated), by
23 striking “and” at the end;

1 (D) in clause (vii) (as redesignated), by
2 striking the period at the end and inserting a
3 semicolon; and

4 (E) by adding at the end the following new
5 clauses:

6 “(viii) support for the implementation
7 of the Afghan Action Plan on Transitional
8 Justice, including examination of abuses
9 by all parties as specified by the document
10 with a view to establishing truth, reconcili-
11 ation, and justice; and

12 “(ix) support for land titling pro-
13 grams and reconciliation of land rights.”;

14 (3) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and
15 (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively; and

16 (4) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the fol-
17 lowing new subparagraph:

18 “(C) ANTI-CORRUPTION ASSISTANCE.—To
19 combat corruption, improve transparency and
20 accountability, increase the participatory nature
21 of governmental institutions, and promote other
22 forms of good governance and management in
23 all levels of government in Afghanistan, includ-
24 ing assistance such as—

1 “(i) providing technical assistance to
2 the Government of Afghanistan to assist in
3 the efforts to ratify the United Nations
4 Convention against Corruption and assist-
5 ance in creating implementation legislation
6 and a monitoring mechanism to oversee
7 implementation of the United Nations Con-
8 vention against Corruption;

9 “(ii) supporting the establishment of
10 audit offices, inspectors general offices,
11 third party monitoring of government pro-
12 curement processes, and anti-corruption
13 agencies;

14 “(iii) promoting legal and judicial re-
15 forms that criminalize corruption and law
16 enforcement reforms and development that
17 encourage prosecutions of corruption;

18 “(iv) providing technical assistance to
19 develop a legal framework for commercial
20 transactions that fosters business practices
21 that promote transparent, ethical, and
22 competitive behavior in the economic sec-
23 tor, such as commercial codes that incor-
24 porate international standards and protec-
25 tion of core labor standards;

1 “(v) providing training and technical
2 assistance relating to drafting of anti-cor-
3 ruption, privatization, and competitive
4 statutory and administrative codes, and
5 providing technical assistance to Afghan
6 governmental ministries implementing
7 anti-corruption laws and regulations;

8 “(vi) promoting the development of
9 regulations relating to financial disclosure
10 for public officials, political parties, and
11 candidates for public offices;

12 “(vii) supporting transparent budg-
13 eting processes and financial management
14 systems; and

15 “(viii) promoting civil society’s role in
16 combating corruption.”.

17 (e) ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN AND GIRLS.—Subsection
18 (a)(7) of such section is amended—

19 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking clauses (i)
20 through (xii) and inserting the following new
21 clauses:

22 “(i) to provide equipment, medical
23 supplies, and other assistance to health
24 care facilities for the purpose of reducing

1 maternal and infant mortality and mor-
2 bidity;

3 “(ii) to expand immunization pro-
4 grams for women and children;

5 “(iii) to establish and expand pro-
6 grams to provide services to women and
7 girls suffering from mental illness prob-
8 lems, such as depression, anxiety, and
9 posttraumatic stress disorder;

10 “(iv) to protect and provide services to
11 vulnerable populations, including widows,
12 orphans, and women head of households;

13 “(v) to develop and implement pro-
14 grams to protect women and girls against
15 sexual and physical abuse, abduction, traf-
16 ficking, exploitation, and sex discrimina-
17 tion, including emergency shelters for
18 women and girls who face danger from vio-
19 lence;

20 “(vi) to establish primary and sec-
21 ondary schools for girls that include math-
22 ematics, science, and languages in their
23 primary curriculum;

1 “(vii) to expand technical and voca-
2 tional training programs to enable women
3 to support themselves and their families;

4 “(viii) to maintain and expand adult
5 literacy programs, including economic lit-
6 eracy programs that promote the well-
7 being of women and their families;

8 “(ix) to provide special educational
9 opportunities for girls whose schooling was
10 ended by the Taliban and who now face
11 obstacles to participating in the normal
12 education system, such as girls who are
13 now married and girls who are older than
14 the normal age for their classes;

15 “(x) to disseminate information
16 throughout Afghanistan on international
17 standards for human rights, particularly as
18 pertaining to women;

19 “(xi) to provide information and as-
20 sistance to enable women to exercise prop-
21 erty, inheritance, and voting rights, and to
22 ensure equal access to the judicial system;

23 “(xii) to support the work of women-
24 led and local nongovernmental organiza-
25 tions with demonstrated experience in de-

1 en's Affairs for the administration and
2 conduct of its programs;

3 “(ii) \$10,000,000 is authorized to be
4 appropriated to the President to be made
5 available to the Afghan Independent
6 Human Rights Commission for the admin-
7 istration and conduct of its programs; and

8 “(iii) \$30,000,000 is authorized to be
9 appropriated to the President for grants to
10 Afghan-led nongovernmental organizations,
11 including Afghan women-led nongovern-
12 mental organizations, to support activities
13 including the construction, establishment,
14 and operation of schools for married girls
15 and girls' orphanages, vocational training
16 for women and girls, primary health care
17 clinics for women and children, programs
18 to strengthen Afghan women-led organiza-
19 tions and women's leadership, and to pro-
20 vide monthly financial assistance to wid-
21 ows, orphans, and women head of house-
22 holds.”.

23 (f) ASSISTANCE FOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND
24 SHORT-TERM ENERGY SUPPLY.—

1 (1) AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of such sec-
2 tion is amended by adding at the end the following
3 new paragraphs:

4 “(8) ASSISTANCE FOR ENERGY DEVELOP-
5 MENT.—To support the development of local energy
6 sources, new power generation, and energy transpor-
7 tation, including further development of existing
8 hydrological power sources, studies of the utility of
9 geothermal energy, expansion of local natural gas
10 fields for internal consumption and export, and
11 transport of natural gas or other appropriate energy
12 sources to Afghanistan’s neighboring countries.

13 “(9) ASSISTANCE FOR SHORT-TERM ENERGY
14 SUPPLY.—

15 “(A) ASSISTANCE OBJECTIVES.—To pro-
16 vide assistance for the supply of short-term en-
17 ergy resources such as diesel to secure the de-
18 livery of electricity to major Afghan cities.

19 “(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—For each
20 of the fiscal years 2008 through 2010,
21 \$75,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated to
22 the President to carry out this paragraph.

23 “(C) RELATION TO OTHER AVAILABLE
24 FUNDS.—Amounts made available under sub-

1 paragraph (B) are in addition to amounts oth-
2 erwise available for such purposes.”.

3 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON OPIC ACTIVI-
4 TIES.—It is the sense of Congress that the Overseas
5 Private Investment Corporation should, in accord-
6 ance with its mandate to foster private investment
7 and enhance the ability of private enterprise to make
8 its full contribution to international development, ex-
9 ercise its authorities under title IV of chapter 2 of
10 part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
11 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.) to further increase efforts to
12 promote and support United States-sponsored pri-
13 vate investment in the energy sector in Afghanistan,
14 including—

15 (A) issuing loans, guaranties, and insur-
16 ance, to support energy infrastructure recon-
17 struction and development; and

18 (B) undertaking a special initiative that
19 includes—

20 (i) sending a needs assessment team
21 to Afghanistan to determine ways in which
22 the Corporation can best support the es-
23 sential investment required to restore the
24 energy infrastructure in Afghanistan;

1 (ii) engaging in an exhaustive out-
2 reach program to involve United States
3 business in energy development in Afghani-
4 stan and exploring potential new public-
5 private partnerships, supported by the Cor-
6 poration, which will assist Afghanistan in
7 developing its energy sector; and

8 (iii) consulting and coordinating with
9 the Government of Afghanistan and re-
10 gional governments and international fi-
11 nancial institutions to promote private in-
12 vestment in the energy sector.

13 (g) ASSISTANCE FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING.—Sub-
14 section (a) of such section, as amended by subsection
15 (f)(1) of this section, is further amended by adding at the
16 end the following new paragraph:

17 “(10) ASSISTANCE FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING.—
18 To increase the capacity and improve the sustain-
19 ability of national, provincial, and local governmental
20 institutions, including assistance such as—

21 “(A) providing technical assistance to all
22 ministries through funding to the Afghanistan
23 Reconstruction Trust Fund to improve trans-
24 parency and ability to respond to the needs of
25 the Afghan people;

1 “(B) promoting the implementation of fis-
2 cal and personnel management, including rev-
3 enue tracking and expenditure systems;

4 “(C) assisting in developing ministry-wide
5 recruitment systems;

6 “(D) creating or improving databases and
7 other human resource information systems;

8 “(E) supporting the expansion of the Af-
9 ghan National Solidarity Project and other pro-
10 vincial and local-led development projects;

11 “(F) providing training and technical as-
12 sistance to the Ministry of Finance to better ac-
13 count for funding to the Afghanistan Recon-
14 struction Trust Fund and other funds imple-
15 mented by the Government of Afghanistan;

16 “(G) supporting the Afghanistan Inde-
17 pendent Administrative Reform and Civil Serv-
18 ice Commission; and

19 “(H) providing financial and technical as-
20 sistance to support the Transition Support
21 Strategy for Afghanistan, including the Public
22 Administration Reform project.”.

23 (h) LIMITATION.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section
24 is amended by striking “adopting a constitution and”.

1 (i) MONITORING OF ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN;
2 REPORT.—Subsection (d)(1)(A) of such section is
3 amended—

4 (1) by striking “Committee on International
5 Relations” and inserting “Committee on Foreign Af-
6 fairs”; and

7 (2) by adding at the end the following new sen-
8 tence: “The report required by this paragraph may
9 be included in the report required by section 304 of
10 this Act.”.

11 **SEC. 104. CERTIFICATION AND PHASED-IN LIMITATION ON**
12 **ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOP-**
13 **MENT ASSISTANCE.**

14 Title I of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of
15 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7511 et seq.) is amended—

16 (1) by redesignating sections 104 through 108
17 as sections 105 through 109, respectively; and

18 (2) by inserting after section 103 the following
19 new section:

20 **“SEC. 104. CERTIFICATION AND PHASED-IN LIMITATION ON**
21 **UNITED STATES ECONOMIC AND DEMO-**
22 **CRATIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR AF-**
23 **GHANISTAN.**

24 “(a) CERTIFICATION.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1,
2 2008 and each October 1 thereafter, the President
3 shall transmit to the appropriate congressional com-
4 mittees a certification that contains a determination
5 of whether or not, based upon substantiated and
6 credible evidence, any senior official of the Govern-
7 ment of Afghanistan, at the provincial or local levels,
8 is engaged in or benefits from the illicit narcotics
9 trade or is engaged in terrorist or criminal activities,
10 including the names of any such senior officials and
11 the provincial or local governments over which such
12 senior officials exercise authority.

13 “(2) FORM.—The certification required by
14 paragraph (1) shall be transmitted in unclassified
15 form, but may contain a classified annex.

16 “(b) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—For fiscal year
17 2009 and each subsequent fiscal year, assistance author-
18 ized under this title or under the Foreign Assistance Act
19 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) may not be provided
20 to a provincial or local government of Afghanistan if the
21 President determines and certifies to the appropriate con-
22 gressional committees pursuant to subsection (a) for such
23 fiscal year that, based upon substantiated and credible evi-
24 dence, one or more senior officials from such provincial
25 or local government is engaged in or benefits from the nar-

1 coties trade or is engaged in terrorist or criminal activi-
2 ties.”.

3 **SEC. 105. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ASSISTANCE.**

4 Title I of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of
5 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7511 et seq.), as amended by section 104
6 of this Act, is further amended—

7 (1) by redesignating sections 105 through 109
8 (as redesignated) as sections 106 through 110, re-
9 spectively; and

10 (2) by inserting after section 104 the following
11 new section:

12 **“SEC. 105. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ASSISTANCE.**

13 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish
14 and implement a system to monitor and evaluate the effec-
15 tiveness and efficiency of assistance provided under this
16 title on a program-by-program basis in order to maximize
17 the long-term sustainable development impact of such as-
18 sistance.

19 “(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection
20 (a), the President shall—

21 “(1) establish performance goals for assistance
22 authorized under this title and expresses such goals
23 in an objective and quantifiable form, to the extent
24 practicable;

1 “(2) establish performance indicators to be used
2 in measuring or assessing the achievement of the
3 performance goals described in paragraph (1); and

4 “(3) provide a basis for recommendations for
5 adjustments to assistance authorized under this title
6 to enhance the impact of such assistance.

7 “(c) ASSISTANCE TO ENHANCE THE CAPACITY OF
8 AFGHANISTAN.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Presi-
9 dent shall provide assistance to enhance the capacity of
10 the Government of Afghanistan to monitor and evaluate
11 programs carried out by the national, provincial, and local
12 governments in Afghanistan in order to maximize the
13 long-term sustainable development impact of such pro-
14 grams.

15 “(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the
16 amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 110
17 for a fiscal year, not less than 5 percent of such amounts
18 are authorized to be made available to carry out this sec-
19 tion for such fiscal year.”.

20 **SEC. 106. COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE.**

21 “(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDING.—Congress finds that
22 the coordinator of assistance provided for in section 106
23 of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002 (as re-
24 designated) has not achieved the objectives of an inte-

1 grated approach to United States assistance programs for
2 Afghanistan.

3 (b) APPOINTMENT OF COORDINATOR.—Not later
4 than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,
5 the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and
6 consent of the Senate, a coordinator who shall report di-
7 rectly to the President. The coordinator shall not hold any
8 other position within the United States Government and
9 shall have the rank and status of Ambassador.

10 (c) DUTIES OF COORDINATOR.—The coordinator
11 shall be responsible for—

12 (1) designing an overall non-military strategy,
13 in coordination with the heads of relevant United
14 States Government departments and agencies, to ad-
15 vance United States interests in Afghanistan, includ-
16 ing policy coordination relating to counter-narcotics
17 efforts, reconstruction and development, and activi-
18 ties to equip and train the Afghan National Security
19 Forces;

20 (2) ensuring policy coordination among relevant
21 United States Government departments and agen-
22 cies in carrying out the strategy described in para-
23 graph (1);

1 (3) pursuing coordination with other countries
2 and international organizations with respect to as-
3 sistance for Afghanistan;

4 (4) coordinating the implementation and over-
5 sight by relevant United States Government depart-
6 ments and agencies for assistance for Afghanistan
7 described in paragraph (1)

8 (5) resolving policy disputes among relevant
9 United States Government departments and agen-
10 cies with respect to United States assistance for Af-
11 ghanistan described in paragraph (1);

12 (6) ensuring policy coordination among relevant
13 United States Government departments and agen-
14 cies for counter-narcotics efforts and coordinating
15 the implementation of such policies, including by fa-
16 cilitating the access of certain departments and
17 agencies to sensitive sites in Afghanistan, where
18 practicable, for the purpose of conducting critical
19 counter-narcotics operations; and

20 (7) ensuring coordination among the United
21 States, the Government of Afghanistan, the United
22 Kingdom, and other international partners that are
23 supporting counter-narcotics efforts, reconstruction
24 and development, and activities to equip and train
25 the Afghan National Security Forces in Afghanistan.

1 (d) DEPUTY COORDINATORS.—The coordinator may
2 appoint up to two deputy coordinators to assist the coordi-
3 nator with the duties of the coordinator described in sub-
4 section (c), including duties relating to counter-narcotics,
5 reconstruction and development, or equipping and training
6 of Afghan National Security Forces. A deputy coordinator
7 shall not hold any other position within the United States
8 Government.

9 (e) REPEAL.—Section 106 of the Afghanistan Free-
10 dom Support Act of 2002 (as redesignated by sections 104
11 and 105 of this Act), is hereby repealed.

12 **SEC. 107. PILOT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS TO**
13 **AFGHAN STUDENTS FOR PUBLIC POLICY IN-**
14 **TERNSHIPS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

15 Title I of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of
16 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7511 et seq.), as amended by sections
17 104 and 105 of this Act, is further amended by inserting
18 after section 105 (as redesignated) the following new sec-
19 tion:

20 **“SEC. 106. PILOT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS**
21 **TO AFGHAN STUDENTS FOR PUBLIC POLICY**
22 **INTERNSHIPS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

23 “(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of
24 State shall establish a pilot program to provide scholar-
25 ships to undergraduate and graduate students in Afghani-

1 stan for public policy internships in the United States to
2 improve the ability of such students to increase the capac-
3 ity of the Government of Afghanistan. The pilot program
4 required by this subsection shall be carried out as part
5 of the educational and cultural exchange programs of the
6 Department of State under the authorities of the Mutual
7 Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22
8 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.).

9 “(b) SCOPE OF PILOT PROGRAM.—It is the sense of
10 Congress that 20 students should participate in the pilot
11 program required by subsection (a) for each fiscal year
12 during which the pilot program is in effect.

13 “(c) PERIOD OF PILOT PROGRAM.—The pilot pro-
14 gram required by subsection (a) shall be in effect during
15 each of the fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010.”.

16 **SEC. 108. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

17 (a) AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (a) of section 110 of
18 the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002 (as reded-
19 igned) is amended—

20 (1) by striking “such sums as may be nec-
21 essary” and inserting “\$1,600,000,000”; and

22 (2) by striking “2005 and 2006” and inserting
23 “2008 through 2010”.

24 (b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The amendments
25 made by subsection (a) shall not be construed to affect

1 the availability of funds appropriated pursuant to the au-
 2 thorization of appropriations under section 108 of the Af-
 3 ghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7518)
 4 before the date of the enactment of this Act.

5 **SEC. 109. CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**

6 The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Afghani-
 7 stan Freedom Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7501 note)
 8 is amended by striking the items relating to sections 104
 9 through 108 and inserting the following new items:

“Sec. 104. Certification and phased-in limitation on United States economic
 and democratic development assistance for Afghanistan

“Sec. 105. Monitoring and evaluation of assistance

“Sec. 106. Pilot program to provide scholarships to Afghan students for public
 policy internships in the United States.

“Sec. 107. Sense of Congress regarding promoting cooperation in opium pro-
 ducing areas.

“Sec. 108. Administrative provisions.

“Sec. 109. Relationship to other authority.

“Sec. 110. Authorization of appropriations.”.

10 **TITLE II—ASSISTANCE FOR A**
 11 **NEW SECURITY FRAMEWORK**
 12 **FOR AFGHANISTAN**

13 **Subtitle A—Amendments to the Af-**
 14 **ghanistan Freedom Support Act**
 15 **of 2002**

16 **SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.**

17 (a) EXTENSION OF DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY.—Sub-
 18 section (b) of section 202 of the Afghanistan Freedom
 19 Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7532) is amended by

1 striking “\$550,000,000” and inserting “300,000,000 in
2 any fiscal year”.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Such section is further
4 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
5 section:

6 “(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
7 gress that assistance provided to eligible foreign countries
8 and international organizations under subsection (a)
9 should promote greater interoperability with and among
10 the military forces of the International Security Assistance
11 Force, the United States, and the Government of Afghani-
12 stan.”.

13 **SEC. 202. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.**

14 Subsection (a) of section 205 of the Afghanistan
15 Freedom Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7535) is amend-
16 ed by striking “the Committee on International Relations
17 and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of
18 Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations
19 and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate” and
20 inserting “the appropriate congressional committees”.

21 **SEC. 203. MATTERS RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL SE-
22 CURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE.**

23 (a) IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGY.—Section 206
24 of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002 (22
25 U.S.C. 7536) is amended—

1 (1) by striking subsection (c); and
2 (2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as
3 subsections (c) and (d), respectively.

4 (b) REPORTS ON EFFORTS TO EXPAND INTER-
5 NATIONAL PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY OPERATIONS
6 IN AFGHANISTAN.—Subsection (e)(1)(B) of such section
7 (as redesignated) is amended in the first sentence, by
8 striking “Committee on International Relations” and in-
9 serting “Committee on Foreign Affairs”.

10 (c) ARMS SALES INCENTIVE FOR COOPERATING NA-
11 TIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.—Such section is further amend-
12 ed by adding at the end the following new subsection:

13 “(e) ARMS SALES INCENTIVE FOR COOPERATING NA-
14 TIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President is author-
16 ized to provide a subsidy of up to five percent of the
17 total acquisition cost of defense articles and defense
18 services sold pursuant to the Arms Export Control
19 Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) to a country if—

20 “(A) the country will use such defense arti-
21 cles and defense services in Afghanistan, or

22 “(B) the country will use defense articles
23 and defense services of comparable quality and
24 quantity in Afghanistan,

1 in support of operations in Afghanistan for an ex-
2 tended period of time.

3 “(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

4 “(A) the term ‘defense article’ has the
5 meaning given the term in paragraph (3) of
6 section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22
7 U.S.C. 2794 note); and

8 “(B) the term ‘defense service’ has the
9 meaning given the term in paragraph (4) of
10 such section.

11 “(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

12 To carry out this subsection, there are authorized to
13 be appropriated to the President \$10,000,000 for
14 each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2010.”.

15 **SEC. 204. SUNSET.**

16 Section 209 of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act
17 of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7538) is amended by striking “2006”
18 and inserting “2010”.

19 **Subtitle B—Other Matters**

20 **SEC. 211. COUNTER-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANI-**
21 **STAN.**

22 (a) **SUPPORT FOR COUNTER-NARCOTICS INTERDIC-**
23 **TION OPERATIONS.—**

24 (1) **IN GENERAL.—**The President, acting
25 through the Secretary of Defense, shall direct the

1 United States Armed Forces to continue to support
2 counter-narcotics interdiction operations in Afghani-
3 stan, consistent with ongoing operational activities
4 and the Department of Defense's counter-narcotics
5 strategy for Afghanistan.

6 (2) COORDINATION.—Such operations shall be
7 conducted in coordination with the Government of
8 Afghanistan and in coordination with any support
9 for counter-narcotics interdiction operations provided
10 by the United Kingdom and other appropriate coun-
11 tries.

12 (3) TYPES OF ACTIVITIES.—Such operations
13 shall include—

14 (A) intelligence, surveillance, and informa-
15 tion sharing;

16 (B) logistical support, to the extent prac-
17 ticable in light of ongoing operational activities,
18 for interdiction efforts; and

19 (C) training and equipping the Afghan Na-
20 tional Police, consistent with existing law.

21 (b) SPECIAL COUNTER-NARCOTICS INTERDICTION
22 TEAMS.—The President shall enhance existing civilian
23 special counter-narcotics interdiction teams and, in addi-
24 tion, such counter-narcotics interdiction teams shall, to

1 the extent practicable in light of ongoing operational ac-
2 tivities, receive the support described in subsection (a).

3 (c) PARTICIPATION OF FOREIGN COUNTER-NAR-
4 COTICS LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL.—Counter-nar-
5 cotics law enforcement personnel of NATO and other
6 friendly countries may participate in the formation and
7 operation of the counter-narcotics interdiction teams de-
8 scribed in subsection (b) or other counter-narcotics oper-
9 ations in Afghanistan that are supported by the United
10 States.

11 (d) VETTING OF CANDIDATES FOR THE AFGHAN NA-
12 TIONAL POLICE.—The President shall ensure that assist-
13 ance for the Afghan National Police include vetting proce-
14 dures to adequately assess each Afghan National Police
15 candidate's aptitude, professional skills, integrity, and
16 other qualifications that are essential to law enforcement
17 work.

18 **SEC. 212. EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS**
19 **TO THE SECURITY OF AFGHANISTAN.**

20 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
21 United States that the President shall encourage the Gov-
22 ernments of Pakistan and friendly Arab countries to in-
23 crease reconstruction assistance to, and diplomatic sup-
24 port for, the Government of Afghanistan.

1 (b) PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN MILITARY CO-
2 OPERATION.—The President shall encourage the Govern-
3 ments of Pakistan and Afghanistan to engage in greater
4 military cooperation to promote greater trust and trans-
5 parency between them, including greater communication
6 and coordination between their respective military, border
7 security, and counter-narcotic units operating on both
8 sides of the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

9 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date
10 of the enactment of this Act, and every six months there-
11 after until September 30, 2008, the President shall trans-
12 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a report
13 on the implementation of subsections (a) and (b). The re-
14 port required by this subsection may be included in the
15 report required by section 304 of the Afghanistan Free-
16 dom Support Act of 2002 (as amended by section 302 of
17 this Act).

18 (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appro-
19 priate congressional committees” means—

20 (1) the Committee on Armed Services and the
21 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
22 resentatives; and

23 (2) the Committee on Armed Services and the
24 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

1 **SEC. 213. TRAINING FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL OF FOR-**
 2 **EIGN COUNTRIES THAT ARE TO BE DE-**
 3 **PLOYED FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS IN AF-**
 4 **GHANISTAN.**

5 Chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act
 6 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) is amended by adding
 7 at the end the following new section:

8 **“SEC. 550. TRAINING FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL OF FOR-**
 9 **EIGN COUNTRIES THAT ARE TO BE DE-**
 10 **PLOYED FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS IN AF-**
 11 **GHANISTAN.**

12 “(a) TRAINING AUTHORIZED.—The President is au-
 13 thorized to furnish training under this chapter for military
 14 personnel of foreign countries that are to be deployed for
 15 security operations in Afghanistan, particularly in the
 16 areas of special operations, counter-insurgency, border se-
 17 curity, counter-terrorism, and counter-narcotics.

18 “(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To
 19 carry out this section, there are authorized to be appro-
 20 priated to the President \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal
 21 years 2008 through 2010. Amounts authorized to be ap-
 22 propriated under this subsection are in addition to
 23 amounts otherwise available for such purposes.”.

24 **SEC. 214. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR WAR VICTIMS.**

25 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
 26 gress that the President should be commended for and

1 should continue ongoing programs regarding assistance to
2 innocent Afghan individuals or families of Afghan civilians
3 who have suffered a serious loss during military operations
4 conducted by United States forces.

5 (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days
6 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President
7 shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees
8 a report on the feasibility of expanding programs of assist-
9 ance described in subsection (a) to include—

10 (1) the provision of special additional assistance
11 to families of Afghan civilians who were injured or
12 killed during such operations and who were the pri-
13 mary source of income for such families;

14 (2) the provision of assistance in excess of
15 \$2,500 to families of Afghan civilians described in
16 subsection (a); and

17 (3) the provision of other payments that might
18 be required as a result of ongoing military oper-
19 ations in Afghanistan.

20 **SEC. 215. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING UNITED NA-**
21 **TIONS MANDATE IN AFGHANISTAN.**

22 It is the sense of Congress that the United Nations
23 Security Council should expand the United Nations man-
24 date in Afghanistan to—

1 (1) authorize international civilian law enforce-
2 ment missions in Afghanistan as a part of peace op-
3 erations of the United Nations in Afghanistan;

4 (2) authorize the International Security Assist-
5 ance Force to conduct counter-drug interdiction op-
6 erations, consistent with ongoing operational activi-
7 ties and as opportunities arise, against the top nar-
8 cotic traffickers, their operations, and their infra-
9 structure in Afghanistan, with the concurrence of
10 the Government of Afghanistan;

11 (3) install effective centralized authority within
12 the United Nations Special Representative for Af-
13 ghanistan such that the international community's
14 political objectives can be prioritized and commu-
15 nicated directly with the Government of Afghani-
16 stan; and

17 (4) extend the authorization of the Inter-
18 national Security Assistance Force beyond October
19 13, 2007.

1 **TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS**
2 **PROVISIONS**

3 **SEC. 301. DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO AFGHANISTAN AND**
4 **REPORTS.**

5 Subsection (c)(1) of section 303 of the Afghanistan
6 Freedom Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7553) is
7 amended—

8 (1) in the first sentence, by striking “the Com-
9 mittee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on
10 Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on
11 International Relations and the Committee on Ap-
12 propriations of the House of Representatives” and
13 inserting “the appropriate congressional commit-
14 tees”; and

15 (2) in the second sentence, by striking “Decem-
16 ber 31, 2004” and inserting “December 31, 2010”.

17 **SEC. 302. REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND**
18 **STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Afghanistan Free-
20 dom Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7551 et seq.) is
21 amended by striking section 304 and inserting the fol-
22 lowing new section:

1 **“SEC. 304. REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND**
2 **STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.**

3 “(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than December
4 1, 2007, and every six months thereafter until September
5 30, 2010, the President shall transmit to the appropriate
6 congressional committees a report on a comprehensive set
7 of performance indicators and measures for progress to-
8 ward security and stability in Afghanistan.

9 “(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re-
10 quired by subsection (a) shall include the following:

11 “(1) With respect to stability and security in
12 Afghanistan, the following:

13 “(A) Key measures of political stability, in-
14 cluding the important political objectives that
15 must be achieved over the next year to ensure
16 that all segments of Afghan society become
17 committed to the elected government in Kabul.

18 “(B) The primary indicators of a stable se-
19 curity environment in Afghanistan, such as the
20 following:

21 “(i) The number of engagements per
22 day by each of the following:

23 “(I) The Afghan forces, United
24 States forces, and other Coalition
25 forces.

26 “(II) ISAF.

1 “(ii) The numbers of trained Afghan
2 security forces, including the Afghan Na-
3 tional Army and the Afghan National Po-
4 lice.

5 “(iii) The trends relating to numbers
6 and types of ethnic and religious-based
7 hostile encounters.

8 “(C) An assessment of the estimated
9 strength of the insurgency in Afghanistan and
10 the extent to which it is composed of non-Af-
11 ghan fighters, including whether insurgents are
12 obtaining weapons and other military material
13 from outside of Afghanistan and whether the
14 insurgents are based in or use the territory of
15 countries other than Afghanistan.

16 “(D) A description of the extent to which
17 warlords in Afghanistan exercise effective con-
18 trol over personnel, natural resources, infra-
19 structure, villages and towns, and material that
20 should be under the direct sovereign control of
21 the Government of Afghanistan, including—

22 “(i) an identification of each warlord
23 and the extent and means of control that
24 the warlord exercises over personnel, nat-
25 ural resources, infrastructure, villages and

1 towns, and material that should be under
2 the direct sovereign control of the Govern-
3 ment of Afghanistan; and

4 “(ii) a description of actions under-
5 taken by the Governments of the United
6 States, Afghanistan, and countries partici-
7 pating in ISAF, individually or collectively,
8 in the previous year to diminish and ulti-
9 mately eliminate control by each warlord
10 identified under clause (i) over the Afghan
11 resources described in clause (i), and a de-
12 scription of actions that will be undertaken
13 in the coming year.

14 “(E) A description of all militias, tribal
15 forces, and terrorist and insurgent groups oper-
16 ating in Afghanistan, including the number,
17 size, equipment strength, military effectiveness,
18 sources of support, legal status, and efforts to
19 disarm or reintegrate such militias, tribal
20 forces, and terrorist and insurgent groups.

21 “(F) Efforts by ISAF to establish a uni-
22 fied command, unified rules of engagement, in-
23 formation detailing the specific restrictions
24 placed by each country participating in ISAF,
25 or any successor coalition force, on the military

1 activities of its national military personnel with-
2 in Afghanistan, an assessment of the impact of
3 such restrictions on ISAF's effectiveness, and
4 an assessment of the capabilities of ISAF
5 forces, including any equipment and logistics
6 shortages.

7 “(2) With respect to the training and perform-
8 ance of security forces in Afghanistan, the following:

9 “(A) The training provided to Afghan mili-
10 tary and other Ministry of Defense forces and
11 the equipment used by such forces.

12 “(B) Key criteria for assessing the capa-
13 bilities and readiness of the Afghan National
14 Army and other Ministry of Defense forces, in-
15 cluding capability and readiness levels, includ-
16 ing recruiting, training, and equipping such
17 forces.

18 “(C) The operational readiness status of
19 the Afghan National Army, including the type,
20 number, size, and organizational structure of
21 Afghan battalions that are—

22 “(i) capable of conducting operations
23 independently;

1 “(ii) capable of conducting operations
2 with the support of United States or Coali-
3 tion forces or ISAF; or

4 “(iii) not ready to conduct operations.

5 “(D) The rates of recruitment, retention,
6 and absenteeism in the Afghan National Army
7 and the extent to which insurgents have infil-
8 trated such forces.

9 “(E) The training provided to Afghan Na-
10 tional Police and other Ministry of Interior
11 forces and the equipment used by such forces.

12 “(F) Key criteria for assessing the capa-
13 bilities and readiness of the Afghan National
14 Police and other Ministry of Interior forces, in-
15 cluding capability and readiness levels, includ-
16 ing recruiting, training, and equipping such
17 forces, including—

18 “(i) the number of police recruits that
19 have received classroom or field instruction
20 and the duration of such instruction;

21 “(ii) the number of experienced vet-
22 eran police officers who have received
23 classroom and field instruction and the du-
24 ration of such instruction;

1 “(iii) a description of any vetting that
2 police candidates receive, the number of
3 candidates vetted, the number of can-
4 didates derived from other entry proce-
5 dures, and the success rates of those
6 groups of candidates;

7 “(iv) the number of Afghan National
8 Police forces that have received field train-
9 ing by international police trainers and the
10 duration of such training; and

11 “(v) attrition rates and measures of
12 absenteeism and infiltration by insurgents.

13 “(G) The estimated total number of Af-
14 ghan National Army battalions needed for the
15 Army to perform duties now being undertaken
16 by United States, NATO, or Coalition forces,
17 including securing the borders of Afghanistan
18 and providing adequate levels of law and order
19 throughout Afghanistan.

20 “(H) The effectiveness of the Afghan mili-
21 tary and police officer cadres and the chain of
22 command.

23 “(I) The number of United States and Co-
24 alition trainers, advisors, and mentors needed

1 to support the Afghan security and associated
2 ministries.

3 “(J) An assessment, in a classified annex
4 if necessary, of United States military require-
5 ments, including planned force rotations,
6 through the end of calendar year 2008.

7 “(3) With respect to the economic and political
8 stability of Afghanistan, the following:

9 “(A) An estimate of the annual budget for
10 the Government of Afghanistan for the Afghan
11 fiscal year, including the costs of operating and
12 maintaining the Afghan security forces.

13 “(B) An estimate of the amount of Afghan
14 Government revenue and the amount of inter-
15 national assistance for budget support for the
16 Afghan Government.

17 “(C) An estimate of the amount of funds
18 pledged by all major donors for the calendar
19 year and the amounts committed, obligated,
20 and expended during the reporting period.

21 “(D) An assessment of United States re-
22 construction assistance programs in Afghani-
23 stan, including—

24 “(i) a description of existing efforts to
25 improve the monitoring and evaluation of

1 the reconstruction assistance programs, in-
2 cluding from the design of such programs
3 through implementation and eventual
4 transfer to the Government of Afghani-
5 stan;

6 “(ii) a description, by project, of on-
7 going and future reconstruction assistance
8 programs and the amount of funding obli-
9 gated and expended to carry out such pro-
10 grams, including programs in the security,
11 rule of law, counter-narcotics, power, rural
12 development, education, health, and gov-
13 ernance and anti-corruption sectors;

14 “(iii) an analysis of completed recon-
15 struction assistance programs, on a project
16 basis, and a determination of the impact of
17 and the benefits yielded from such pro-
18 grams on Afghanistan and its people;

19 “(iv) a description of ongoing efforts
20 that have improved the employment situa-
21 tion in Afghanistan, including efforts that
22 have created job opportunities and in-
23 creased private sector development; and

24 “(v) a description of the progress
25 made in implementing all of the elements

1 of the Interim Afghanistan National Devel-
2 opment Strategy, including—

3 “(I) the Afghanistan National
4 Solidarity Program; and

5 “(II) the Afghanistan Compact,
6 including a description of the goals
7 and objectives in the Afghanistan
8 Compact that have been achieved.

9 “(E) Key indicators of economic and polit-
10 ical development activity that should be consid-
11 ered the most important for determining the
12 prospects of stability in Afghanistan,
13 including—

14 “(i) unemployment levels;

15 “(ii) agricultural production;

16 “(iii) construction of roads, irrigation,
17 and other basic infrastructure;

18 “(iv) education rates, particularly of
19 girls;

20 “(v) electricity rates;

21 “(vi) hunger and poverty levels;

22 “(vii) illiteracy rates;

23 “(viii) maternal and infant mortality
24 rates;

1 “(ix) appropriate measures for the
2 protection of human rights;

3 “(x) appropriate measures for the
4 protection of political and religious free-
5 dom and freedom of association;

6 “(xi) access of women to political and
7 civil society participation; and

8 “(xii) appropriate measure for the
9 protection of freedom of the press.

10 “(4) With respect to opium production and
11 counter-narcotics activities in Afghanistan, the fol-
12 lowing:

13 “(A) An estimate of the number of hec-
14 tares and amount of poppy production for the
15 current year, including by province.

16 “(B) The number of hectares and the
17 amount of poppy destroyed by eradication.

18 “(C) The number of counter-narcotics
19 raids against drug labs, storage facilities, and
20 caches, including the number of narcotics con-
21 fiscated.

22 “(D) The number of raids against nar-
23 cotics traffickers and the number of traffickers
24 arrested, prosecuted, convicted, sentenced, and
25 extradited, including high-value targets.

1 “(E) The number of Afghan counter-nar-
2 cotics forces, including the Afghan National
3 Counter-Narcotics Police, trained and equipped,
4 the attrition rate of such forces, and the num-
5 ber of such forces available for counter-nar-
6 cotics operations, including an assessment of
7 the number of operations such forces con-
8 ducted, the outcomes of such operations, and
9 any additional resource needs of such forces.

10 “(F) The number and type of alternative
11 livelihood programs, a description of where such
12 programs have been conducted, and an assess-
13 ment of the number of hectares planted with
14 poppy in the year following such programs.

15 “(G) The amount and type of NATO and
16 United States assistance provided to Afghan
17 counter-narcotic teams in conducting raids and
18 investigations, including close-air support and
19 helicopter lift, and the number and type of re-
20 quests for assistance by United States or Af-
21 ghan counter-narcotics teams.

22 “(H) An assessment of Afghan efforts to
23 extradite suspects to the United States and
24 other countries, including—

1 “(i) a list of the persons whose extra-
2 dition has been requested from Afghani-
3 stan, indicating—

4 “(I) those individuals who have
5 been surrendered to the custody of
6 United States authorities;

7 “(II) those individuals who have
8 been detained by the authorities and
9 who are being processed for extra-
10 dition;

11 “(III) those individuals who have
12 been detained by the authorities and
13 who are not yet being processed for
14 extradition; and

15 “(IV) those individuals who are
16 at large;

17 “(ii) a determination of whether Af-
18 ghan Government officials and entities re-
19 ceiving assistance from the United States
20 are making good-faith efforts to ensure the
21 prompt extradition of each of the persons
22 sought by United States authorities; and

23 “(iii) an analysis of any legal obsta-
24 cles in the laws of Afghanistan regarding
25 prompt extradition of persons sought by

1 United States authorities and the steps
2 taken by authorities of the United States
3 and the authorities of Afghanistan to over-
4 come such obstacles.

5 “(e) UPDATE OF REPORT.—Not later than 90 days
6 after the date of the transmission of each report required
7 by subsection (a), the President shall transmit to the ap-
8 propriate congressional committees an update of the re-
9 port, to the extent necessary.

10 “(d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)
11 shall be transmitted in unclassified form, but may include
12 a classified annex, if necessary.

13 “(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘appro-
14 priate congressional committees’ means—

15 “(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the
16 Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on
17 Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;
18 and

19 “(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the
20 Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on
21 Foreign Affairs of the Senate.”.

22 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents
23 in section 1(b) of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act
24 of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7501 note) is amended by striking

1 the item relating to section 304 and inserting the following
2 new item:

“Sec. 304. Report on progress toward security and stability in Afghanistan.”.

3 **SEC. 303. COMPREHENSIVE INTERAGENCY STRATEGY FOR**
4 **LONG-TERM SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AF-**
5 **GHANISTAN.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 305 of the Afghanistan
7 Freedom Support Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 7555) is
8 amended—

9 (1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “submit
10 such strategy” and all that follows and inserting
11 “submit such strategy to the appropriate congress-
12 sional committees.”;

13 (2) by redesignating subsection (b) as sub-
14 section (c); and

15 (3) by inserting after subsection (a) the fol-
16 lowing new subsection:

17 “(b) COMPREHENSIVE INTERAGENCY STRATEGY.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall formu-
19 late a comprehensive interagency strategy for long-
20 term security and stability in Afghanistan which, in
21 addition to the specific and measurable goals speci-
22 fied in subsection (a)(2), shall be composed of the
23 elements specified in paragraph (2).

1 “(2) ELEMENTS.—The comprehensive inter-
2 agency strategy required by paragraph (1) shall con-
3 tain the following elements:

4 “(A) REINVIGORATED RECONSTRUCTION
5 ACTIVITIES AND PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION
6 TEAMS.—A comprehensive interagency recon-
7 struction strategy for Afghanistan, including
8 objectives for the strategy, a plan to implement
9 the objectives of the strategy, and a long-term
10 budget to carry out the strategy. The strategy
11 shall—

12 “(i) include a plan to implement all of
13 the elements of the Interim Afghanistan
14 National Development Strategy, including
15 the Afghanistan National Solidarity Pro-
16 gram, and the Afghanistan Compact, in-
17 cluding a description of the goals and ob-
18 jectives that have yet to be achieved, and
19 the impediments in achieving such goals
20 and objectives;

21 “(ii) include a mechanism for tracking
22 and oversight of the reconstruction funding
23 provided by countries participating in
24 ISAF and other donor countries, inter-
25 national organizations, and international

1 financial entities, including a description of
2 the progress by such parties in fulfilling
3 their pledges of financial, technical, and
4 other assistance;

5 “(iii) include a mechanism for track-
6 ing and increasing oversight of the recon-
7 struction programs implemented by the
8 provincial reconstruction teams, including
9 the amount of reconstruction funding
10 spent by such teams, the purpose of such
11 funding, and the evaluation of the success
12 of such programs;

13 “(iv) provide for a mechanism to en-
14 hance coordination between the Depart-
15 ment of State and the United States Agen-
16 cy for International Development and
17 other relevant departments and agencies of
18 the United States Government in carrying
19 out reconstruction programs, by—

20 “(I) coordinating existing and fu-
21 ture efforts in the reconstruction pro-
22 grams carried out by the Department
23 of State and the United States Agen-
24 cy for International Development with
25 the reconstruction programs carried

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1 out by other relevant departments and
2 agencies of the United States Govern-
3 ment; and

4 “(II) coordinating existing and
5 future efforts needed to achieve en-
6 hanced coordination between the De-
7 partment of State and the United
8 States Agency for International Devel-
9 opment and other relevant depart-
10 ments and agencies of the United
11 States Government in the design and
12 implementation of reconstruction pro-
13 grams;

14 “(v) include a plan to enhance moni-
15 toring, evaluation, and oversight of recon-
16 struction programs to ensure the effective
17 impact of such programs on Afghanistan
18 and its people;

19 “(vi) provide a plan to identify and
20 implement critical reconstruction pro-
21 grams, by project, including in the areas of
22 security, rule of law, counter-narcotics,
23 power, rural development, education,
24 health, and governance and anti-corrup-
25 tion, that will improve the security and

1 economic stability of Afghanistan, and the
2 amount of funding needed to implement
3 such programs;

4 “(vii) include actions to significantly
5 increase contributions from countries par-
6 ticipating in ISAF and from other inter-
7 national partners for reconstruction pro-
8 grams, including in the areas of security,
9 rule of law, counternarcotics, power, rural
10 development, education, health, and gov-
11 ernance and anti-corruption sectors;

12 “(viii) provide a plan to improve the
13 employment situation in Afghanistan, in-
14 cluding a plan to increase job creation op-
15 portunities and enhance private sector de-
16 velopment in Afghanistan;

17 “(ix) include actions to ensure en-
18 hancement of the capacity of the Govern-
19 ment of Afghanistan, on all levels, to re-
20 spond to the needs of its people;

21 “(x) include actions to enhance the
22 design and implementation of programs
23 carried out by the Government of Afghani-
24 stan, on all levels, including efforts to in-
25 crease funding and implementation of re-

1 construction programs carried out by the
2 National Solidarity Program;

3 “(xi) include a plan to increase sig-
4 nificantly the number of Provincial Recon-
5 struction Teams (PRTs), particularly in
6 the southern and eastern regions of Af-
7 ghanistan by December 31, 2009, includ-
8 ing a review of the operation of and lessons
9 learned from existing PRTs prior to the
10 preparation of the strategy;

11 “(xii) clarify a single chain of com-
12 mand and operations plans for PRTs, in-
13 cluding their relationship with ISAF;

14 “(xiii) increase staffing, particularly
15 staffing of civilian specialists, and increase
16 staff training for PRTs;

17 “(xiv) incorporate measures to im-
18 prove the effectiveness of PRTs in pro-
19 viding reconstruction and development as-
20 sistance and in promoting security and sta-
21 bility in their areas of operations, including
22 coordination between PRT civilian ele-
23 ments and ISAF reconstruction goals; and

24 “(xv) include efforts to ensure that a
25 significant amount of the material, finan-

1 cial, and personnel support for the increase
2 in the number of PRTs is provided by for-
3 eign sources.

4 “(B) COUNTER-NARCOTICS STRATEGY.—A
5 comprehensive interagency counter-narcotics
6 strategy for Afghanistan, including objectives
7 for the strategy, a plan to implement the objec-
8 tives of the strategy, and a long-term budget to
9 carry out the strategy. The strategy shall—

10 “(i) address the five pillars that com-
11 prise Afghanistan’s counter-narcotics strat-
12 egy and implementation plan: public infor-
13 mation, rural development (alternative live-
14 lihoods), elimination and eradication activi-
15 ties, interdiction, and law enforcement and
16 justice reform;

17 “(ii) identify the roles and responsibil-
18 ities of relevant departments and agencies
19 of the United States Government with re-
20 spect to the activities described in clause
21 (i);

22 “(iii) include the strategic direction of
23 current and planned activities of the
24 United States relating to counter-narcotics
25 efforts in Afghanistan, and shall specifi-

1 cally include a description of steps that
2 have been conducted and planned to—

3 “(I) improve coordination with all
4 relevant departments and agencies of
5 the United States Government;

6 “(II) strengthen significantly the
7 Afghanistan National Counter-Nar-
8 cotics Police;

9 “(III) build the capacity of the
10 Afghan Government to assume great-
11 er responsibility for counter-narcotics
12 related-activities;

13 “(IV) strengthen anti-corruption
14 measures that target narcotics pro-
15 ducers and traffickers and the individ-
16 uals influenced by them;

17 “(V) improve counter-narcotics
18 intelligence capabilities;

19 “(VI) strengthen narcotics-re-
20 lated interdiction activities;

21 “(VII) strengthen the capacity of
22 the judicial sector to investigate, pros-
23 ecute, and penalize narcotics pro-
24 ducers and traffickers and govern-

1 ment officials benefitting from nar-
2 cotics-related activities;

3 “(VIII) effectively address any
4 problems with eradication strategies;
5 and

6 “(IX) significantly increase the
7 focus on creating alternative liveli-
8 hoods for the Afghan people;

9 “(iv) include current and planned ac-
10 tions to involve and coordinate with the
11 United Kingdom and other appropriate
12 international partners in supporting
13 counter-narcotics efforts in Afghanistan.

14 “(C) SUSTAINABILITY OF THE AFGHANI-
15 STAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES.—A com-
16 prehensive interagency strategy for building and
17 sustaining the Afghanistan National Security
18 Forces (ANSF), including objectives for the
19 strategy, a plan to implement the objectives of
20 the strategy, and a long-term budget to carry
21 out the strategy. The strategy shall—

22 “(i) include a mechanism for tracking
23 funding, including obligations and expendi-
24 tures, as well as equipment, training, and
25 services provided for the ANSF by the

1 United States, countries participating in
2 the International Security Assistance
3 Force, and other international partners;

4 “(ii) include actions to build and sus-
5 tain effective Afghan security institutions
6 with fully-capable leadership and staff,
7 including—

8 “(I) a reformed Ministry of Inte-
9 rior, a fully-established Ministry of
10 Defense, and logistics, intelligence,
11 medical, and recruiting units (ANSF-
12 sustaining institutions);

13 “(II) fully-trained, equipped, and
14 capable ANSF in sufficient numbers;

15 “(III) strong ANSF-readiness as-
16 sessment tools and metrics;

17 “(IV) a strong core of senior-level
18 ANSF officers;

19 “(V) strong ANSF command,
20 control, and communication between
21 central ANSF headquarters and re-
22 gions, provinces, and districts;

23 “(VI) a robust mentoring and ad-
24 vising program for the ANSF;

1 the United States Government, as well as
2 ISAF countries and other international
3 partners, including on—

4 “(I) funding;

5 “(II) reform and establishment of
6 ANSF-sustaining institutions; and

7 “(III) efforts to ensure that
8 progress on sustaining the ANSF is
9 reinforced with progress in other pil-
10 lars of the Afghan security sector,
11 particularly progress on building an
12 effective judiciary, curbing production
13 and trafficking of illicit narcotics, and
14 demobilizing, disarming, and reinte-
15 grating militia fighters.

16 “(3) REPORT.—

17 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than De-
18 cember 1, 2007, the President shall transmit to
19 the appropriate congressional committees an
20 update of the report required by subsection (c)
21 for 2007 that contains the comprehensive inter-
22 agency strategy required by paragraph (1).

23 “(B) FORM.—The report required by sub-
24 paragraph (A) shall be transmitted in unclassi-

1 fied form, but may include a classified annex, if
2 necessary.”.

3 (b) MONITORING.—Subsection (c) of such section (as
4 redesignated) is amended to read as follows:

5 “(c) UPDATES OF STRATEGY.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
7 after the submission of the strategy required by sub-
8 section (b)(3), and every 90 days thereafter through
9 September 30, 2010, the President shall submit to
10 the appropriate congressional committees an update
11 of the strategy required by subsection (a) and the
12 strategy required by subsection (b), as necessary.

13 “(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
14 ‘appropriate congressional committees’ includes the
15 Committee on Armed Services of the House of Rep-
16 resentatives and the Committee on Armed Services
17 of the Senate.”.

18 **SEC. 304. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN**
19 **COOPERATION.**

20 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress declares that
21 it is strongly in the national interest of the United States
22 that Afghanistan and Pakistan work together to address
23 common challenges hampering the stability, security, and
24 development of their region and to enhance their coopera-
25 tion.

1 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President is authorized
2 to appoint a special envoy to promote closer cooperation
3 between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

4 (c) APPOINTMENT.—The special envoy—

5 (1) shall be appointed with the advice and con-
6 sent of the Senate and shall have the rank of Am-
7 bassador-at-Large; and

8 (2) may be appointed from among individuals
9 who are officials of the Department of State.

10 (d) DUTIES.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—The primary responsibility
12 of the special envoy shall be to coordinate United
13 States policy on issues relating to bilateral relations
14 between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

15 (2) ADVISORY ROLE.—The special envoy shall
16 advise the President and the Secretary of State, as
17 appropriate, and, in coordination with the Assistant
18 Secretary of State for South and Central Affairs,
19 shall make recommendations regarding effective
20 strategies and tactics to achieve United States policy
21 objectives to—

22 (A) stem cross-border terror activities;

23 (B) provide assistance to Afghan refugees
24 who repatriate from Pakistan;

1 (C) bolster people-to-people ties and eco-
2 nomic cooperation between Afghanistan and
3 Pakistan, including bilateral trade relations;
4 and

5 (D) offer comprehensive efforts to support
6 effective counter-narcotics strategies in Afghan-
7 istan and Pakistan.

8 **SEC. 305. TRANSIT THROUGH PAKISTAN OF SHIPMENTS BY**
9 **INDIA IN SUPPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION EF-**
10 **FORTS IN AFGHANISTAN.**

11 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy
12 of the United States to use all appropriate means to en-
13 courage Pakistan to permit shipments by India of equip-
14 ment and material to Afghanistan in support of Indian
15 reconstruction and development projects in Afghanistan to
16 be transported across the territory of Pakistan and to re-
17 move any obstacles to such transportation.

18 (b) REPORT.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
20 the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually
21 thereafter until January 1, 2010, the President shall
22 transmit to the appropriate congressional commit-
23 tees a report on actions by Pakistan to permit or im-
24 pede transit of shipments described in subsection
25 (a). The report required by this subsection may be

1 included in the report required by section 304 of the
2 Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002 (as
3 amended by section 302 of this Act).

4 (2) SUNSET.—The requirement to transmit the
5 report under paragraph (1) shall cease to apply if
6 the President determines and transmits to the ap-
7 propriate congressional committees a determination
8 that India no longer needs to make shipments to Af-
9 ghanistan for the purposes described in subsection
10 (a).

11 **SEC. 306. REAUTHORIZATION OF RADIO FREE AFGHANI-**
12 **STAN.**

13 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

14 (1) Since January 30, 2002, RFE/RL, Incor-
15 porated (formerly known as Radio Free Europe/
16 Radio Liberty) has provided 12 hours of daily surro-
17 gate broadcasting services through Radio Free Af-
18 ghanistan in Dari and Pashto languages to the peo-
19 ple of Afghanistan.

20 (2) Radio Free Afghanistan is the leading
21 broadcaster in Afghanistan with an audience of
22 nearly 60 percent of the adult population.

23 (3) It is in the national interest to continue
24 Radio Free Afghanistan's surrogate broadcasts to
25 Afghanistan in order to provide accurate news and

1 information, help give voice to ordinary Afghans,
2 and provide programs on the fundamentals of de-
3 mocracy.

4 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each
5 of the fiscal years 2008 through 2010, such sums as may
6 be necessary are authorized to be appropriated to the
7 Broadcasting Board of Governors for grants to support
8 12 hours of daily surrogate broadcasting services through
9 Radio Free Afghanistan in Dari and Pashto languages to
10 the people of Afghanistan.

Chairman LANTOS. I yield myself 5 minutes to explain this legislation.

H.R. 2446 continues our bipartisan efforts to provide a serious and long-term commitment to the freedom, security and stability of Afghanistan. I am very pleased to have worked so closely with my good friend and colleague, the ranking member of this committee, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, on this important legislation.

Afghanistan is once again on the brink. Nearly 5 years since the 9/11 attacks and the subsequent ousting of the Taliban and al-Qaeda from Afghanistan, the country runs a real risk of falling into the hands of the Taliban yet again. We cannot and we will not allow this to happen. We have come too far in our efforts in Afghanistan simply to stop cold now. This is not the first time Afghanistan has faced a turning point. Its people have been beset by turmoil and strife for many decades. This time, we aim to get it right. As we speak, the volatile southern part of Afghanistan is aflame with dangerous clashes between coalition-led forces and the insurgents. The rebel Taliban has reorganized and is threatening the very stability of the country. There are several problems that underscore the violence.

The opium trade in Afghanistan is as strong as ever. Corruption, especially related to the drug trade, is rampant in the country. Basic infrastructure, health, energy, roads, and the rule of law are still sorely lacking. When the Speaker and I and some colleagues visited there recently, all of these issues were far too obvious to all of us.

The United States has pledged its commitment to Afghanistan's long-term stability and security. This bill is essential, urgent and, most importantly, represents the fulfillment of that promise. The first title of our bill provides much-needed assistance for health care, energy development, women and girls, assistance to combat corruption, and assistance for a crop substitution program to curtail poppy production. Under this section, the administration and all future ones will be required to certify whether any senior official in Afghanistan's provincial and local government is involved in the illegal narcotics trade. Aid will be limited to such governments accordingly. The bill also requires the President to appoint a coordinator for our assistance policies, including counternarcotics, and it mandates accountability in the effort to eliminate corruption related to narcotics.

Title 2 strongly bolsters security and policing in Afghanistan, authorizing the international security force beyond October 2007, and provides for further training of the Afghan military and police. It encourages greater participation from countries in the region, and it mandates the creation of a special drug interdiction team. I think we all now recognize that security in Afghanistan is intertwined with the fight against the narcotics trade.

Title 3 ensures greater planning and accountability for the future of the country and fosters regional coordination. A structured blueprint for 2008 will be required. Reporting and evaluation measures will be expanded and extended.

These are all crucial provisions for meeting benchmarks and assessing progress in Afghanistan. I want to repeat—we will not let Afghanistan fail. The world is watching us to see whether we have

the resolve to fight the terrorist forces threatening Afghanistan to help maintain that country's security and stability.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in showing support for this legislation.

Now it is my pleasure to yield to my friend, the ranking member, the lead Republican, co-sponsor of this legislation, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you as always, Mr. Chairman.

I would also like to voice my strong support for your bill, H.R. 2446, the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act Reauthorization. This bill is a product of bipartisan cooperation on an issue of critical importance to our efforts to fight the scourge of Islamist terror worldwide.

Since the year 2001, the people of Afghanistan with the support of the international community have developed one of the most moderate constitutions in the Islamic world, have participated in their first Presidential election, have selected a cabinet, have conducted a peaceful inauguration, have elected a Parliament, and have continued to fight off the Taliban and al-Qaeda elements. It is vital that we continue to provide critical reconstruction and security assistance to this fledgling democracy, a priority that we pursued in a bipartisan manner in this bill.

One of the critical items in this legislation that we reached agreement on is prohibition on assistance to Afghan local and provincial government officials who, based on credible evidence, are found to be supporting Islamic terrorist activities, narcotics traffickers and producers, and other criminal activities. This important oversight provision will be instrumental in assuring that vital U.S. reconstruction assistance is properly allocated and utilized.

I am particularly pleased that, together, we have worked to establish the means for developing a long overdue and coherent interdepartmental counternarcotics strategy that addresses the deadly and neglected illicit drug trade and its links to radical Islamic terrorism that imperil Afghanistan's future.

In February, I wrote to the administration on the need for across-the-board change in our policy on the illicit drug threat fueling the resurgence of the Taliban, attacks on our coalition troops and official corruption in Afghanistan. The bill before us incorporates many of the recommendations I proposed in this letter. The bill will prompt much-needed changes by mandating the appointment of a high-level, interdepartmental Afghan coordinator with emphasis on the development of a coherent, government-wide counter drug policy. This includes bringing the U.S. military into the fight, providing meaningful support of the Drug Enforcement Administration with an emphasis on interdiction and the extradition of major drug kingpins. I am pleased that we were able to come up with an agreement on the extension of the drawdown authority for military equipment, which promotes greater cooperation with the international security assistance force and other allies in Afghanistan.

The bill ensures that there will be pretraining vetting of recruits of the Afghan police to help adequately assess a candidate's aptitude, professional skills, integrity and other qualifications for law enforcement work before they enter the service.

Finally, the bill ensures that strong United States allies, as the Colombian Antinarcotics Police Unit who have trained their Afghan counterparts both in Kabul and in Bogota, are able to and are encouraged to participate in Afghan counternarcotics operations where their skills and their years of experience can help us all with the discouragement of narcoterrorism.

I witnessed firsthand this Colombian-Afghan counternarcotics cooperation and training earlier this month when I traveled with Congressman Hastert to a school in Espanola, Colombia. It is critical that we not only work together in this body to develop policies that address critical issues in Afghanistan, but we also must promote better coordination among our allies in our fight against jihadists in Afghanistan, throughout the region and beyond.

Again, I thank Chairman Lantos for his cooperation on this measure, and I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you very much.

I will call on Mr. Royce to make whatever comments he would like.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I really want to thank you for including the reauthorization of Radio Free Afghanistan in this bill. I worked on that legislation for 5 years prior to the death of Commander Mahsud and the attack on 9/11. After that, we were able to get the bill through, and we began the process of having these broadcasts in Dari and Pashtu to the people of Afghanistan. Today, 60 percent of the adult population listens to those broadcasts every day, and I think the fact that they focus on democracy and programs on health and programs on education—as bad as things are in Afghanistan today, I think that they would be a whole lot worse if we did not have that conduit for the free flow of information. We are usually first with the news on the ground, and there are 35 reporters. I have met with the reporters in Kabul and with some of the stringers from around the country when I was over there. They really have a commitment to freedom of information, and because people now can hear something besides Radio Sharia, I think we have got a hope for changing the attitudes of people in the countryside.

So I thank you very much for the reauthorization of this act and for including it in this bill.

Chairman LANTOS. Let me commend my friend from California for his leadership on Radio Free Afghanistan.

Is there any other colleague who would like to make an opening statement? Are there any amendments?

If not, further proceedings on this measure are postponed until the chair notes the presence of a reporting quorum.

We have a series of noncontroversial bills on the agenda. It is the intention of the chair to consider these measures en bloc and, by unanimous consent, authorize the chair to seek consideration of the remaining bills under suspension of the rules. All members are given leave to insert remarks on the measures into the record should they choose to do so.

Are there any members who wish to be heard on any of the measures I am presenting en bloc?

If not, without objection, the chairman is authorized to seek consideration of the following bills under suspension of the rules, and the amendments to those measures which the members have before them shall be deemed adopted. The list is as follows: S. 676, to provide for certain persons who may serve on the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation; H. Con. Res. 21, calling on the United Nations Security Council to charge Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad with violating the 1948 Genocide Convention, as amended; H. Con. Res. 80, calling on the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army to recommit to a political solution to the conflict in northern Uganda, urging immediate and substantial U.S. support for the ongoing peace process and for other purposes, as amended; H. Con. Res. 151, noting the disturbing pattern of the killings of dozens of independent journalists in Russia over the last decade, as amended; H. Con. Res. 152, relating to the 40th anniversary of the Six-Day war and the reunification of the city of Jerusalem; H. Res. 137, honoring the life and six decades of public service of Jacob Birnbaum and especially his commitment to free Soviet Jews from religious, cultural and communal extinction, as amended; H. Res. 226, to recognize John Pehle for his contribution to the nation in helping to rescue Jews and other minorities from the Holocaust during World War II, as amended; H. Res. 233, recognizing over 200 years of sovereignty of the principality of Liechtenstein and for other purposes, as amended; H. Res. 295, recognizing the strong alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States, as amended; H. Res. 395, supporting the ideas and values of the Olympic movement; H. Res. 397, condemning violence in Estonia, expressing solidarity with their democratic government and the people of Estonia, as amended; H. Res. 412, expressing gratitude to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, II, and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, for their State Visit to the United States and reaffirming the friendship that exists between the United States and the United Kingdom, as amended; H. Res. 418, recognizing and welcoming the delegation of Presidents and Prime Ministers from the Caribbean to Washington, D.C.; H. Res. 422, calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to use its unique influence and economic leverage to assist in stopping genocide and violence in Darfur, Sudan; and finally, H. Res. 430, calling for the Government of Iran to immediately release three dual American-Iranian citizens currently being held unjustly and illegally, as amended.

[The information referred to follows:]

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 676

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 2007

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

AN ACT

To provide that the Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank or the Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank may serve on the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO APPOINT EXECUTIVE DIREC-**
2 **TOR OR ALTERNATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**
3 **OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT**
4 **BANK TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE**
5 **INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION.**

6 The third sentence of section 401(g) of the Foreign
7 Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f(g)) is amended
8 to read as follows: “Three members of the Board shall
9 be appointed from among the following: officers or employ-
10 ees of agencies of the United States concerned with inter-
11 American affairs, the United States Executive Director of
12 the Inter-American Development Bank, or the Alternate
13 Executive Director of the Inter-American Development
14 Bank.”.

Passed the Senate March 15, 2007.

Attest: NANCY ERICKSON,
Secretary.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 21

Calling on the United Nations Security Council to charge Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad with violating the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the United Nations Charter because of his calls for the destruction of the State of Israel.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 9, 2007

Mr. ROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Calling on the United Nations Security Council to charge Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad with violating the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the United Nations Charter because of his calls for the destruction of the State of Israel.

Whereas the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (commonly referred to as the “Genocide Convention”) defines genocide as, among

other things, the act of killing members of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, the targeted group, and it also prohibits conspiracy to commit genocide, as well as “direct and public incitement to commit genocide”;

Whereas Article 4 of the Genocide Convention provides that individuals committing any of the listed genocidal crimes shall be punished “whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals”;

Whereas 133 Member States of the United Nations have ratified the Genocide Convention and thereby pledged to prosecute those individuals who violate its criteria for incitement to commit genocide, as well as those individuals who commit genocide directly;

Whereas 61 years ago the United Nations was founded to prevent another Holocaust, the Nazi genocide carried out during World War II that resulted in the slaughter of 6 million Jews in Europe, from happening ever again;

Whereas Article 2, Section 4, of the United Nations Charter, to which Iran has agreed as a Member State of the United Nations, requires all Member States of the United Nations to “refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state”;

Whereas, on October 27, 2005, at the World Without Zionism Conference in Tehran, Iran, Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called for Israel to be “wiped off the map”, described Israel as “a disgraceful blot [on] the face of the Islamic world”, and declared that “[a]nybody who recognizes Israel will burn in the fire of the Islamic nation’s fury”;

Whereas, on December 12, 2006, Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad addressed a conference in Tehran questioning the history of the Holocaust and said that Israel would “soon be wiped out”;

Whereas, on December 14, 2006, incoming United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said that Iran’s calls for Israel’s destruction and its dismissal of the Holocaust are “unacceptable”, and expressed concern about the regional and global security implications of Tehran’s nuclear program;

Whereas, on August 3, 2006, in a speech during an emergency meeting of Muslim leaders, Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad stated that the Middle East would be better off “without the existence of the Zionist regime”, called Israel an “illegitimate regime” with “no legal basis for its existence”, and accused the United States of using Israel as a proxy to control the region and its oil resources;

Whereas Iran funds, trains, and openly supports terrorist groups, including Hamas, Hezbollah, and Islamic Jihad among many others, that are determined to destroy Israel;

Whereas, on December 14, 2001, the President of Iran’s Expediency Council, Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, threatened Israel with nuclear attack, saying, “[i]f one day, the Islamic world is also equipped with weapons like those that Israel possesses now, then the imperialists’ strategy will reach a standstill because the use of even one nuclear bomb inside Israel will destroy everything [in Israel], while it will merely harm the Islamic world”;

Whereas Iran has aggressively pursued a clandestine effort to arm itself with nuclear weapons; and

Whereas the longstanding policy of the Iranian regime is aimed at destroying the democratic State of Israel, the only democracy in the Middle East and the most important strategic ally of the United States, which is confirmed by statements such as those made by Iranian President Ahmadinejad and Council President Rafsanjani, demonstrating the threat of a nuclear-armed Iran: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) condemns, in the strongest terms, Iranian
4 President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's offensive re-
5 marks, contemptible statements, and reprehensible
6 policies aimed at the destruction of the State of
7 Israel;

8 (2) calls on the United Nations Security Coun-
9 cil to charge Iranian President Mahmoud
10 Ahmadinejad with violating the 1948 Convention on
11 the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of
12 Genocide and Article 2, Section 4, of the United Na-
13 tions Charter;

14 (3) further calls on the United Nations Security
15 Council and all Member States of the United Na-
16 tions to consider measures to prevent Iran from ob-
17 taining nuclear weapons, which would be both a dan-

1 gerous violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation
2 Treaty and a potential means to the end of carrying
3 out President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's threats
4 against Israel; and

5 (4) reaffirms the unwavering strategic partner-
6 ship between the United States and Israel and re-
7 asserts the steadfast commitment of the United
8 States to defend the right of Israel to exist as a free
9 and democratic state.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. CON. RES. 21
OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA AND
MS. ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (commonly referred to as the "Genocide Convention") defines genocide as, among other things, the act of killing members of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, the targeted group, and it also prohibits conspiracy to commit genocide, as well as "direct and public incitement to commit genocide";

Whereas Article 4 of the Genocide Convention provides that individuals committing any of the listed genocidal crimes shall be punished "whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals";

Whereas 133 Member States of the United Nations have ratified the Genocide Convention and thereby pledged to prosecute those individuals who violate its criteria for incitement to commit genocide, as well as those individuals who commit genocide directly;

Whereas 62 years ago the United Nations was founded in the wake of the Holocaust, the Nazi genocide carried out during World War II that resulted in the slaughter of 6 million Jews in Europe, in order to "save succeeding gen-

erations from the scourge of war” and uphold and protect the “dignity and worth of the human person”;

Whereas Article 2, Section 4, of the United Nations Charter, to which Iran has agreed as a Member State of the United Nations, requires all Member States of the United Nations to “refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state”;

Whereas, on October 26, 2005, at the World Without Zionism Conference in Tehran, Iran, Iranian leader Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called for Israel to be “wiped off the map”, described Israel as “a disgraceful blot [on] the face of the Islamic world”, and declared that “[a]nybody who recognizes Israel will burn in the fire of the Islamic nation’s fury”;

Whereas, on December 12, 2006, Iranian leader Mahmoud Ahmadinejad addressed a conference in Tehran questioning the historical veracity of the Holocaust and said that Israel would “soon be wiped out”;

Whereas, on December 15, 2000, Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamene’i stated to thousands of Muslim worshippers in Tehran that “Iran’s stance has always been clear on this ugly phenomenon (Israel). We have repeatedly said that this cancerous tumor of a state should be removed from the region”;

Whereas other Iranian leaders have made similar statements and the Government of Iran has displayed inflammatory symbols that express similar intent;

Whereas, on December 14, 2006, incoming United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said that Iran’s calls for Israel’s destruction and its dismissal of the Holocaust are

“unacceptable”, and expressed concern about the regional and global security implications of Tehran’s nuclear program;

Whereas, on August 3, 2006, in a speech during an emergency meeting of Muslim leaders, Iranian leader Mahmoud Ahmadinejad stated that the Middle East would be better off “without the existence of the Zionist regime”, called Israel an “illegitimate regime” with “no legal basis for its existence”, and accused the United States of using Israel as a proxy to control the region and its oil resources;

Whereas Iran funds, trains, and openly supports terrorist groups, including Hamas, Hezbollah, and Islamic Jihad among many others, all of which have murdered Americans, Israelis, and non-Israeli Jews and are determined to destroy Israel;

Whereas, on December 14, 2001, former leader of Iran and current leader of Iran’s influential Expediency Council Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani threatened Israel with destruction by nuclear attack, saying, “[i]f one day, the Islamic world is also equipped with weapons like those that Israel possesses now, then the imperialists’ strategy will reach a standstill because the use of even one nuclear bomb inside Israel will destroy everything [in Israel], while it will merely harm the Islamic world”;

Whereas Iran has aggressively pursued a clandestine effort to arm itself with nuclear weapons; and

Whereas the longstanding policy of the Iranian regime is aimed at destroying the democratic State of Israel, a vital United States ally and longstanding friend, which is confirmed by statements such as those made by Iranian

leader Ahmadinejad, Supreme Leader Khamenei, and Expediency Council leader Rafsanjani, demonstrating the threat of a nuclear-armed Iran: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

- 1 That Congress—
- 2 (1) condemns, in the strongest terms, Iranian
- 3 leader Mahmoud Ahmadinejad’s offensive remarks,
- 4 contemptible statements, and reprehensible policies
- 5 aimed at the destruction of the State of Israel;
- 6 (2) calls on the United Nations Security Coun-
- 7 cil to take up charges against Iranian leader
- 8 Mahmoud Ahmadinejad for violating the 1948 Con-
- 9 vention on the Prevention and Punishment of the
- 10 Crime of Genocide and Article 2, Section 4, of the
- 11 United Nations Charter;
- 12 (3) further calls on the United Nations Security
- 13 Council and all Member States of the United Na-
- 14 tions to consider stronger measures to prevent Iran
- 15 from obtaining nuclear weapons, which would be
- 16 both a dangerous violation of the Nuclear Non-Pro-
- 17 liferation Treaty and a potential means to the end
- 18 of carrying out Mahmoud Ahmadinejad’s threats
- 19 against Israel; and

1 (4) reaffirms the unwavering strategic partner-
2 ship and close friendship between the United States
3 and Israel and reasserts the steadfast commitment
4 of the United States to defend the right of Israel to
5 exist as a free and democratic state.

Amend the title so as to read: A resolution “calling on the United Nations Security Council to charge Iranian leader Mahmoud Ahmadinejad with violating the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the United Nations Charter because of his calls for the destruction of the State of Israel.”.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 80

Calling on the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) to recommit to a political solution to the conflict in northern Uganda and to recommence vital peace talks, and urging immediate and substantial support for the ongoing peace process from the United States and the international community.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 5, 2007

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SHULER, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Calling on the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) to recommit to a political solution to the conflict in northern Uganda and to recommence vital peace talks, and urging immediate and substantial support for the ongoing peace process from the United States and the international community.

Whereas, for nearly two decades, the Government of Uganda has been engaged in an armed conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) that has resulted in up to 200,000 deaths from violence and disease and the displacement of more than 1,600,000 civilians from eastern and northern Uganda.

Whereas former United Nations Undersecretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland has called the crisis in northern Uganda “the biggest forgotten, neglected humanitarian emergency in the world today”;

Whereas Joseph Kony, the leader of the LRA, and several of his associates have been indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes and crimes against humanity, including rape, murder, enslavement, sexual enslavement, and the forced recruitment of an estimated 66,000 children;

Whereas the LRA is a severe and repeat violator of human rights and has continued to attack civilians and humanitarian aid workers despite a succession of ceasefire agreements;

Whereas the Secretary of State has labeled the LRA “vicious and cult-like” and designates it as a terrorist organization;

Whereas the 2005 Department of State report on the human rights record of the Government of Uganda found that “security forces committed unlawful killings... and were responsible for deaths as a result of torture” along with other “serious problems,” including repression of political opposition, official impunity, and violence against women and children;

Whereas, in the 2004 Northern Uganda Crisis Response Act (Public Law 108–283; 118 Stat. 912), Congress declared its support for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in northern and eastern Uganda and called for the United States and the international community to assist in rehabilitation, reconstruction, and demobilization efforts;

Whereas the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, which was mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan and signed by representatives of the Government of Uganda and the LRA on August 20, 2006, and extended on November 1, 2006, requires both parties to cease all hostile military and media offensives and asks the Sudan People's Liberation Army to facilitate the safe assembly of LRA fighters in designated areas for the duration of the peace talks;

Whereas the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement is set to expire on February 28, 2007, and although both parties to the agreement have indicated that they are willing to continue with the peace talks, no date has been set for resumption of the talks, and recent reports have suggested that both rebel and Government forces are preparing to return to war;

Whereas a return to civil war would yield disastrous results for the people of northern Uganda and for regional stability, while peace in Uganda will bolster the fragile Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan and de-escalate tensions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

Whereas continuing violence and instability obstruct the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of northern Uganda and impede national and regional trade, development and democratization efforts, and counter-terrorism initiatives; and

Whereas the Senate unanimously passed Senate Resolution 366, 109th Congress, agreed to February 6, 2006, and Senate Resolution 573, 109th Congress, agreed to September 19, 2006, calling on Uganda, Sudan, the United States, and the international community to bring justice and provide humanitarian assistance to northern Uganda

and to support the successful transition from conflict to sustainable peace, while the House of Representatives has not yet considered comparable legislation: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) disapproves of the LRA leadership's incon-
4 sistent commitment to resolving the conflict in
5 Uganda peacefully;

6 (2) urges the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)
7 and the Government of Uganda to return to negotia-
8 tions in order to extend and expand upon the exist-
9 ing ceasefire and to recommit to pursuing a political
10 solution to this conflict;

11 (3) entreats all parties in the region to imme-
12 diately cease human rights violations and address,
13 within the context of a broader national reconcili-
14 ation process in Uganda, issues of accountability
15 and impunity for those crimes against humanity al-
16 ready committed;

17 (4) presses leaders on both sides of the conflict
18 in Uganda to renounce any intentions and halt any
19 preparations to resume violence and to ensure that
20 this message is clearly conveyed to armed elements
21 under their control; and

1 (5) calls on the Secretary of State, the Admin-
2 istrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
3 national Development, and the heads of other simi-
4 lar governmental agencies and nongovernmental or-
5 ganizations within the international community to
6 continue and augment efforts to alleviate the hu-
7 manitarian crisis in northern Uganda and to support
8 a peaceful resolution to this crisis by publicly and
9 forcefully reiterating the preceding demands.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. CON. RES. 80
OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, for over two decades, the Government of Uganda has been engaged in an armed conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) that has resulted in up to 200,000 deaths from violence and disease and the displacement of more than 1,600,000 civilians from eastern and northern Uganda.

Whereas former United Nations Undersecretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland has called the crisis in northern Uganda "the biggest forgotten, neglected humanitarian emergency in the world today";

Whereas Joseph Kony, the leader of the LRA, and several of his associates have been indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes and crimes against humanity, including rape, murder, enslavement, sexual enslavement, and the forced recruitment of an estimated 66,000 children;

Whereas the LRA is a severe and repeat violator of human rights and has continued to attack civilians and humanitarian aid workers despite a succession of ceasefire agreements;

Whereas the Secretary of State has labeled the LRA “vicious and cult-like” and designates it as a terrorist organization;

Whereas the 2006 Department of State report on the human rights record of the Government of Uganda found that “security forces committed unlawful killings... and were responsible for deaths as a result of torture” along with other “serious problems,” including repression of political opposition, official impunity, and violence against women and children;

Whereas, in the 2004 Northern Uganda Crisis Response Act (Public Law 108–283; 118 Stat. 912), Congress declared its support for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in northern and eastern Uganda and called for the United States and the international community to assist in rehabilitation, reconstruction, and demobilization efforts;

Whereas the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, which was mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan and signed by representatives of the Government of Uganda and the LRA on August 20, 2006, and extended on November 1, 2006, requires both parties to cease all hostile military and media offensives and asks the Sudan People’s Liberation Army to facilitate the safe assembly of LRA fighters in designated areas for the duration of the peace talks;

Whereas the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement expired on February 28, 2007, without ever having been fully implemented, and though the parties resumed peace talks on April 26, 2007, and signed a preliminary agreement on May 2, 2007, they have not yet arrived at a sustainable negotiated settlement and observers remain concerned

that hostilities between rebel and government forces could resume;

Whereas a return to civil war would yield disastrous results for the people of northern Uganda and for regional stability, while peace in Uganda will bolster the fragile Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan and de-escalate tensions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and

Whereas continuing violence and instability obstruct the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of northern Uganda and impede national and regional trade, development and democratization efforts, and counter-terrorism initiatives: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) disapproves of the Lord's Resistance Army
3 (LRA) leadership's inconsistent commitment to re-
4 solving the conflict in Uganda peacefully;

5 (2) urges the LRA and the Government of
6 Uganda to engage in good-faith negotiations to pur-
7 sue a political solution to this conflict;

8 (3) encourages all parties in the region to im-
9 mediately cease human rights violations and address,
10 within the context of a broader national reconcili-
11 ation process in Uganda, issues of accountability
12 and impunity for those crimes against humanity al-
13 ready committed;

1 (4) urges leaders on both sides of the conflict
2 in Uganda to renounce any intentions and halt any
3 preparations to resume violence and to ensure that
4 this message is clearly conveyed to armed elements
5 under their control; and

6 (5) calls on the Secretary of State, the Admin-
7 istrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
8 national Development, and the heads of other simi-
9 lar governmental agencies and nongovernmental or-
10 ganizations within the international community to
11 continue and augment efforts to alleviate the hu-
12 manitarian crisis in northern Uganda and to support
13 a peaceful resolution to this crisis by publicly and
14 forcefully reiterating the preceding demands.

Amend the title so as to read: “Concurrent resolution calling on the Government of Uganda and the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) to recommit to a political solution to the conflict in northern Uganda by engaging in good-faith negotiations, and urging immediate and substantial support for the ongoing peace process from the United States and the international community.”.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 151

Noting the disturbing pattern of killings of dozens of independent journalists in Russia over the last decade, and calling on Russian President Vladimir Putin to authorize cooperation with outside investigators in solving these murders.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND MR. PAYNE (NJ)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Noting the disturbing pattern of killings of dozens of independent journalists in Russia over the last decade, and calling on Russian President Vladimir Putin to authorize cooperation with outside investigators in solving those murders.

Whereas Paul Klebnikov, the editor of the Russian version of Forbes Magazine who was investigating suspect business dealings and corruption cases in Russia, was shot to death in Moscow on July 9, 2004;

Whereas Mr. Klebnikov's murder remains unsolved;

Whereas Anna Politkovskaya, an acclaimed Russian journalist and human rights activist who wrote numerous articles critical of Russia's prosecution of the war in Chechnya, of human rights abuses by the Russian Government, and of Russian President Vladimir Putin, was shot to death in Moscow on October 7, 2006;

Whereas Ms. Politkovskaya's murder remains unsolved;

Whereas Ivan Safronov, a military affairs reporter for the Russian newspaper "Kommersant" who wrote articles criticizing the failure of Russian military programs and who was planning to report on potential Russian arms sales to Middle Eastern countries, including to state sponsors of terrorism Iran and Syria, died in mysterious circumstances, falling five stories from a window in the stairwell of his apartment building in Moscow on March 2, 2007;

Whereas Russian prosecutors subsequently suggested that Mr. Safronov may have committed suicide, although he left no suicide note and had just bought fresh fruit prior to his death;

Whereas the cause of Mr. Safronov's death remains undetermined;

Whereas according to the International News Safety Institute, close to 90 reporters were murdered in Russia between January 1996 and the present and a great many of those murders remain unsolved;

Whereas according to the International News Safety Institute, over the period of the last ten years Russia holds the second position in the world in the number of journalists killed;

Whereas a number of those reporters who were murdered had reported on alleged corruption, malfeasance, and other controversies at the federal, provincial, and local levels of Government in Russia;

Whereas a number of those murdered had reported on alleged human rights abuses by the Russian Government;

Whereas a number of those murdered had reported on the Russian Government's conduct of the war in Chechnya, which has involved numerous allegations of gross human rights violations and corruption; and

Whereas according to the President of the International News Safety Institute, "murder has become the easiest, cheapest and most effective way of silencing troublesome reporting, and the more the killers get away with it the more the spiral of death is forced upwards": Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) recalls the essential role that transparency
4 and the free flow of information play in creating and
5 preserving democratic institutions and civil society in
6 any country;

7 (2) recognizes the vital contribution made by
8 independent journalists in Russia in bringing trans-
9 parency and a free flow of information to readers
10 after decades of Communist censorship and repres-
11 sion;

1 (3) notes the disturbing trend of murders of
2 independent journalists in Russia over the last dec-
3 ade;

4 (4) encourages the President of the United
5 States to formally offer Russian President Vladimir
6 Putin and other officials of the Russian Government
7 United States Government law enforcement inves-
8 tigative assistance to help identify and bring to jus-
9 tice those responsible for the many unsolved mur-
10 ders of journalists in Russia during the past decade;
11 and

12 (5) urges President Putin to seek out com-
13 petent, outside law enforcement assistance in the in-
14 vestigation of the unsolved murders of numerous
15 independent journalists in Russia.

AMENDMENT TO H. CON. RES. 151
OFFERED BY MR. ~~LANTOS~~ ^{SMITH} OF ~~CALIFORNIA~~ ^{NEW JERSEY}

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas Paul Klebnikov, the editor of the Russian version of Forbes Magazine, who was investigating suspect business dealings and corruption cases in Russia, was shot to death in Moscow on July 9, 2004;

Whereas Mr. Klebnikov's murder remains unsolved;

Whereas Anna Politkovskaya, an acclaimed Russian journalist and human rights activist who wrote numerous articles critical of Russia's prosecution of the war in Chechnya, of human rights abuses by the Russian government and of Russian President Vladimir Putin was shot to death in Moscow on October 7, 2006;

Whereas Ms. Politkovskaya's murder remains unsolved;

Whereas Ivan Safronov, a military affairs reporter for the Russian newspaper "Kommersant" who wrote articles criticizing the failure of Russian military programs and who was planning to report on potential Russian arms sales to Middle Eastern countries, including to state sponsors of terrorism Iran and Syria, died in mysterious circumstances, falling five stories from a window in the stairwell of his apartment building in Moscow on March 2, 2007;

Whereas, Russian prosecutors subsequently suggested that Mr. Safronov may have committed suicide, although he

left no suicide note and the circumstances surrounding his death raised unanswered questions;

Whereas the cause of Mr. Safronov's death remains undetermined;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, twenty-one reporters have been murdered in Russia since March 2000 and many of those murders remain unsolved;

Whereas, according to Reporters Without Borders, Russia was one of the six most dangerous countries for journalists to work in during 2006;

Whereas a number of those reporters who were murdered had reported on alleged corruption, malfeasance and other controversies at the federal, provincial and local levels of government in Russia;

Whereas a number of those murdered had reported on alleged human rights abuses by the Russian Government;

Whereas a number of those murdered had reported on the Russian government's conduct of the war in Chechnya, which has involved numerous allegations of gross human rights violations and corruption;

Whereas, if journalists are killed or silenced through undue pressure with impunity, a vibrant and participatory civil society sector cannot emerge and democratic developments are stalled; and

Whereas, according to the President of the International News Safety Institute, "murder has become the easiest, cheapest and most effective way of silencing troublesome reporting, and the more the killers get away with it the more the spiral of death is forced upwards": Now, therefore, be it

Amend the title so as to read: “Concurrent resolution noting the disturbing pattern of killings of numerous independent journalists in Russia since 2000, and urging Russian President Vladimir Putin to authorize cooperation with outside investigators in solving those murders.”.

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES.

152

Relating to the 40th anniversary of the reunification of the City of Jerusalem.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LANTOS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relating to the 40th anniversary of the reunification of the City of Jerusalem.

Whereas June 2007 marks the 40th anniversary of the Six Day War and the reunification of the city of Jerusalem;

Whereas Israel has, since its founding, sought peace with its Arab neighbors;

Whereas in the weeks leading up to the Six Day War, Israel's neighbors, without provocation, called for and implemented a blockade of Israel's critical outlet to the Red Sea, ordered United Nations peace-keeping forces out of the Sinai desert, massed their forces with apparent hos-

tile intent in the Sinai and in the Golan Heights, and publicly threatened to destroy Israel;

Whereas in six days of war, Israel defeated those forces seeking its destruction and reunited the city of Jerusalem which had been artificially divided for 19 years;

Whereas Jerusalem has been the focal point of Jewish religious devotion and the site of a continuous Jewish presence for over three millennia, with a Jewish majority since at least 1896;

Whereas Jerusalem is also a holy city for the Christian and Muslim faiths;

Whereas the vibrant Jewish population of the historic Old City of Jerusalem was driven out by force during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War;

Whereas from 1948 to 1967 Jerusalem was a divided city, and Israeli citizens of all faiths as well as Jews of all nationalities were denied access to holy sites in eastern Jerusalem, including the Old City, in which the Western Wall and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre are located;

Whereas this year marks the 40th year that Jerusalem has been administered as a unified city in which the rights of all faiths have been respected;

Whereas the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–45), which became law on November 8, 1995, states as a matter of United States policy that Jerusalem should remain the undivided capital of Israel; and

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to support a peaceful, two-state solution to end the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) congratulates the citizens of Israel on the
4 40th anniversary of the Six Day War in which Israel
5 defeated enemies aiming to destroy the Jewish
6 State;

7 (2) congratulates the residents of Jerusalem
8 and the people of Israel on the 40th anniversary of
9 the reunification of that historic city;

10 (3) commends those former combatant states of
11 the Six Day War, Egypt and Jordan, who in subse-
12 quent years had the wisdom and courage to embrace
13 a vision of peace and coexistence with Israel;

14 (4) commends Israel for its administration of
15 the undivided city of Jerusalem for the past 40
16 years, during which Israel has respected the rights
17 of all religious groups;

18 (5) reiterates its commitment to the provisions
19 of the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 and calls
20 upon the President and all United States officials
21 to abide by its provisions;

22 (6) urges the Palestinians and Arab countries
23 to join with Israel in peace negotiations to resolve
24 the Arab-Israeli conflict, including realization of the

- 1 vision of two democratic states, Israeli and Pales-
- 2 tinian, living side-by-side in peace and security.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 137

Honoring the life and six decades of public service of Jacob Birnbaum and especially his commitment freeing Soviet Jews from religious, cultural, and communal extinction.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 7, 2007

Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. WEINER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HOLT, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Honoring the life and six decades of public service of Jacob Birnbaum and especially his commitment freeing Soviet Jews from religious, cultural, and communal extinction.

Whereas Jacob Birnbaum was born on December 10, 1926, and December 10 is International Human Rights Day;

Whereas Birnbaum performed relief work with victims of Nazi and Soviet totalitarianism from 1946 through 1951, then worked with the disintegrating Jewish communities of North Africa in the mid-1950s and early 1960s;

Whereas, in 1964, Birnbaum moved to New York and founded the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry (SSSJ) on April 27 of that year;

Whereas four days later Birnbaum organized approximately 1,000 students who marched for four hours in front of the Mission to the United Nations of the Soviet Union on May 1, 1964, to begin the direct action public struggle for Soviet Jewry;

Whereas the SSSJ utilized nonviolent methods, including marches, rallies, publication of extensive educational materials, and meetings with government officials, to organize and activate students to take direct action in the cause of freeing Soviet Jews trapped behind the Iron Curtain, utilizing the slogan “Let My People Go”;

Whereas, on April 4, 1965, Birnbaum organized the Jericho March, in which students encircled the Soviet Mission and sounded shofars from all around the building and proceeded to rally at the United Nations;

Whereas, on April 12, 1965, petitions were presented at the United Nations’s Isaiah Wall;

Whereas Birnbaum organized a Jericho Ride to Washington, DC, on May 20, 1965, where he and the first SSSJ chairman Rabbi Shlomo Riskin met with senior Soviet diplomat Anatoly Myshkov, and thereafter the students circled the Embassy of the Soviet Union to the sound of shofars, then moved on to the Department of State for a vigorous discussion, and finally arrived in Lafayette Park in front of the White House for a rally addressed by Members of Congress and the reading of an Appeal to Conscience;

Whereas Birnbaum and his student steering committee organized approximately thirty events in SSSJ’s first two years to awaken the Jewish community in New York and beyond to the plight of Soviet Jews;

Whereas Birnbaum's important New York marches and rallies in the 1960s were the instrumental precursors of the great Solidarity events of the 1970s organized by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry under the direction of Malcolm Hoenlein, the founding director;

Whereas Birnbaum has testified before committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Helsinki Commission;

Whereas Birnbaum advocated utilizing economic leverage at a Congressional hearing as early as May 1965;

Whereas Birnbaum worked closely in the early 1970s with Senator Henry Jackson, who introduced legislation linking United States trade benefits and capital flow to the Soviet Union with increased Soviet emigration;

Whereas Birnbaum was one of the most persistent of those individuals who fought for passage of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to allow Soviet Jews and other East European Jews to escape oppression and religious, cultural, and communal genocide in the Soviet bloc;

Whereas Birnbaum conducted a number of campaigns with Presidents and Congress for the protection of Soviet Jewish underground self-education groups and organized a delegation of the Synagogue Council of America to meet with the Deputy Secretary of State in 1985;

Whereas Birnbaum received the Prophet in Our Time Award in 1974 on the tenth anniversary of the SSSJ;

Whereas Birnbaum received the Yeshiva University Community Service Award in 1988 and the Freedom Award in 2004 from the Manhattan Beach Jewish Center;

Whereas Birnbaum was honored in 2004 by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations

on the 40th anniversary of the initiation of the Soviet Jewry movement;

Whereas during the 1990s Birnbaum was engaged in a number of interventions in the former Soviet republics of Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan; and

Whereas Birnbaum continues to assist institutions for the Jewish education of former Soviet Jews as part of his “Let My People Know” campaign: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives honors
- 2 the life and six decades of public service of Jacob
- 3 Birnbaum and especially his commitment to freeing Soviet
- 4 Jews from religious, cultural, and communal extinction.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 137
OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas Jacob Birnbaum was born on December 10, 1926,
and December 10 is International Human Rights Day;

Whereas Birnbaum performed relief work with victims of
Nazi and Soviet totalitarianism from 1946 through 1951,
then worked with the disintegrating Jewish communities
of North Africa in the mid-1950s and early 1960s;

Whereas, in 1964, Birnbaum moved to New York and found-
ed the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry (SSSJ) on
April 27 of that year;

Whereas four days later Birnbaum organized approximately
1,000 students who marched for four hours in front of
the Mission to the United Nations of the Soviet Union
on May 1, 1964, to begin the direct action public struggle
for Soviet Jewry;

Whereas the SSSJ utilized nonviolent methods, including
marches, rallies, publication of extensive educational ma-
terials, and meetings with government officials, to orga-
nize and activate students to take direct action in the
cause of freeing Soviet Jews trapped behind the Iron
Curtain, utilizing the slogan "Let My People Go";

Whereas, on April 4, 1965, Birnbaum organized the Jericho
March, in which students encircled the Soviet Mission

and sounded shofars from all around the building and proceeded to rally at the United Nations;

Whereas, on April 12, 1965, petitions were presented at the United Nations's Isaiah Wall;

Whereas Birnbaum organized a Jericho Ride to Washington, DC, on May 20, 1965, where he and the first SSSJ chairman Rabbi Shlomo Riskin met with senior Soviet diplomat Anatoly Myshkov, and thereafter the students circled the Embassy of the Soviet Union to the sound of shofars, then moved on to the Department of State for a vigorous discussion, and finally arrived in Lafayette Park in front of the White House for a rally addressed by Members of Congress and the reading of an Appeal to Conscience;

Whereas Birnbaum and his student steering committee organized approximately thirty events in SSSJ's first two years to awaken the Jewish community in New York and beyond to the plight of Soviet Jews;

Whereas Birnbaum's important New York marches and rallies in the 1960s were the instrumental precursors of the great Solidarity events of the 1970s organized by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry under the direction of Malcolm Hoenlein, the founding director;

Whereas Birnbaum has testified before committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Helsinki Commission;

Whereas Birnbaum advocated utilizing economic leverage at a Congressional hearing as early as May 1965;

Whereas Birnbaum worked closely in the early 1970s with Senator Henry Jackson, who introduced legislation link-

ing United States trade benefits and capital flow to the Soviet Union with increased Soviet emigration;

Whereas Birnbaum was one of the most persistent of those individuals who fought for passage of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to allow Soviet Jews and other East European Jews to escape oppression and religious, cultural, and communal extinction in the Soviet bloc;

Whereas Birnbaum conducted a number of campaigns with Presidents and Congress for the protection of Soviet Jewish underground self-education groups and organized a delegation of the Synagogue Council of America to meet with the Deputy Secretary of State in 1985;

Whereas Birnbaum received the Prophet in Our Time Award in 1974 on the tenth anniversary of the SSSJ;

Whereas Birnbaum received the Yeshiva University Community Service Award in 1988 and the Freedom Award in 2004 from the Manhattan Beach Jewish Center;

Whereas Birnbaum was honored in 2004 by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations on the 40th anniversary of the initiation of the Soviet Jewry movement;

Whereas during the 1990s Birnbaum was engaged in a number of interventions in the former Soviet republics of Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan; and

Whereas Birnbaum continues to assist institutions for the Jewish education of former Soviet Jews as part of his "Let My People Know" campaign: Now, therefore, be it

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 226

To recognize John Pehle for his contributions to the Nation in helping rescue Jews and other minorities from the Holocaust during World War II.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 2007

Ms. WOOLSEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

To recognize John Pehle for his contributions to the Nation in helping rescue Jews and other minorities from the Holocaust during World War II.

Whereas approximately 6,000,000 Jews were slaughtered pursuant to Adolf Hitler's diabolical plan for the total extermination of the Jews during the reign of the Third Reich, and even more would have perished had it not been for the heroic efforts of John Pehle to persuade President Franklin Roosevelt of the need for extraordinary measures;

Whereas, as a 33-year-old lawyer working in the Foreign Funds Control unit of the Department of the Treasury of the United States, John Pehle, along with his colleagues at the Department of the Treasury, worked to

overcome bureaucratic inertia within the United States Government during World War II in order to rescue many Jews from the extermination camps of the Nazi Holocaust;

Whereas, by researching and citing pertinent and overlooked precedents, in December 1943, John Pehle was instrumental in helping secure the first license of communications in enemy-occupied territory and a remittance of \$25,000 that was issued by the United States Government to Gerhart Riegner, the representative of the World Jewish Congress in Switzerland, for the rescue of Jews in France and Romania;

Whereas, overcoming internal communication problems within the United States Government, John Pehle provided critical information about the rapidly-worsening plight of deported Jews from many parts of Europe to his superiors—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., General Counsel Randolph Paul, and Assistant General Counsel Josiah E. Dubois—and together they determined to inform President Franklin Roosevelt of the urgent need for corrective action;

Whereas John Pehle accompanied Secretary Morgenthau and Randolph Paul to meet with President Franklin Roosevelt on January 16, 1944, to deliver a vitally important document titled Personal Report to the President, which Pehle, Morgenthau, and Paul were instrumental in compiling and which had first been entitled Report to the Secretary on the Acquiescence of This Government in the Murder of the Jews;

Whereas, on January 22, 1944, only 6 days after receiving the Personal Report to the President, and in reaction to it, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order

9417, establishing the War Refugee Board, and appointed John Pehle as the Acting Executive Director of the Board;

Whereas, thanks largely to the heroic efforts and unparalleled persistence of John Pehle, it became the policy of the United States Government to implement “the development of plans and programs . . . for (a) the rescue, transportation, maintenance, and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims”; Pehle became responsible directly to the President in implementing that policy Government-wide;

Whereas, in one of his first official acts at the War Refugee Board, John Pehle, on January 25, 1944, drafted an overdue and critically important diplomatic cable, sent to all United States embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic missions, that ordered “action be taken to forestall the plot of the Nazis to exterminate the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe”;

Whereas, working with a staff of no more than 30 employees in Washington, DC, Pehle spearheaded the development of new programs to increase the flow of refugees from Nazi persecution to neutral countries in Europe (Turkey, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, and Sweden), who, in turn, would funnel them to Northern Africa, Palestine, and North and South America, thus making room for new arrivals from Nazi-occupied territories;

Whereas, in 1944, Pehle and his colleagues in the War Refugee Board cleared the way for the International Red Cross to provide food parcels to “stateless” civilians in the internment camps, to support and protect 3,000,000 Allied and Axis prisoners of war, and to streamline Fed-

eral licensing procedures for the transmission of funds to pay for Red Cross relief supplies and rescue operations, thus saving the lives of thousands of Jews and other internees;

Whereas President Franklin Roosevelt's promotion of John Pehle from Acting Executive Director to Executive Director of the War Refugee Board on March 24, 1944, coincided with the issuance of a direct warning at the presidential news conference on the same day, prepared by the Board, that none of those who participated in the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe—"one of the blackest crimes of all history"—shall go unpunished;

Whereas, in April 1944, at the direction of John Pehle, the War Refugee Board urged all neutral nations to increase their diplomatic missions in Hungary to help prevent the accelerating deportation of Jews to Auschwitz, Birkenau, and other Nazi extermination camps and begin providing vital funding and other resources such as lists of corrupt Hungarian passport officials, undercover anti-Nazis, and other sympathizers to assist the ingenious and heroic struggle of Raoul Wallenberg, whose extraordinary personal efforts resulted in the rescue of more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi concentration camps; and

Whereas John Pehle spearheaded the valiant efforts of the War Refugee Board, which was responsible for the direct rescue of several hundred thousand men, women, and children from the Holocaust and the sustenance of thousands of Holocaust survivors during 1944 and 1945, thus breathing new life into the American tradition of helping the oppressed and persecuted in the name of human decency: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1 (1) honors the life and contributions of John
2 Pehle; and

3 (2) commends the actions of John Pehle that
4 rescued Jews and other minorities from the
5 Holocaust during World War II.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 226
OFFERED BY MS. WOOLSEY OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereassome 6,000,000 Jews were slaughtered pursuant to Adolf Hitler's diabolical plan for the total extermination of the Jews during the Third Reich, and even more would have perished had it not been for the efforts of a number of United States government officials who spoke out forcefully against American policy and persuaded President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the need for extraordinary measures to save Jewish lives;

Whereas, on November 9, 1943 – the 5th anniversary of Kristallnacht, when pogroms against Jews and the burning of synagogues and Jewish businesses and homes were carried out throughout out Nazi Germany – identical Congressional resolutions were introduced in both houses of Congress calling for the creation of a United States government commission “to formulate and effectuate a plan of immediate action designed to save the surviving Jewish people of Europe from extinction at the hands of Nazi Germany”;

Whereas the Senate version was introduced by Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa with the support of Elbert Thomas of Utah and Edwin Johnson of Colorado and was unanimously approved in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on December 20 and scheduled for a full Senate vote in early 1944;

Whereas the House version was introduced by representative Will Rogers, Jr., of California and extensive hearings on the resolution were held by the House Foreign Affairs Committee;

Whereas United States government agencies were receiving extensive credible information about the extent of Nazi atrocities against the Jews and other minorities in Europe, nevertheless, the policy of the United States as developed and implemented in the Department of State opposed American government action to save the lives of Jewish and other minorities who were being systematically exterminated by the Nazi German government;

Whereas in 1943 and early 1944, an extraordinary group of officials at the United States Department of Treasury sought to change those policies and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau directed the preparation of a memorandum to the President of the United States urging more direct and forceful American action to aid Jewish victims of the Nazi atrocities, and this document, prepared by Josiah DuBois, Jr. Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department, and John Pehle, a 33-year-old attorney in the Foreign Funds Control unit of the Treasury Department, was presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Secretary Morgenthau, Randolph Paul and Pehle on January 16, 1944;

Whereas President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9417 on January 22, 1944, affirming that "it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war" and creating the War Ref-

ugee Board, composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, to carry out this policy;

Whereas John Pehle was appointed the Acting Executive Director and subsequently Executive Director of the Board and Josiah DuBois was appointed General Counsel of the Board;

Whereas on January 25, 1944, the Board issued a critically important diplomatic cable to all United States diplomatic missions abroad ordering that “action be taken to forestall the plot of the Nazis to exterminate the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe” and developed new programs to increase the flow of Jewish and other refugees from Nazi persecution to neutral countries in Europe, including Turkey, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, and Sweden, from where they were assisted to go to North Africa, Palestine and North and South America;

Whereas the Board assisted the International Red Cross to provide food parcels to “stateless” civilians in internment camps, to support and protect some 3,000,000 Allied and Axis prisoners of war, and to streamline Federal licensing procedures for the transmission of funds to pay for Red Cross relief supplies and rescue operations, thus saving the lives of thousands of Jews and other internees;

Whereas, in April 1944, John Pehle, on behalf of the War Refugee Board, urged all neutral nations to increase their diplomatic representation in Hungary to help prevent the accelerating deportation of Jews to Auschwitz-Birkenau and other Nazi extermination camps and to begin providing vital funding and other resources to assist in saving Hungarian Jews from concentration and extermination camps;

Whereas the War Refugee Board sought out Swedish citizen Raoul Wallenberg and, with the support of the Swedish government and its legation in Budapest, supported one of the most extensive and successful rescue efforts during the Holocaust; and

Whereas subsequent academic have studies credited the War Refugee Board with rescuing as many as 200,000 Jews from Nazi occupied countries through the efforts of Wallenberg and others: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) honors the efforts and contributions of
3 those who worked for the establishment of the War
4 Refugee Board and for a more active United States
5 policy to rescue Jews and other victims of Nazi re-
6 pression who were in imminent danger of death and
7 to provide these persecuted minorities with relief and
8 assistance during World War II; and

9 (2) commends in particular the actions of Sec-
10 retary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Josiah
11 DuBois, and John Pehle for their dedication and de-
12 votion to helping rescue Jews and other persecuted
13 minorities in the Holocaust.

Amend the title so as to read: A bill “to recognize American government officials who played a critical role in the creation and activity of the War Refugee Board in an effort to help rescue Jews and other persecuted minorities during the Holocaust”.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 233

Recognizing over 200 years of sovereignty of the Principality of Liechtenstein, and expressing support for efforts by the United States continue to strengthen its relationship with that country.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 9, 2007

Mr. STEARNS (for himself and Mr. LANTOS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Recognizing over 200 years of sovereignty of the Principality of Liechtenstein, and expressing support for efforts by the United States continue to strengthen its relationship with that country.

Whereas Liechtenstein is nestled between Switzerland and Austria in the Upper Rhine valley of the European Alps, and is one of only two landlocked countries in the world surrounded by other landlocked countries;

Whereas Liechtenstein has approximately 35,000 inhabitants, primarily Roman Catholics of German ethnicity;

Whereas the modern country of Liechtenstein once formed part of the ancient Roman province of Rhaetia;

Whereas, in 1806, Napoleon dissolved the Holy Roman Empire, and Liechtenstein became a sovereign country for the first time;

Whereas after World War II, Liechtenstein's advantageously low corporate tax rates drew many companies to the country;

Whereas Liechtenstein is a constitutional hereditary monarchy on a democratic and parliamentary basis, headed by its ruling Prince, called "Fürst";

Whereas the parliament of Liechtenstein, the "Landtag", consists of 25 representatives, elected for four year terms by proportional representation in two multi-seat constituencies, ten representing the lowland area and 15 representing the highland area;

Whereas Liechtenstein maintains a strong system of checks and balances between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government;

Whereas Liechtenstein's system vests significant power within the monarchy, bolstered by a popular referendum in March 2004 where 64 percent supported the Prince's powers;

Whereas Liechtenstein achieved female suffrage on July 1, 1984, voting in a referendum to grant women the right to vote in national elections;

Whereas, in just the last 60 years, Liechtenstein developed from a mainly agrarian country to one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world;

Whereas despite its small geographic area and limited natural resources, Liechtenstein has a prosperous, highly industrialized, free-enterprise economy, and boasts a surprisingly strong financial service sector;

Whereas low business and income taxes, as well as relatively simple rules of incorporation and a tradition of strict bank secrecy, have induced about 70,000 holding companies to set up offices in Liechtenstein;

Whereas, since 1999, the United States has been the most important export market for members of the Liechtenstein Chamber of Commerce and Industry, totaling \$561 million;

Whereas since the signing of a customs treaty in 1923, Liechtenstein and Switzerland have represented one mutual economic area;

Whereas Liechtenstein also uses the Swiss franc as its national currency, and Swiss customs officers secure Liechtenstein's border with Austria;

Whereas Liechtenstein has been a member of the European Economic Area since May 1995 and is working to harmonize its economic policies more closely with the European Union;

Whereas Liechtenstein abolished its military in 1868 and has exercised neutrality in its foreign affairs; and

Whereas Liechtenstein is an active member in international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the World Trade Organization, the International Court of Justice, and the United Nations: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) recognizes over 200 years of sovereignty of
- 3 the Principality of Liechtenstein; and

1 (2) expresses its support for efforts by the
2 United States to continue to strengthen its relation-
3 ship with that country.

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**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.RES. 233
OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas in 1806, Napoleon dissolved the Holy Roman Empire and Liechtenstein became a sovereign country;

Whereas Liechtenstein is nestled between Switzerland and Austria in the Upper Rhine valley of the European Alps, and is one of only two doubly landlocked countries in the world;

Whereas Liechtenstein has approximately 35,000 inhabitants, primarily Roman Catholics of German ethnicity;

Whereas Liechtenstein maintains a strong system of checks and balances between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government;

Whereas Liechtenstein is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, whose powers were expanded through a popular referendum in March 2004 in which 64 percent of citizens approved a new constitution;

Whereas the parliament of Liechtenstein, the “Landtag”, consists of 25 representatives elected for four year terms by proportional representation in two multi-seat constituencies, 10 representing the lowland area and 15 representing the highland area;

Whereas after World War II, on the basis of Liechtenstein’s advantageous corporate tax laws and its Customs Union with Switzerland, an industrial upswing transformed

Liechtenstein from a poor agricultural state to a modern society;

Whereas despite its small geographic area and limited natural resources, Liechtenstein has a prosperous, highly industrialized, free-enterprise economy with manufacturing as its leading economic sector, complemented by a robust financial sector;

Whereas Liechtenstein has been a member of the European Economic Area since May 1995 and is working to harmonize its economic policies more closely with the European Union;

Whereas Liechtenstein companies have a considerable manufacturing, sales and service presence in the United States, which has resulted in the creation of over 4500 jobs;

Whereas since 1999, the United States has been the most important export market for members of the Liechtenstein Chamber of Commerce and Industry, totaling \$521,000,000 in 2005;

Whereas the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty between the United States and the Principality of Liechtenstein, which entered into force in August of 2003, has resulted in an enhanced pursuit of criminals and terrorists;

Whereas in cooperation with the United States-led coalition after the fall of Saddam Hussein in 2003, Liechtenstein froze assets of the former Iraqi regime, which resulted, among other things, in the return of a Falcon Jet 50 to the Iraqi people;

Whereas in collaboration with experts from the United States, the Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination at Princeton University seeks to raise awareness about

issues pertaining to self-determination, self-governance and sovereignty through teaching, research and publications;

Whereas Liechtenstein abolished its military in 1868 and has exercised neutrality in its foreign affairs; and

Whereas Liechtenstein is an active member in international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe: Now, therefore, be it

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 295

Recognizing the strong alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States and expressing appreciation to the Republic of Korea for its efforts in the global war against terrorism.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 30, 2007

Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. GILMOR, Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. BISHOP of New York) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the strong alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States and expressing appreciation to the Republic of Korea for its efforts in the global war against terrorism.

Whereas for more than 50 years since the outbreak of the Korean War, a close relationship has existed between the United States and the Republic of Korea, which has been of enormous economic, cultural, and strategic advantage to both nations;

Whereas President George W. Bush and President Roh Moo Hyun have demonstrated their mutual willingness to forge a deeper alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea to enhance stability in East Asia;

Whereas the 37,000 United States troops, who are stationed in the Republic of Korea, serve as a testament to the enduring strength of the 1953 U.S.–R.O.K. Mutual Defense Treaty;

Whereas the foundation of the relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea rests on a shared interest in and commitment to peace, democracy, and freedom on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia, and throughout the world;

Whereas since February 2006, the Republic of Korea and the United States have been conducting negotiations to achieve a free trade agreement that would deepen economic ties and boost trade and investment for both nations;

Whereas the Republic of Korea and the United States are both deeply committed to the Six Party Talks and have a mutual interest in keeping the Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons;

Whereas the Republic of Korea has 2,300 personnel deployed in Iraq, constituting the third largest coalition contingent in Iraq behind the United States and the United Kingdom;

Whereas the Republic of Korea has 200 troops deployed in Afghanistan; and

Whereas the Republic of Korea has pledged \$260,000,000 toward reconstruction and stabilization in postwar Iraq:
Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives recog-
2 nizes the strong alliance between the Republic of Korea
3 and the United States and expresses appreciation to the

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3

- 1 Republic of Korea for its efforts in the global war against
- 2 terrorism.

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AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 295
OFFERED BY MR. Lantos

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas for more than 50 years since the outbreak of the Korean War, a close relationship has existed between the United States and the Republic of Korea, which has been of enormous economic, cultural, and strategic advantage to both nations;

Whereas President George W. Bush and President Roh Moo Hyun have demonstrated their mutual willingness to forge a deeper alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea to enhance stability in East Asia;

Whereas the 29,000 United States armed services personnel who are stationed in the Republic of Korea serve as a testament to the enduring strength of the 1953 U.S.-R.O.K. Mutual Defense Treaty;

Whereas the foundation of the relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea rests on a shared interest in and commitment to peace, democracy, and freedom on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia, and throughout the world;

Whereas the Republic of Korea and the United States are both deeply committed to the Six Party Talks and have a mutual interest in keeping the Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons;

Whereas the Republic of Korea has more than 1,200 armed services personnel deployed in Iraq, constituting the third largest coalition contingent in Iraq behind the United States and the United Kingdom;

Whereas the Republic of Korea has more than 200 armed services personnel deployed in Afghanistan; and

Whereas the Republic of Korea has pledged \$460,000,000 toward reconstruction and stabilization in postwar Iraq:
Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

- 1 That the House of Representatives recognizes the strong
- 2 alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United
- 3 States and expresses appreciation to the Republic of
- 4 Korea for its contributions to international efforts to com-
- 5 bat terrorism.

Amend the title so as to read: A resolution “Recognizing the strong alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States and expressing appreciation to the Republic of Korea for its contributions to international efforts to combat terrorism.”.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 395

Supporting the ideals and values of the Olympic movement.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 2007

Mr. LAMBORN (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. TANCREDO, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. FILLNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. STUPAK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Supporting the ideals and values of the Olympic movement.

Whereas, for over 100 years, the Olympic movement has built a more peaceful and better world by educating young people through athletics, by bringing together athletes from many countries in friendly competition, and by forging new relationships bound by friendship, solidarity, sportsmanship, and fair play;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee is dedicated to coordinating and developing athletic activity in the United States to foster productive working relationships among sports-related organizations;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee promotes and supports athletic activities involving the United States and foreign nations;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee promotes and encourages physical fitness and public participation in athletic activities;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee assists organizations and persons concerned with sports in the development of athletic programs for able-bodied and disabled athletes regardless of age, race, or gender;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee protects the opportunity of each athlete, coach, trainer, manager, administrator, and official to participate in athletic competition;

Whereas the United States Olympic Training Centers in Colorado, California, New York, Michigan, and Alabama are dedicated to the development of Olympic athletes;

Whereas athletes representing the United States at the Olympic games have achieved great success personally and for the Nation;

Whereas thousands of men and women of the United States are focusing their energy and skill on becoming part of the United States Olympic team and aspire to compete in the 2008 Olympic games;

Whereas the Nation takes great pride in the qualities of commitment to excellence, grace under pressure, and good will toward other competitors exhibited by the athletes of the United States Olympic team; and

Whereas June 23, 2007 is the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic movement, representing the date on which the Congress of Paris approved the proposal of Pierre de Coubertin to found the modern Olympic games: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1 (1) supports the ideals and values of the Olym-
2 pic movement;

3 (2) calls upon the President to issue a procla-
4 mation recognizing the anniversary of the founding
5 of the modern Olympic movement; and

6 (3) calls upon the people of the United States
7 to observe such anniversary with appropriate cere-
8 monies and activities.

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110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 397

Condemning violence in Estonia and attacks on Estonia's embassies in 2007,
and expressing solidarity with the Government and the people of Estonia.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 2007

Mr. SHIMKUS (for himself, Mrs. BONO, Mr. CAMP of Michigan, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. PITTS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. UPTON, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. COSTELLO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Condemning violence in Estonia and attacks on Estonia's embassies in 2007, and expressing solidarity with the Government and the people of Estonia.

Whereas, on April 27, 2007, the Bronze Soldier Soviet monument in central Tallinn was moved to a prominent location in the Garrison Military Cemetery as a result of a decision by the Government of Estonia;

Whereas the Government of Estonia communicated its reasons for this decision to the Government of the Russian Federation and offered to work with Russian officials during the process, which the Russian officials declined to do;

Whereas, on April 27, 2007, a crowd of more than 1,000 demonstrators gathered at the site of the memorial and riots broke out across Tallinn;

Whereas more than 153 people were injured as a result of the riots, and one died as a result of stabbing by another rioter;

Whereas several stores in Tallinn and surrounding villages were looted as a result of the riots, and a statue of an Estonian general was set on fire;

Whereas, since April 27, 2007, the Government of Estonia has reported several cyber-attacks on its official lines of communication, including those of the Office of the President;

Whereas, on April 28, 2007, and in days following, the Embassy of Estonia in Moscow was surrounded by angry protesters who demanded the resignation of the Government of Estonia, tore down the flag of Estonia from the Embassy building, and subjected Embassy officials inside the building to violence and vandalism;

Whereas, on April 30, 2007, a delegation of the State Duma of the Russian Federation visited Estonia and issued an official statement at the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Estonia that “the government of Estonia must step down”;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, the Ambassador of Estonia to the Russian Federation was physically attacked by protesters and members of youth groups during an official press conference;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, the Swedish Ambassador to the Russian Federation was attacked as he left the Embassy of Estonia in Moscow, and his car was damaged by a

crowd, resulting in a formal protest to the Russian Federation by the Swedish Foreign Ministry;

Whereas the Government of Estonia has reported other coordinated attacks against Estonian embassies in Helsinki, Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Riga, Prague, Kiev, and Minsk, and the Estonian Consulate in St. Petersburg;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, Prime Minister of Estonia Andrus Ansip stated that a “sovereign state is under a heavy attack” and that the events constitute “a well-coordinated and flagrant intervention with the internal affairs of Estonia”;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, the public prosecutor’s office of Estonia initiated an investigation into the cyber-attacks against Internet servers in Estonia and requested cooperation from the Russian Federation to identify the source of the attacks;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, the European Commission expressed its solidarity with Estonia and urged Russia to respect its obligations to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna April 18, 1961, and end the blockade of the Embassy of Estonia in Moscow; and

Whereas the Embassy of Estonia in Russia has been closed since April 27, 2007, and Estonia has suspended consular services to Moscow because conditions remain unsafe for Embassy officials: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That—

2 (1) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
3 tives that the Soviet Union’s brutal, decades-long oc-
4 cupation of Estonia was illegal, illegitimate, and a

1 patent violation of Estonia’s sovereignty and right to
2 self-determination; and

3 (2) the House of Representatives—

4 (A) expresses its strong support for Esto-
5 nia as a sovereign state and a member of the
6 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
7 and the Organization of Security and Coopera-
8 tion in Europe (OSCE) as it deals with matters
9 internal to its country;

10 (B) condemns recent acts of violence, van-
11 dalism, and looting that have taken place in Es-
12 tonia;

13 (C) condemns the attacks and threats
14 against Estonia’s embassies and officials in
15 Russia and other countries;

16 (D) urges all activists involved to express
17 their views peacefully and reject violence;

18 (E) honors the sacrifice of all those, in-
19 cluding soldiers of the Red Army, that gave
20 their lives in the fight to defeat Nazism;

21 (F) condemns any and all efforts to cal-
22 lously exploit the memory of the victims of the
23 Second World War for political gain;

24 (G) supports the efforts of the Government
25 of Estonia to initiate a dialogue with appro-

1 appropriate levels of the Government of the Russian
2 Federation to resolve the crisis peacefully and
3 to sustain cooperation between their two sov-
4 ereign, independent states; and

5 (H) urges the governments of all
6 countries—

7 (i) to condemn the violence that has
8 occurred in Estonia, Moscow, and else-
9 where in 2007 and to urge all parties to
10 express their views peacefully;

11 (ii) to assist the Government of Esto-
12 nia in its investigation into the source of
13 cyber-attacks; and

14 (iii) to fulfill their obligations under
15 the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Rela-
16 tions, done at Vienna April 18, 1961.

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**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 397
OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, on April 27, 2007, a crowd of more than 1,000 pro-Russian demonstrators gathered in Tallinn and riots broke out across the city;

Whereas more than 153 people were injured as a result of the pro-Russian riots, and one died as a result of stabbing by another rioter;

Whereas several stores in Tallinn and surrounding villages were looted as a result of the riots, and a statue of an Estonian general was set on fire;

Whereas, since April 27, 2007, the Government of Estonia has reported several cyber-attacks on its official lines of communication, including those of the Office of the President;

Whereas, on April 28, 2007, and in days following, the Embassy of Estonia in Moscow was surrounded by angry protesters who demanded the resignation of the Government of Estonia, tore down the flag of Estonia from the Embassy building, and subjected Embassy officials inside the building to violence and vandalism;

Whereas, on April 30, 2007, a delegation of the State Duma of the Russian Federation visited Estonia and issued an official statement at the Embassy of the Russian Federa-

tion in Estonia that “the government of Estonia must step down”;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, the Ambassador of Estonia to the Russian Federation was physically attacked by protesters and members of youth groups during an official press conference;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, the Swedish Ambassador to the Russian Federation was attacked as he left the Embassy of Estonia in Moscow, and his car was damaged by a crowd, resulting in a formal protest to the Russian Federation by the Swedish Foreign Ministry;

Whereas the Government of Estonia has reported other coordinated attacks against Estonian embassies in Helsinki, Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Riga, Prague, Kiev, and Minsk, and the Estonian Consulate in St. Petersburg;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, Prime Minister of Estonia Andrus Ansip stated that a “sovereign state is under a heavy attack” and that the events constitute “a well-coordinated and flagrant intervention with the internal affairs of Estonia”;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, the public prosecutor’s office of Estonia initiated an investigation into the cyber-attacks against Internet servers in Estonia and requested cooperation from the Russian Federation to identify the source of the attacks;

Whereas, on May 2, 2007, the European Commission expressed its solidarity with Estonia and urged Russia to respect its obligations to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna April 18, 1961, and end the blockade of the Embassy of Estonia in Moscow; and

Whereas the Embassy of Estonia in Russia has been closed since April 27, 2007, and Estonia has suspended consular services to Moscow because conditions remain unsafe for Embassy officials: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) expresses its strong support for Estonia as
3 a sovereign state and a member of the North Atlan-
4 tic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Organiza-
5 tion of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
6 as it deals with matters internal to its country;

7 (2) condemns recent acts of violence, vandalism,
8 and looting that have taken place in Estonia;

9 (3) condemns the attacks and threats against
10 Estonia's embassies and officials in Russia and
11 other countries;

12 (4) urges all activists involved to express their
13 views peacefully and reject violence;

14 (5) honors the sacrifice of all those, including
15 soldiers of the Red Army, that gave their lives in the
16 fight to defeat Nazism;

17 (6) condemns any and all efforts to callously ex-
18 ploit the memory of the victims of the Second World
19 War for political gain;

1 (7) supports the efforts of the Government of
2 Estonia to initiate a dialogue with appropriate levels
3 of the Government of the Russian Federation to re-
4 solve the crisis peacefully and to sustain cooperation
5 between their two sovereign, independent states; and

6 (8) urges the governments of all countries—

7 (A) to condemn the violence that has oc-
8 curred in Estonia, Moscow, and elsewhere in
9 2007 and to urge all parties to express their
10 views peacefully;

11 (B) to assist the Government of Estonia in
12 its investigation into the source of cyber-at-
13 tacks; and

14 (C) to fulfill their obligations under the Vi-
15 enna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done
16 at Vienna April 18, 1961.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 412

Expressing gratitude to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, for their State Visit to the United States and reaffirming the friendship that exists between the United States and the United Kingdom.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 17, 2007

Mr. BOOZMAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing gratitude to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, for their State Visit to the United States and reaffirming the friendship that exists between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Whereas Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, traveled to the United States for a State Visit from May 3 to May 8, 2007, celebrating the special relationship that exists between the United States and the United Kingdom;

Whereas the United States and the United Kingdom enjoy a trans-Atlantic friendship sustained by a commitment to democratic traditions, liberty, and the spread of freedom, as well as common economic and cultural foundations;

Whereas in a rapidly changing world, Queen Elizabeth II has been a force of stability and constancy and has provided inspiration to the world in times both peaceful and tumultuous;

Whereas Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip serve as ambassadors for the British people and the goodwill engendered by their visit serves as a reminder, for the people of the United States and the United Kingdom alike, of our joint values and priorities;

Whereas the United Kingdom, like the United States, has suffered loss of life on its own shores from terrorist elements; and

Whereas thousands of British troops today fight side-by-side with United States forces on the War on Terror's most dangerous battlefields: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives is deeply
2 appreciative of the State Visit recently conducted by Her
3 Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness,
4 Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and celebrates the
5 State Visit as having been an occasion to reaffirm the
6 value and depth of the friendship that exists between the
7 United States and the United Kingdom.

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AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 412
OFFERED BY MR. BOOZMAN OF ARKANSAS

Amend the preamble to read as follows:

Whereas Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, traveled to the United States for a State Visit from May 3 to May 8, 2007, celebrating the special relationship that exists between the United States and the United Kingdom;

Whereas the United States and the United Kingdom enjoy a trans-Atlantic friendship sustained by a commitment to democratic traditions, liberty, and the spread of freedom, as well as common economic and cultural foundations;

Whereas in a rapidly changing world, Queen Elizabeth II has been a force of stability and constancy and has provided inspiration to the world in times both peaceful and tumultuous; and

Whereas Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip serve as ambassadors for the British people and the goodwill engendered by their visit serves as a reminder, for the people of the United States and the United Kingdom alike, of our joint values and priorities: Now, therefore, be it

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 418

Recognizing and welcoming the delegation of Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers from the Caribbean to Washington, D.C., and commending the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) for holding the Conference on the Caribbean.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ENGEL (for himself and [see ATTACHED LIST of cosponsors]) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on

RESOLUTION

Recognizing and welcoming the delegation of Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers from the Caribbean to Washington, D.C., and commending the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) for holding the Conference on the Caribbean.

Whereas Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers from Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad, and Tobago will

travel to Washington, D.C., to attend the Conference on the Caribbean and meet with Members of Congress;

Whereas for the first time in its history, through the cooperation of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Department of State, and Congress, the Conference on the Caribbean is convening June 19, 2007, through June 21, 2007, in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas CARICOM was created through the Treaty of Chaguaramas in 1973 at Chaguaramas, Trinidad and Tobago;

Whereas CARICOM was established in order to improve labor standards, production, and sustained economic development, expand foreign trade and economic relations, increase economic leverage and effectiveness of Member States in dealing with third-party states, enhance the coordination of Member States' foreign policies and trade relations, and promote the tradition of democracy in the region;

Whereas CARICOM is developing stronger trade, economic relations, and overall cooperation with the United States Government;

Whereas the Conference on the Caribbean is a unique dialogue between leaders of the United States and Caribbean countries to develop regional strategies for economic development and better relations with Caribbean countries;

Whereas the United States has maintained deep and enduring relations with the peoples of Caribbean countries and is linked to the Caribbean not only through geography but also through common interests and values;

Whereas the United States and Caribbean countries can enhance their cooperation in many areas, including mutually beneficial trade and economic relationships, countering the transnational scourges of crime, drugs, and terrorism, combating the spread of infectious disease, protecting the environment and encouraging tourism, maintaining fisheries and other maritime resources, addressing climate change, energy security and renewable energy sources, and promoting democracy and good governance; and

Whereas there are increasing numbers of Americans of Caribbean heritage making myriad contributions to America's rich cultural fabric and diversity: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That House of Representatives—

2 (1) recognizes the deep and historic ties be-
3 tween the peoples of the United States and the Car-
4 ibbean;

5 (2) expresses the hope that relations between
6 the United States and the Caribbean will continue to
7 grow closer in the future;

8 (3) commends the Caribbean Community
9 (CARICOM) for holding the Conference of the Car-
10 ibbean; and

11 (4) recognizes and welcomes the delegation of
12 Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers
13 from Caribbean countries to Washington, D.C.

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 422

Calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to use its unique influence and economic leverage to stop genocide and violence in Darfur, Sudan.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mr. MCGOVERN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

RESOLUTION

Calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to use its unique influence and economic leverage to stop genocide and violence in Darfur, Sudan.

Whereas since the conflict in Darfur, Sudan began in 2003, hundreds of thousands of people have been killed and more than 2,500,000 displaced as a result of the ongoing and escalating violence;

Whereas on July 23, 2004, Congress declared, "the atrocities unfolding in Darfur, Sudan, are genocide" and on September 23, 2004, then Secretary of State Colin Powell stated before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that, "genocide has occurred and may still be oc-

curing in Darfur,” and “the Government of Sudan and the Janjaweed bear responsibility”;

Whereas on October 13, 2006, the President signed the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act (Public Law 109–344), which identifies the Government of Sudan as complicit with the forces committing genocide in the Darfur region and urges the President to, “take all necessary and appropriate steps to deny the Government of Sudan access to oil revenues”;

Whereas President George W. Bush declared in a speech delivered on April 18, 2007, at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum that no one “can doubt that genocide is the only word for what is happening in Darfur—and that we have a moral obligation to stop it”;

Whereas the presence of approximately 7,000 African Union peacekeepers has not deterred the violence and the increasing attacks by the Government of Sudan and Government-sponsored Janjaweed militia and rebel groups;

Whereas worsening violence has forced humanitarian organizations to suspend operations, leaving a substantial portion of the population of Darfur inaccessible to aid workers;

Whereas violence has spread to the neighboring states of Chad and the Central African Republic, threatening regional peace and security;

Whereas the Government of Sudan continues to refuse to allow implementation of the full-scale peacekeeping mission authorized under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706;

Whereas former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan subsequently negotiated a compromise agreement

with the Government of Sudan for a hybrid United Nations-African Union peacekeeping mission to be implemented in three phases;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has long-standing economic and military ties with Sudan and continues to strengthen these ties in spite of the ongoing genocide in Darfur, as evidenced by the following actions:

(1) China reportedly purchases as much as 70 percent of Sudan's oil;

(2) China currently has at least \$3,000,000,000 invested in the Sudanese energy sector, for a total of \$10,000,000,000 since the 1990s;

(3) Sudan's Joint Chief of Staff, Haj Ahmed El Gaili, recently visited Beijing for discussions with Chinese Defense Minister Cao Gang Chuan and other military officials as part of an eight-day tour of China; Cao pledged closer military relations with Sudan, saying that China was "willing to further develop cooperation between the two militaries in every sphere";

(4) China has reportedly cancelled approximately \$100 million in debt owed by the Sudanese Government;

(5) China is building infrastructure in Sudan and provided funds for a presidential palace in Sudan at a reported cost of approximately \$20,000,000; and

(6) Data provided by the Government of Sudan to the United Nations for 2005 states that Sudan imported at least \$24,000,000 in arms and ammunition from the People's Republic of China, as well as nearly \$57,000,000 in parts and aircraft equipment, and \$2,000,000 in helicopter and airplane parts from China, making China the largest provider of military arms and equipment to Sudan, even as Sudan has defended its

right to transfer and use such military arms and equipment in Darfur for military operations;

Whereas given its economic interests throughout the region, China has a unique ability to positively influence the Government of Sudan to abandon its genocidal policies and to accept United Nations peacekeepers to join a hybrid United Nations-African Union peacekeeping mission;

Whereas the President's Special Envoy to Sudan, Andrew S. Natsios, further said in testimony on April 11, 2007, that "China's substantial economic investment in Sudan gives it considerable potential leverage, and we have made clear to Beijing that the international community will expect China to be part of the solution";

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China's recent appointment of a senior diplomat as China's special representative on African affairs who shall focus specific attention on the Darfur issue and its pledge to provide military engineers to support African Union peacekeeping forces in Darfur are welcome developments, but do not demonstrate that Beijing is truly committed to using all the considerable diplomatic and political means at its disposal to stop the genocide in Darfur;

Whereas due to its large population, its rapidly growing global economy, its large research and development investments and military spending, its seat as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and on the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, China is an emerging power that is increasingly perceived as a leader with significant international reach and responsibility;

Whereas in November 2006, China hosted its third Forum on China-Africa Cooperation with more than 40 heads of

state in attendance and which focused heavily on trade relations and investment on the African continent as it is expected to double by 2010;

Whereas China is preparing to host the Olympic Summer Games of 2008, the most honorable, venerated, and prestigious international sporting event and has selected “One World, One Dream” as a slogan for those games;

Whereas China should act consistently with the Olympic standard of preserving human dignity in Darfur, Sudan and around the world; and

Whereas China has been reluctant to use its full influence to improve the human rights situation in Darfur: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) calls upon the Government of the People’s
3 Republic of China to—

4 (A) acknowledge publicly and condemn the
5 atrocities taking place in Darfur;

6 (B) cease all military arms, ammunition,
7 and related military equipment sales to the
8 Government of Sudan; and

9 (C) take steps to immediately suspend eco-
10 nomic cooperation with the Government of
11 Sudan and investment in Sudan until and un-
12 less the Government of Sudan—

13 (i) stops its attacks on civilians;

6

1 (ii) complies with all United Nations
2 Security Council resolutions related to
3 Darfur; and

4 (iii) engages in good faith negotiations
5 with Darfur rebel groups to achieve a sus-
6 tainable negotiated peace agreement;

7 (2) recognizes the close relationship between
8 China and Sudan and strongly urges the Govern-
9 ment of the People's Republic of China to use its
10 full influence to—

11 (A) urge the regime in Khartoum to com-
12 ply with the deployment of the peacekeeping
13 force authorized by United Nations Security
14 Council Resolution 1706;

15 (B) call for Sudanese compliance with
16 United Nations Security Council Resolutions
17 1556 and 1564, and the Darfur Peace Agree-
18 ment, all of which demand that the Government
19 of Sudan disarm militias operating in Darfur;

20 (C) call on all parties to the conflict to ad-
21 here to the 2004 N'Djamena ceasefire agree-
22 ment and the recently-agreed United Nations
23 communiqué which commits the Sudanese Gov-
24 ernment to improve conditions for humanitarian

1 organizations and ensure they have unfettered
2 access to the populations they serve;

3 (D) emphasize that there can be no mili-
4 tary solution to the conflict in Darfur and that
5 the formation and implementation of a legiti-
6 mate peace agreement between all parties will
7 contribute toward the welfare and stability of
8 the entire nation and broader region;

9 (E) urge all rebel groups to unify and as-
10 sist all parties to come to the negotiating table
11 in good faith;

12 (F) urge the Government of southern
13 Sudan to play a more active role in pressing for
14 legitimate peace talks and take immediate steps
15 to support and assist in the revitalization of
16 such talks along one single coordinated track;

17 (G) engage collaboratively in high-level di-
18 plomacy and multilateral efforts toward a re-
19 newed peace process; and

20 (H) join the international community in
21 imposing economic and other consequences on
22 the Government of Sudan if that Government
23 continues to carry out or support attacks on ci-
24 vilians and frustrate diplomatic efforts; and

1 (3) recognizes that the spirit of the Olympics,
2 which is to bring together nations and people from
3 all over the world in peace, is incompatible with any
4 actions directly or indirectly supporting acts of geno-
5 cide.

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 430

Calling on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to immediately release Dr. Haleh Esfandiari.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 2007

Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. GILCREST, and Mr. ACKERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Calling on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to immediately release Dr. Haleh Esfandiari.

Whereas Dr. Haleh Esfandiari, Ph.D., holds dual citizenship in the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Whereas Dr. Esfandiari taught Persian language and literature for many years at Princeton University, where she inspired untold numbers of students to study the rich Persian language and culture;

Whereas Dr. Esfandiari is a resident of the State of Maryland and the Director of the Middle East Program at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC (referred to in this preamble as the “Wilson Center”);

Whereas, for the past decade, Dr. Esfandiari has traveled to Iran twice a year to visit her ailing 93-year-old mother;

Whereas, in December 2006, on her return to the airport during her last visit to Iran, Dr. Esfandiari was robbed by 3 masked, knife-wielding men, who stole her travel documents, luggage, and other effects;

Whereas, when Dr. Esfandiari attempted to obtain replacement travel documents in Iran, she was invited to an interview by a representative of the Ministry of Intelligence of Iran;

Whereas Dr. Esfandiari was interrogated by the Ministry of Intelligence for 7 to 8 hours per day;

Whereas the questioning of the Ministry of Intelligence focused on the Middle East Program at the Wilson Center;

Whereas Dr. Esfandiari answered all questions to the best of her ability, and the Wilson Center also provided extensive information to the Ministry in a good faith effort to aid Dr. Esfandiari;

Whereas Lee Hamilton, former United States Representative and president of the Wilson Center, has written to the President of Iran to call his attention to Dr. Esfandiari's dire situation;

Whereas Mr. Hamilton repeated that the Wilson Center's mission is to provide forums to exchange views and opinions and not to take positions on issues, nor try to influence specific outcomes;

Whereas the lengthy interrogations of Dr. Esfandiari by the Ministry of Intelligence of Iran stopped on February 14, 2007, but she heard nothing for 10 weeks and was denied her passport;

Whereas, on May 7, 2007, Dr. Esfandiari was summoned to the Ministry of Intelligence and taken immediately to Evin prison, where she is currently being held;

Whereas the Ministry of Intelligence has yet to produce any evidence of wrong-doing on Dr. Esfandiari's behalf to justify its actions toward her; and

Whereas the Government of Iran should immediately and unconditionally release Dr. Esfandiari and all other individuals being detained for participating in the free exchange of scholarship and ideas: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That—

2 (1) the House of Representatives calls on the
3 Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to im-
4 mediately release Dr. Halch Esfandiari, replace her
5 lost travel documents, and cease its harassment tac-
6 tics; and

7 (2) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
8 tives that—

9 (A) the United States Government,
10 through all appropriate means and diplomatic
11 channels, should encourage the Government of
12 Iran to release Dr. Esfandiari and offer her an
13 apology; and

14 (B) the United States should coordinate its
15 response with its allies throughout the Middle

4

- 1 East, other governments, and all appropriate
- 2 international organizations.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 430
OFFERED BY MR. LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas Dr. Haleh Esfandiari, Ph.D., holds dual citizenship in the United States and Iran;

Whereas Dr. Esfandiari taught Persian language and literature for many years at Princeton University, where she inspired untold numbers of students to study the rich Persian language and culture;

Whereas Dr. Esfandiari is a resident of the State of Maryland and the Director of the Middle East Program at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. (referred to in this preamble as the “Wilson Center”);

Whereas, for the past decade, Dr. Esfandiari has traveled to Iran twice a year to visit her ailing 93-year-old mother;

Whereas, in December 2006, on her return to the airport during her last visit to Iran, Dr. Esfandiari was robbed by three masked, knife-wielding men, who stole her travel documents, luggage, and other effects;

Whereas, when Dr. Esfandiari attempted to obtain replacement travel documents in Iran, she was summoned to an interview by Iran’s Ministry of Intelligence;

Whereas Dr. Esfandiari was interrogated by the Ministry of Intelligence for seven to eight hours per day;

Whereas the questioning of the Ministry of Intelligence focused on the Middle East Program at the Wilson Center;

Whereas Dr. Esfandiari answered all questions to the best of her ability, and the Wilson Center also provided extensive information to the Ministry in a good faith effort to aid Dr. Esfandiari;

Whereas Lee Hamilton, former United States Representative and president of the Wilson Center, has written to the President of Iran to call his attention to Dr. Esfandiari's dire situation;

Whereas Mr. Hamilton repeated that the Wilson Center's mission is to provide forums to exchange views and opinions and not to take positions on issues, nor try to influence specific outcomes;

Whereas the lengthy interrogations of Dr. Esfandiari by the Ministry of Intelligence of Iran stopped on February 14, 2007, but she heard nothing for ten weeks and was denied her passport;

Whereas, on May 7, 2007, Dr. Esfandiari was summoned to the Ministry of Intelligence and taken immediately to Evin prison, where she is currently being held;

Whereas Iran's Intelligence Ministry has implicated Dr. Esfandiari and the Wilson Center in advancing what it alleges is the United States Government's aim of a "soft revolution" in Iran;

Whereas the Iranian Government has yet to produce any evidence of wrong-doing on Dr. Esfandiari's behalf to justify its actions toward her;

Whereas Parnaz Azima holds dual citizenship in the United States and Iran;

Whereas Ms. Azima is a journalist for Radio Farda;

Whereas the Iranian Government confiscated the passport of Ms. Azima when she arrived in Iran to visit her ill mother in January of 2007;

Whereas the Iranian intelligence has interrogated Ms. Azima on multiple occasions;

Whereas Ms. Azima's attorney was told in April 2007 that she would have to be detained in Iran for two years or more; and

Whereas reports indicate that a third dual American-Iranian citizen, who has chosen to remain anonymous, also was denied her passport and is being detained against her will in Iran: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

- 1 That Iran should immediately and unconditionally release
- 2 dual Iranian-American citizens Dr. Haleh Esfandiari, Ms.
- 3 Parnaz Azima, and a third unnamed individual also being
- 4 detained against her will, replace their lost travel docu-
- 5 ments, cease their tactics of harassment, and permit them
- 6 to leave Iran.

Amend the title so as to read: A resolution “calling for Iran to immediately release three dual American-Iranian citizens currently being held unjustly.”.

Chairman LANTOS. Pursuant to notice, I call up the bill H.R. 2420, the International Climate Cooperation Re-engagement Act of 2007.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry on that.

Chairman LANTOS. If the gentleman would hold a moment.

Mr. ROYCE. Of course.

Chairman LANTOS. Pursuant to notice, I call up the bill H.R. 2420, the International Climate Cooperation Re-engagement Act of 2007, for the purposes of markup and move its favorable recommendation to the House.

[H.R. 2420 follows:]

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2420

To declare United States policy on international climate cooperation, to authorize assistance to promote clean and efficient energy technologies in foreign countries, and to establish the International Clean Energy Foundation.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MARKEY, and [see ATTACHED LIST of cosponsors]) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To declare United States policy on international climate cooperation, to authorize assistance to promote clean and efficient energy technologies in foreign countries, and to establish the International Clean Energy Foundation.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “International Climate Cooperation Re-engagement Act of
6 2007”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES POLICY ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Sec. 101. Congressional findings.
Sec. 102. Congressional statement of policy.
Sec. 103. Office on Global Climate Change.

TITLE II—ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE CLEAN AND EFFICIENT
ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Sec. 201. Congressional findings.
Sec. 202. United States assistance for developing countries.
Sec. 203. United States exports and outreach programs for India and China.
Sec. 204. United States trade missions to encourage private sector trade and investment.
Sec. 205. Actions by Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
Sec. 206. Actions by United States Trade and Development Agency.
Sec. 207. Global Climate Change Exchange program.
Sec. 208. Interagency Working Group to support a Clean Energy Technology Exports Initiative.

TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL CLEAN ENERGY FOUNDATION

Sec. 301. Definitions.
Sec. 302. Establishment and management of Foundation.
Sec. 303. Duties of foundation.
Sec. 304. Annual report.
Sec. 305. Powers of the foundation; related provisions.
Sec. 306. General personnel authorities.
Sec. 307. Authorization of appropriations.

3 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

4 In this Act:

5 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
6 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
7 mittees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
8 the House of Representatives and the Committee on
9 Foreign Relations of the Senate.

10 (2) CLEAN AND EFFICIENT ENERGY TECH-
11 NOLOGY.—The term “clean and efficient energy

1 technology” means an energy supply or end-use
2 technology—

3 (A) such as—

4 (i) solar technology;

5 (ii) wind technology;

6 (iii) geothermal technology;

7 (iv) hydroelectric technology; and

8 (v) carbon capture technology; and

9 (B) that, over its life cycle and compared
10 to a similar technology already in commercial
11 use—

12 (i) is reliable, affordable, economically
13 viable, socially acceptable, and compatible
14 with the needs and norms of the country
15 involved;

16 (ii) results in—

17 (I) reduced emissions of green-
18 house gases; or

19 (II) increased geological seques-
20 tration; and

21 (iii) may—

22 (I) substantially lower emissions
23 of air pollutants; or

4

1 (II) generate substantially small-
2 er or less hazardous quantities of solid
3 or liquid waste.

4 (3) GEOLOGICAL SEQUESTRATION.—The term
5 “geological sequestration” means the capture and
6 long-term storage in a geological formation of a
7 greenhouse gas from an energy producing facility,
8 which prevents the release of greenhouse gases into
9 the atmosphere.

10 (4) GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term “greenhouse
11 gas” means—

- 12 (A) carbon dioxide;
- 13 (B) methane;
- 14 (C) nitrous oxide;
- 15 (D) hydrofluorocarbons;
- 16 (E) perfluorocarbons; or
- 17 (F) sulfur hexafluoride.

18 **TITLE I—UNITED STATES POL-**
19 **ICY ON GLOBAL CLIMATE**
20 **CHANGE**

21 **SEC. 101. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

22 Congress makes the following findings:

23 (1) There is a global scientific consensus, as es-
24 tablished by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate
25 Change (IPCC) and confirmed by the National

1 Academy of Sciences, that the continued build-up of
2 anthropogenic greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
3 has been, and is now warming the earth and threat-
4 ens the stability of the global climate. By the esti-
5 mate of the IPCC, unmitigated global greenhouse
6 gas emissions could drive up global temperatures by
7 as much as 7 to 11 degrees Fahrenheit by 2100.

8 (2) Climate change is already having significant
9 impacts in certain regions of the world and on many
10 ecosystems, with poor populations being most vul-
11 nerable.

12 (3) Climate change is a global problem that can
13 only be managed by a coordinated global response
14 that reduces global emissions of greenhouse gases to
15 a level that stabilizes their concentration in the
16 Earth's atmosphere.

17 (4) The United Nations Framework Convention
18 on Climate Change (hereinafter in this section re-
19 ferred to as the "Convention") establishes a viable
20 foundation to construct a global regime to combat
21 global warming and manage its impacts.

22 (5) The United States, along with 189 other
23 countries, is a party to the Convention, done at New
24 York May 9, 1992, and entered into force in 1994.
25 The Convention's stated objective is "to achieve sta-

1 bilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the at-
2 mosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous
3 anthropogenic interference with the climate system”.

4 (6) The Kyoto Protocol to the Convention was
5 adopted by the third Convention Conference of the
6 Parties (COP-3) in December 1997, in Kyoto,
7 Japan, and stipulated legally binding reductions in
8 greenhouse gas emissions at an average of 5.2 per-
9 cent below 1990 levels for industrialized countries,
10 but it did not specify policies for its implementation.
11 The Kyoto Protocol also did not stipulate binding re-
12 ductions in greenhouse gas emissions for rapidly in-
13 dustrializing countries like China, India, and Brazil.

14 (7) Before negotiations were completed on the
15 mechanisms for implementing Kyoto Protocol com-
16 mitments on greenhouse gas emissions, George W.
17 Bush took office as President of the United States,
18 and in March 2001, announced opposition to contin-
19 ued negotiations over implementation of the Pro-
20 tocol, stating that the Protocol was “fatally flawed”
21 from the Administration’s point of view.

22 (8) President Bush unveiled an “alternative”
23 strategy to the Kyoto Protocol for halting global
24 warming on February 14, 2002. The President’s
25 plan did not contain any international component to

1 amend or supplant the Kyoto Protocol or any kind
2 of blueprint for committing major developing econo-
3 mies such as China, India, and Brazil to reduce fu-
4 ture greenhouse gas emission. The President’s plan
5 set a voluntary “greenhouse gas intensity” target for
6 the United States that specified an 18 percent re-
7 duction in “emissions intensity” by 2012. This re-
8 duction which would allow actual emissions to in-
9 crease by at least 12 percent over the same period.

10 (9) On February 16, 2005, after Russia’s ratifi-
11 cation, the Kyoto Protocol entered into force. With
12 entry into force, the emissions targets of the Pro-
13 tocol became legally binding commitments for those
14 industrialized countries that ratified the Protocol.
15 Because the United States and Australia did not
16 ratify the Protocol, and because developing countries
17 are not subject to its limits, the Protocol currently
18 restricts the emissions of countries accounting for
19 only 32 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

20 (10) The Kyoto Protocol required that parties
21 to the Protocol begin negotiating in 2005 toward a
22 second round of commitments to begin after the ex-
23 piration of the first emissions budget period in 2012.
24 The eleventh Convention Conference of the Parties
25 (COP-11) in November and December 2005 in

1 Montreal, Canada launched the negotiations on the
2 second round of commitments by parties to the Pro-
3 tocol and initiated a dialogue (a “parallel process”)
4 under the Convention that engaged both the United
5 States and developing countries in discussions on fu-
6 ture efforts.

7 (11) At the twelfth Convention Conference of
8 the Parties (COP-12) in November 2006 in Nairobi,
9 Kenya, parties continued discussions on a second
10 round of commitments under the Kyoto Protocol as
11 a successor to the first commitment period (2008
12 through 2012) and, in the parallel process, discussed
13 enhanced cooperation under the Convention that
14 would engage countries that did not have commit-
15 ments under the Protocol.

16 (12) At a summit in Brussels, Belgium in
17 March 2007, the head of governments of the Euro-
18 pean Union committed its Member States to cut
19 greenhouse gas emissions 20 percent below 1990 lev-
20 els by 2020 and committed to move this target up
21 to 30 percent if the United States and other major
22 emitters joined the commitment.

23 (13) On April 17, 2007, the United Nations Se-
24 curity Council held its first ever “open meeting” on
25 the impact of climate change on international secu-

1 rity. British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett, in
2 her capacity as President of the Security Council,
3 declared in her opening statement that the Council
4 has a “security imperative” to tackle climate change
5 because it can exacerbate problems that cause con-
6 flicts and because it threatens the entire planet.
7 United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon told
8 the Council that “issues of energy and climate
9 change have implications for peace and security”.

10 (14) Working Group III of the IPCC met from
11 April 30 through May 4, 2007, in Bangkok, Thai-
12 land to assess technologies and policies needed to
13 avert dangerous climate change and to provide back-
14 ground for negotiations on a post-2012 climate
15 change regime. The draft report by the IPCC Work-
16 ing Group III concludes that by quickly adopting
17 technological options that are available or are being
18 developed, the global concentration of greenhouse
19 gases in the atmosphere can be stabilized at 450–
20 550 parts per million (ppm). The IPCC scientists
21 believe that a 450 to 550 ppm ceiling might limit
22 the global rise in temperatures to no more than 3.6
23 degrees Fahrenheit and avert impacts of escalating
24 scale, scope, and costs, potentially including the de-
25 stabilization of large polar ice sheets that could con-

1 tribute to long-term, catastrophic sea level rise at
2 higher temperatures.

3 (15) At the Group of Eight (G-8) Summit
4 scheduled to be held in Heiligendamm, Germany in
5 June 2007, climate change and energy have been
6 placed at the top of the policy agenda and during
7 the Summit, the G-8 is scheduled to have a dialogue
8 with China, India, South Africa, Mexico, and Brazil
9 on the issue.

10 (16) The United Nations Secretary-General
11 Ban ki-Moon has indicated that one of his top goals
12 is to forge a more comprehensive agreement under
13 the Convention to ensure there is no gap when the
14 first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol
15 ends in 2012. In order to reach this goal, critical ne-
16 gotiations involving all of the major greenhouse gas
17 emitters, along with the vulnerable countries, must
18 be initiated immediately and be completed by 2009.
19 On May 1, 2007, the Secretary-General named three
20 Special Envoys on Climate Change to assist in “con-
21 sultations with Governments”. The Secretary-Gen-
22 eral will host a “high-level meeting” on climate
23 change at the United Nations General Assembly in
24 September 2007 to give “political direction” to the
25 thirteenth Convention Conference of the Parties

1 (COP-13) to take place in December 2007 in Bali,
2 Indonesia.

3 **SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

4 Congress declares the following to be the policy of the
5 United States:

6 (1) To promote United States and global secu-
7 rity through leadership in cooperation with other na-
8 tions of the global effort to reduce and stabilize
9 global greenhouse gas emissions and stabilize atmos-
10 pheric concentration of such gases. As such, the
11 United States will seek to obtain mitigation commit-
12 ments from all major greenhouse gas emitting coun-
13 tries under the institutional framework provided by
14 the United Nations Framework Convention on Cli-
15 mate Change (hereinafter in this section referred to
16 as the “Convention”);

17 (2) To facilitate progress in global negotiations
18 toward a comprehensive agreement under the Con-
19 vention, and in service of this goal, the United
20 States will, during the course of 2007, engage in
21 high level dialogue on climate change within the
22 Group of Eight (G-8), with the European Union,
23 with Japan and other industrialized countries, and
24 with China, India, Brazil, and other major devel-
25 oping countries. The United States will also partici-

1 pate in the initiative of the United Nations Sec-
2 retary-General to build consensus among govern-
3 ments on enhanced international cooperation on
4 these matters.

5 (3) To participate more actively and construc-
6 tively in the intergovernmental climate change pro-
7 cess, including at the thirteenth Convention Con-
8 ference of the Parties (COP-13) to take place in De-
9 cember 2007 in Bali, Indonesia. As such, at the
10 COP-13 meeting, the United States will be rep-
11 resented by a high-level delegation composed of cli-
12 mate experts and career foreign service officers with
13 extensive diplomatic experience, including experience
14 in multi-lateral negotiations, headed by the Sec-
15 retary of State, the Secretary's Deputy, or the Un-
16 dersecretary for Global Affairs of the Department of
17 State.

18 (4) To engage in serious discussion of possible
19 future commitments under the Convention. These
20 discussions will seek to develop a plan of action and
21 time-table with the goal of adopting a new inter-
22 national agreement under the Convention that stipu-
23 lates commitments from all major greenhouse gas
24 emitters, including the United States and other
25 countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention,

1 China, India, and Brazil, at the fifteenth Convention
2 Conference of the Parties (COP-15) to take place in
3 2009. This process will seek as its objective that a
4 new instrument will come into force by the time the
5 first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol
6 ends in 2012.

7 (5) To protect United States national and eco-
8 nomic interests and United States competitiveness in
9 all sectors by negotiating a new agreement under the
10 Convention that is cost effective, comprehensive,
11 flexible, and equitable. Such an agreement shall, at
12 a minimum—

13 (A) require binding mitigation commit-
14 ments from all major emitting countries based
15 on their level of development;

16 (B) provide for different forms of commit-
17 ments, including economy-wide emissions tar-
18 gets, policy-based commitments, sectoral agree-
19 ments, and no-regrets targets;

20 (C) increase cooperation on clean and effi-
21 cient energy technologies and practices;

22 (D) target all greenhouse gases, including
23 sources, sinks, and reservoirs of greenhouse
24 gases, and should expand the current scope of
25 the Kyoto Protocol and Convention to sectors

1 not covered, such as the international aviation
2 and maritime sectors;

3 (E) include mechanisms to harness mar-
4 ket-based solutions, building upon the joint im-
5 plementation, clean development mechanism,
6 and international emissions trading developed
7 under the Protocol;

8 (F) include incentives for sustainable for-
9 estry management that reflect the value of
10 avoided deforestation; and

11 (G) address the need for adaptation, espe-
12 cially for the most vulnerable and poorest coun-
13 tries on the planet.

14 (6) To seek international consensus on long-
15 term objectives including a target range for stabi-
16 lizing greenhouse gas concentrations. The target
17 range should reflect the consensus recommendations
18 of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
19 (IPCC) scientists, who believe that concentrations of
20 greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere must be
21 stabilized to provide a reasonable chance of limiting
22 the rise in global temperatures to a level that might
23 avert the most damaging impacts of climate change.

1 **SEC. 103. OFFICE ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE.**

2 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There is estab-
3 lished within the Department of State an Office on Global
4 Climate Change (hereinafter in this section referred to as
5 the “Office”).

6 (b) HEAD OF OFFICE.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office shall
8 be the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Climate
9 Change (hereinafter in this section referred to as the
10 “Ambassador-at-Large”).

11 (2) APPOINTMENT.—The Ambassador-at-Large
12 shall be appointed by the President, by and with the
13 advice and consent of the Senate.

14 (c) DUTIES.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—The primary responsibility
16 of the Ambassador-at-Large shall be to advance the
17 goals of the United States with respect to reducing
18 the emissions of global greenhouse gases and ad-
19 dressing the challenges posed by global climate
20 change.

21 (2) ADVISORY ROLE.—The Ambassador-at-
22 Large—

23 (A) shall be a principal adviser to the
24 President and the Secretary of State on matters
25 relating to global climate change; and

1 (B) shall make recommendations to the
2 President and the Secretary of State on policies
3 of the United States Government with respect
4 to international cooperation on reducing the
5 emission of global greenhouse gases and ad-
6 dressing the challenges posed by global climate
7 change.

8 (3) DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION.—Subject to
9 the direction of the President and the Secretary of
10 State, the Ambassador-at-Large is authorized to
11 represent the United States in matters relating to
12 global climate change in—

13 (A) contacts with foreign governments,
14 intergovernmental organizations, and special-
15 ized agencies of the United Nations, the Orga-
16 nization on Security and Cooperation in Eu-
17 rope, and other international organizations of
18 which the United States is a member; and

19 (B) multilateral conferences and meetings
20 relating to global climate change.

21 (d) FUNDING.—The Secretary of State shall provide
22 the Ambassador-at-Large with such funds as may be nec-
23 essary for the hiring of staff for the Office, the conduct
24 of investigations by the Office, and for necessary travel
25 to carry out the provisions of this section.

1 (e) REPORT.—Not later than September 1 of each
2 year, the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the
3 Ambassador-at-Large, shall prepare and submit to the ap-
4 propriate congressional committees a report on the strat-
5 egy, policies, and actions of the United States for reducing
6 the emissions of global greenhouse gases and addressing
7 the challenges posed of global climate change.

8 **TITLE II—ASSISTANCE TO PRO-**
9 **MOTE CLEAN AND EFFICIENT**
10 **ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN**
11 **FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

12 **SEC. 201. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

13 Congress makes the following findings:

14 (1) Several provisions of the Energy Policy Act
15 of 1992 were designed to expand Federal programs
16 that support renewable energy and energy efficient
17 equipment exports and to broaden the portfolio of
18 programs to include training and technology transfer
19 activities that help promote development in less in-
20 dustrialized nations, expand global markets, and re-
21 duce greenhouse gas emissions. However, few of the
22 export-related provisions of the Energy Policy Act of
23 1992 were implemented due to a lack of Federal
24 funding.

1 (2) In 2000, Congress called for several United
2 States Government agencies to create an Inter-
3 agency Working Group to support a Clean Energy
4 Technology Exports Initiative to use the combined
5 resources of various agencies to promote the export
6 of clean energy technologies abroad. The Initiative
7 also suffered from low levels of Federal funding and
8 has not produced significant results.

9 (3) Large and emerging economies, such as
10 India and China, play significant roles in the global
11 energy security system as large consumers of energy
12 and should be included as member countries in the
13 International Energy Agency to strengthen the com-
14 mon interest of importers in encouraging trans-
15 parent energy markets and in planning for supply
16 disruptions.

17 (4) The challenge of energy security severely af-
18 fects developing countries where over 1.6 billion peo-
19 ple lack access to affordable energy services. In
20 these nations, a lack of transparency and account-
21 ability creates a climate of mistrust for investors; bi-
22 lateral and multilateral lending institutions do not
23 provide sufficient incentives to companies investing
24 in clean and efficient energy technologies; women
25 and children suffer disproportionately due to the

1 lack of energy services; inaccessibility of energy serv-
2 ices impedes other development programs in edu-
3 cation, health, agriculture, and the environment; and
4 dependence on imported fuels leaves countries vul-
5 nerable to supply disruptions and economic shocks.

6 (5) In addition to promoting the export of clean
7 energy technologies, large energy-consuming econo-
8 mies must also have appropriate incentive systems,
9 policy and regulatory frameworks, and investment
10 climates in place to accept and promote the adoption
11 of such technologies.

12 (6) More than \$16 trillion needs to be invested
13 in energy-supply infrastructure worldwide by 2030
14 to meet energy demand, and almost half of total en-
15 ergy investment will take place in developing coun-
16 tries, where production and demand are expected to
17 increase the most.

18 (7) Public and private sector capital will be
19 needed to fulfill future demand. The opportunity ex-
20 ists for public and private actors to coordinate ef-
21 forts and leverage resources to direct this investment
22 into technologies, practices, and services that pro-
23 mote energy efficiency, clean-energy production, and
24 a reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions.

1 (8) In attempting to address the global climate
2 change challenge, the United States Government re-
3 cently launched the Asia Pacific Partnership on
4 Clean Development and Climate, which is meant to
5 accelerate the development and deployment of clean
6 energy technologies. However, this Partnership oper-
7 ates in a non-binding framework that does not re-
8 quire any emissions reductions from the partner
9 countries.

10 **SEC. 202. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPING**
11 **COUNTRIES.**

12 (a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator
13 of the United States Agency for International Develop-
14 ment shall support policies and programs in developing
15 countries that promote clean and efficient energy
16 technologies—

17 (1) to produce the necessary market conditions
18 for the private sector delivery of energy and environ-
19 mental management services; and

20 (2) to create an environment that is conducive
21 to accepting clean and efficient energy technologies
22 that support the overall purpose of reducing green-
23 house gas emissions, including—

24 (A) improving policy, legal, and regulatory
25 frameworks;

1 (B) increasing institutional abilities to pro-
2 vide energy and environmental management
3 services; and

4 (C) increasing public awareness and par-
5 ticipation in the decision-making of delivering
6 energy and environmental management services.

7 (b) REPORT.—The Administrator of the United
8 States Agency for International Development shall submit
9 to the appropriate committees an annual report on the im-
10 plementation of this section for each of the fiscal years
11 2008 through 2012.

12 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry
13 out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated
14 to the Administrator of the United States Agency for
15 International Development \$200,000,000 for each of the
16 fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

17 **SEC. 203. UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND OUTREACH PRO-**
18 **GRAMS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.**

19 (a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of
20 Commerce shall direct the United States and Foreign
21 Commercial Service to expand or create a corps of the
22 Foreign Commercial Service officers to promote United
23 States exports in clean and efficient energy technologies
24 and build the capacity of government officials in India and

1 China to become more familiar with the available
2 technologies—

3 (1) by creating Foreign Commercial Service
4 attachés, who have expertise in clean and efficient
5 energy technologies from the United States, to em-
6 bark on business development and outreach efforts
7 to India and China; and

8 (2) by deploying the attachés described in para-
9 graph (1) to educate provincial, state, and local gov-
10 ernment officials in India and China on the variety
11 of United States-based technologies in clean and ef-
12 ficient energy technologies for the purposes of pro-
13 moting United States exports and reducing global
14 greenhouse gas emissions.

15 (b) REPORT.—The Secretary of Commerce shall sub-
16 mit to the appropriate committees an annual report on
17 the implementation of this section for each of the fiscal
18 years 2008 through 2012.

19 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry
20 out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated
21 to the Secretary of Commerce such sums as may be nec-
22 essary for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

1 **SEC. 204. UNITED STATES TRADE MISSIONS TO ENCOUR-**
2 **AGE PRIVATE SECTOR TRADE AND INVEST-**
3 **MENT.**

4 (a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of
5 Commerce shall direct the International Trade Adminis-
6 tration to expand or create trade missions to and from
7 the United States to encourage private sector trade and
8 investment in clean and efficient energy technologies—

9 (1) by organizing and facilitating trade mis-
10 sions to foreign countries and by matching United
11 States private sector companies with opportunities in
12 foreign markets so that clean and efficient energy
13 technologies can help to combat increases in global
14 greenhouse gas emissions; and

15 (2) by creating reverse trade missions in which
16 the Department of Commerce facilitates the meeting
17 of foreign private and public sector organizations
18 with private sector companies in the United States
19 for the purpose of showcasing clean and efficient en-
20 ergy technologies in use or in development that could
21 be exported to other countries.

22 (b) REPORT.—The Secretary of Commerce shall sub-
23 mit to the appropriate committees an annual report on
24 the implementation of this section for each of the fiscal
25 years 2008 through 2012.

1 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry
2 out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated
3 to the Secretary of Commerce such sums as may be nec-
4 essary for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

5 **SEC. 205. ACTIONS BY OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT**
6 **CORPORATION.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Many of the emerging markets within which
9 the Overseas Private Investment Corporation sup-
10 ports projects have immense energy needs and will
11 require significant investment in the energy sector in
12 the coming decades.

13 (2) The use, or lack of use, of clean and effi-
14 cient energy technologies can have a dramatic effect
15 on the rate of global greenhouse gas emissions from
16 emerging markets in the coming decades.

17 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
18 gress that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation
19 should promote greater investment in clean and efficient
20 energy technologies by—

21 (1) proactively reaching out to United States
22 companies that are interested in investing in clean
23 and efficient energy technologies in countries that
24 are significant contributors to global greenhouse gas
25 emissions;

1 cient energy technologies, including in trade capacity
2 building and capital investment projects;

3 (2) give preferential treatment to the evaluation
4 and awarding of projects that involve the utilization
5 of clean and efficient energy technologies, particu-
6 larly to countries that have the potential for signifi-
7 cant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and

8 (3) recruit and retain individuals with appro-
9 priate expertise in clean, renewable, and efficient en-
10 ergy technologies to identify and evaluate opportuni-
11 ties for projects that involve clean and efficient en-
12 ergy technologies and services.

13 (b) REPORT.—The President shall include in the an-
14 nual report on the activities of the Trade and Development
15 Agency required under section 661(d) of the Foreign As-
16 sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421(d)) a description
17 of the activities carried out to implement this section.

18 **SEC. 207. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE EXCHANGE PROGRAM.**

19 (a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of State
20 is authorized to establish a program to strengthen re-
21 search, educational exchange, and international coopera-
22 tion with the aim of reducing global greenhouse gas emis-
23 sions and addressing the challenges posed by global cli-
24 mate change. The program authorized by this subsection
25 shall be carried out pursuant to the authorities of the Mu-

1 tual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22
2 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.) and may be referred to as the “Glo-
3 al Climate Change Exchange Program”.

4 (b) ELEMENTS.—The program authorized by sub-
5 section (a) shall contain the following elements:

6 (1) The financing of studies, research, instruc-
7 tion, and other educational activities dedicated to re-
8 ducing carbon emissions and addressing the chal-
9 lenge of global climate change—

10 (A) by or to United States citizens and na-
11 tionals in foreign universities, governments, or-
12 ganizations, companies, or other institutions,
13 and

14 (B) by or to citizens and nationals of for-
15 eign countries in United States universities,
16 governments, organizations, companies, or other
17 institutions.

18 (2) The financing of visits and exchanges be-
19 tween the United States and other countries of stu-
20 dents, trainees, teachers, instructors, professors, re-
21 searchers, and other persons who study, teach, and
22 conduct research in subjects such as the physical
23 sciences, environmental science, public policy, eco-
24 nomics, urban planning, and other subjects and
25 focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and ad-

1 dressing the challenges posed by global climate
2 change.

3 (c) REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall transmit
4 to the appropriate committees an annual report on the im-
5 plementation of this section for each of the fiscal years
6 2008 through 2012.

7 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry
8 out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated
9 to the Secretary of State \$3,000,000 for each of the fiscal
10 years 2008 through 2012.

11 **SEC. 208. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP TO SUPPORT A**
12 **CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS INI-**
13 **TIATIVE.**

14 (a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The President shall
15 provide assistance to the Interagency Working Group to
16 support a Clean Energy Technology Exports Initiative—

17 (1) to improve the ability of the United States
18 to respond to international competition by leveraging
19 the resources of Federal departments and agencies
20 effectively and efficiently and by raising policy issues
21 that may hamper the export of United States clean
22 energy technologies abroad;

23 (2) to fulfill, as appropriate, the mission and
24 objectives as noted in the report entitled, Five-Year
25 Strategic Plan of the Clean Energy Technology Ex-

1 ports Initiative, submitted to Congress in October
2 2002, and

3 (3) to raise the importance and level of over-
4 sight of the Interagency Working Group to the
5 heads of the Federal departments and agencies that
6 are participating in the Interagency Working Group.

7 (b) REPORT.—The Administrator of the United
8 States Agency for International Development, the Sec-
9 retary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Energy shall
10 jointly submit to the appropriate committees an annual
11 report on the implementation of this section for each of
12 the fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

13 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry
14 out this section, there are authorized to appropriated to
15 the President \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008
16 through 2012.

17 **TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL**
18 **CLEAN ENERGY FOUNDATION**

19 **SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.**

20 In this title:

21 (1) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the
22 Board of Directors of the Foundation established
23 pursuant to section 302(c).

24 (2) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—The term
25 “Chief Executive Officer” means the chief executive

1 officer of the Foundation appointed pursuant to sec-
2 tion 302(b).

3 (3) FOUNDATION.—The term “Foundation”
4 means the International Clean Energy Foundation
5 established by section 302(a).

6 **SEC. 302. ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FOUNDA-**
7 **TION.**

8 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the
10 executive branch a foundation to be known as the
11 “International Clean Energy Foundation” that shall
12 be responsible for carrying out the provisions of this
13 title. The Foundation shall be a government cor-
14 poration, as defined in section 103 of title 5, United
15 States Code.

16 (2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The Foundation
17 shall be governed by a Board of Directors chaired by
18 the Secretary of State (or the Secretary’s designee)
19 in accordance with subsection (d).

20 (3) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of
21 Congress, in establishing the structure of the Foun-
22 dation set forth in this subsection, to create an enti-
23 ty that serves the long-term foreign policy and en-
24 ergy security goals of reducing global greenhouse gas
25 emissions.

1 (b) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Foun-
3 dation a Chief Executive Officer who shall be re-
4 sponsible for the management of the Foundation.

5 (2) APPOINTMENT.—The Chief Executive Offi-
6 cer shall be appointed by the Board, with the advice
7 and consent of the Senate, and shall be a recognized
8 leader in clean and efficient energy technologies and
9 climate change and shall have experience in energy
10 security, business, or foreign policy, chosen on the
11 basis of a rigorous search.

12 (3) RELATIONSHIP TO BOARD.—The Chief Ex-
13 ecutive Officer shall report to, and be under the di-
14 rect authority of, the Board.

15 (4) COMPENSATION AND RANK.—

16 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Executive
17 Officer shall be compensated at the rate pro-
18 vided for level III of the Executive Schedule
19 under section 5314 of title 5, United States
20 Code.

21 (B) AMENDMENT.—Section 5314 of title
22 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at
23 the end the following:

24 “Chief Executive Officer, International Clean Energy
25 Foundation.”.

1 (C) AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES.—The
2 Chief Executive Officer shall be responsible for
3 the management of the Foundation and shall
4 exercise the powers and discharge the duties of
5 the Foundation.

6 (D) AUTHORITY TO APPOINT OFFICERS.—
7 In consultation and with approval of the Board,
8 the Chief Executive Officer shall appoint all of-
9 ficers of the Foundation.

10 (c) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

11 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be in the
12 Foundation a Board of Directors.

13 (2) DUTIES.—The Board shall perform the
14 functions specified to be carried out by the Board in
15 this title and may prescribe, amend, and repeal by-
16 laws, rules, regulations, and procedures governing
17 the manner in which the business of the Foundation
18 may be conducted and in which the powers granted
19 to it by law may be exercised.

20 (3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Board shall consist
21 of—

22 (A) the Secretary of State (or the Sec-
23 retary's designee), the Secretary of Energy (or
24 the Secretary's designee), and the Adminis-
25 trator of the United States Agency for Inter-

1 national Development (or the Administrator's
2 designee); and

3 (B) four other individuals with relevant ex-
4 perience in matters relating to energy security
5 (such as individuals who represent institutions
6 of energy policy, business organizations, foreign
7 policy organizations, or other relevant organiza-
8 tions) who shall be appointed by the President,
9 by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-
10 ate, of which—

11 (i) one individual shall be appointed
12 from among a list of individuals submitted
13 by the majority leader of the House of
14 Representatives;

15 (ii) one individual shall be appointed
16 from among a list of individuals submitted
17 by the minority leader of the House of
18 Representatives;

19 (iii) one individual shall be appointed
20 from among a list of individuals submitted
21 by the majority leader of the Senate; and

22 (iv) one individual shall be appointed
23 from among a list of individuals submitted
24 by the minority leader of the Senate.

1 (4) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—The Chief
2 Executive Officer of the Foundation shall serve as a
3 nonvoting, ex officio member of the Board.

4 (5) TERMS.—

5 (A) OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERN-
6 MENT.—Each member of the Board described
7 in paragraph (3)(A) shall serve for a term that
8 is concurrent with the term of service of the in-
9 dividual's position as an officer within the other
10 Federal department or agency.

11 (B) OTHER MEMBERS.—Each member of
12 the Board described in paragraph (3)(B) shall
13 be appointed for a term of 3 years and may be
14 reappointed for a term of an additional 3 years.

15 (C) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Board
16 shall be filled in the manner in which the origi-
17 nal appointment was made.

18 (D) ACTING MEMBERS.—A vacancy in the
19 Board may be filled with an appointment of an
20 acting member by the Chairperson of the Board
21 for up to 1 year while a nominee is named and
22 awaits confirmation in accordance with para-
23 graph (3)(B).

1 (6) CHAIRPERSON.—There shall be a Chair-
2 person of the Board. The Secretary of State (or the
3 Secretary’s designee) shall serve as the Chairperson.

4 (7) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of
5 the Board described in paragraph (3) shall con-
6 stitute a quorum, which, except with respect to a
7 meeting of the Board during the 135-day period be-
8 ginning on the date of the enactment of this Act,
9 shall include at least 1 member of the Board de-
10 scribed in paragraph (3)(B).

11 (8) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the
12 call of the Chairperson, who shall call a meeting no
13 less than once a year.

14 (9) COMPENSATION.—

15 (A) OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERN-
16 MENT.—

17 (i) IN GENERAL.—A member of the
18 Board described in paragraph (3)(A) may
19 not receive additional pay, allowances, or
20 benefits by reason of the member’s service
21 on the Board.

22 (ii) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each such
23 member of the Board shall receive travel
24 expenses, including per diem in lieu of sub-
25 sistence, in accordance with applicable pro-

1 visions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of
2 title 5, United States Code.

3 (B) OTHER MEMBERS.—

4 (i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided
5 in clause (ii), a member of the Board de-
6 scribed in paragraph (3)(B)—

7 (I) shall be paid compensation
8 out of funds made available for the
9 purposes of this title at the daily
10 equivalent of the highest rate payable
11 under section 5332 of title 5, United
12 States Code, for each day (including
13 travel time) during which the member
14 is engaged in the actual performance
15 of duties as a member of the Board;
16 and

17 (II) while away from the mem-
18 ber's home or regular place of busi-
19 ness on necessary travel in the actual
20 performance of duties as a member of
21 the Board, shall be paid per diem,
22 travel, and transportation expenses in
23 the same manner as is provided under
24 subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5,
25 United States Code.

1 (ii) LIMITATION.—A member of the
2 Board may not be paid compensation
3 under clause (i)(II) for more than 90 days
4 in any calendar year.

5 **SEC. 303. DUTIES OF FOUNDATION.**

6 The Foundation shall—

7 (1) use the funds authorized by this title to
8 make grants to promote projects outside of the
9 United States that serve as models of how to signifi-
10 cantly reduce the emissions of global greenhouse
11 gases through clean and efficient energy tech-
12 nologies, processes, and services;

13 (2) seek contributions from foreign govern-
14 ments, especially those rich in energy resources such
15 as member countries of the Organization of the Pe-
16 troleum Exporting Countries, and private organiza-
17 tions to supplement funds made available under this
18 title;

19 (3) harness global expertise through collabo-
20 rative partnerships with foreign governments and
21 domestic and foreign private actors, including non-
22 governmental organizations and private sector com-
23 panies, by leveraging public and private capital,
24 technology, expertise, and services towards innova-

1 tive models that can be instituted to reduce global
2 greenhouse gas emissions;

3 (4) create a repository of information on best
4 practices and lessons learned on the utilization and
5 implementation of clean and efficient energy tech-
6 nologies and processes to be used for future initia-
7 tives to tackle the climate change crisis; and

8 (5) be committed to minimizing administrative
9 costs and to maximizing the availability of funds for
10 grants under this title.

11 **SEC. 304. ANNUAL REPORT.**

12 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 31,
13 2008, and each March 31 thereafter, the Foundation shall
14 submit to the appropriate congressional committees a re-
15 port on the implementation of this title during the prior
16 fiscal year.

17 (b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection
18 (a) shall include—

19 (1) the total financial resources available to the
20 Foundation during the year, including appropriated
21 funds, the value and source of any gifts or donations
22 accepted pursuant to section 305(a)(6), and any
23 other resources;

24 (2) a description of the Board's policy priorities
25 for the year and the basis upon which competitive

1 grant proposals were solicited and awarded to non-
2 governmental institutions and other organizations;

3 (3) a list of grants made to nongovernmental
4 institutions and other organizations that includes
5 the identity of the institutional recipient, the dollar
6 amount, and the results of the program; and

7 (4) the total administrative and operating
8 expenses of the Foundation for the year, as well as
9 specific information on—

10 (A) the number of Foundation employees
11 and the cost of compensation for Board mem-
12 bers, Foundation employees, and personal serv-
13 ice contractors;

14 (B) costs associated with securing the use
15 of real property for carrying out the functions
16 of the Foundation;

17 (C) total travel expenses incurred by Board
18 members and Foundation employees in connec-
19 tion with Foundation activities; and

20 (D) total representational expenses.

21 **SEC. 305. POWERS OF THE FOUNDATION; RELATED PROVI-**
22 **SIONS.**

23 (a) POWERS.—The Foundation—

1 (1) shall have perpetual succession unless dis-
2 solved by a law enacted after the date of the enact-
3 ment of this Act;

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

6 (3) may make and perform such contracts,
7 grants, and other agreements with any person or
8 government however designated and wherever situ-
9 ated, as may be necessary for carrying out the func-
10 tions of the Foundation;

11 (4) may determine and prescribe the manner in
12 which its obligations shall be incurred and its ex-
13 penses allowed and paid, including expenses for rep-
14 resentation;

15 (5) may lease, purchase, or otherwise acquire,
16 improve, and use such real property wherever situ-
17 ated, as may be necessary for carrying out the func-
18 tions of the Foundation;

19 (6) may accept money, funds, services, or prop-
20 erty (real, personal, or mixed), tangible or intan-
21 gible, made available by gift, bequest grant, or oth-
22 erwise for the purpose of carrying out the provisions
23 of this Act from domestic or foreign private individ-
24 uals, charities, nongovernmental organizations, cor-
25 porations, or governments;

1 (7) may use the United States mails in the
2 same manner and on the same conditions as the ex-
3 ecutive departments;

4 (8) may contract with individuals for personal
5 services, who shall not be considered Federal em-
6 ployees for any provision of law administered by the
7 Office of Personnel Management;

8 (9) may hire or obtain passenger motor vehi-
9 cles; and

10 (10) shall have such other powers as may be
11 necessary and incident to carrying out this title.

12 (b) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The Foundation shall
13 maintain its principal office in the metropolitan area of
14 Washington, District of Columbia.

15 (c) APPLICABILITY OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATION
16 CONTROL ACT.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation shall be
18 subject to chapter 91 of subtitle VI of title 31,
19 United States Code, except that the Foundation
20 shall not be authorized to issue obligations or offer
21 obligations to the public.

22 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section
23 9101(3) of title 31, United States Code, is amended
24 by adding at the end the following:

1 “(R) the International Clean Energy
2 Foundation.”.

3 (d) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of
5 the Department of State shall serve as Inspector
6 General of the Foundation, and, in acting in such
7 capacity, may conduct reviews, investigations, and
8 inspections of all aspects of the operations and ac-
9 tivities of the Foundation.

10 (2) AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD.—In carrying
11 out the responsibilities under this subsection, the In-
12 spector General shall report to and be under the
13 general supervision of the Board.

14 (3) REIMBURSEMENT AND AUTHORIZATION OF
15 SERVICES.—

16 (A) REIMBURSEMENT.—The Foundation
17 shall reimburse the Department of State for all
18 expenses incurred by the Inspector General in
19 connection with the Inspector General’s respon-
20 sibilities under this subsection.

21 (B) AUTHORIZATION FOR SERVICES.—Of
22 the amount authorized to be appropriated
23 under section 307(a) for a fiscal year, up to
24 \$500,000 is authorized to be made available to
25 the Inspector General of the Department of

1 State to conduct reviews, investigations, and in-
2 spections of operations and activities of the
3 Foundation.

4 **SEC. 306. GENERAL PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES.**

5 (a) **DETAIL OF PERSONNEL.**—Upon request of the
6 Chief Executive Officer, the head of an agency may detail
7 any employee of such agency to the Foundation on a reim-
8 bursable basis. Any employee so detailed remains, for the
9 purpose of preserving such employee's allowances, privi-
10 leges, rights, seniority, and other benefits, an employee of
11 the agency from which detailed.

12 (b) **REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS.**—

13 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—An employee of an agency
14 who is serving under a career or career conditional
15 appointment (or the equivalent), and who, with the
16 consent of the head of such agency, transfers to the
17 Foundation, is entitled to be reemployed in such em-
18 ployee's former position or a position of like senior-
19 ity, status, and pay in such agency, if such
20 employee—

21 (A) is separated from the Foundation for
22 any reason, other than misconduct, neglect of
23 duty, or malfeasance; and

1 (B) applies for reemployment not later
2 than 90 days after the date of separation from
3 the Foundation.

4 (2) SPECIFIC RIGHTS.—An employee who satis-
5 fies paragraph (1) is entitled to be reemployed (in
6 accordance with such paragraph) within 30 days
7 after applying for reemployment and, on reemploy-
8 ment, is entitled to at least the rate of basic pay to
9 which such employee would have been entitled had
10 such employee never transferred.

11 (c) HIRING AUTHORITY.—Of persons employed by
12 the Foundation, no more than 30 persons may be ap-
13 pointed, compensated, or removed without regard to the
14 civil service laws and regulations.

15 (d) BASIC PAY.—The Chief Executive Officer may fix
16 the rate of basic pay of employees of the Foundation with-
17 out regard to the provisions of chapter 51 of title 5,
18 United States Code (relating to the classification of posi-
19 tions), subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title (relating
20 to General Schedule pay rates), except that no employee
21 of the Foundation may receive a rate of basic pay that
22 exceeds the rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule
23 under section 5315 of such title.

24 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

1 (1) the term “agency” means an executive
2 agency, as defined by section 105 of title 5, United
3 States Code; and

4 (2) the term “detail” means the assignment or
5 loan of an employee, without a change of position,
6 from the agency by which such employee is employed
7 to the Foundation.

8 **SEC. 307. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

9 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry
10 out this title, there are authorized to be appropriated
11 \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through
12 2012.

13 (b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation may allo-
15 cate or transfer to any agency of the United States
16 Government any of the funds available for carrying
17 out this title. Such funds shall be available for obli-
18 gation and expenditure for the purposes for which
19 the funds were authorized, in accordance with au-
20 thority granted in this title or under authority gov-
21 erning the activities of the United States Govern-
22 ment agency to which such funds are allocated or
23 transferred.

24 (2) NOTIFICATION.—The Foundation shall no-
25 tify the appropriate congressional committees not

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- 1 less than 15 days prior to an allocation or transfer
- 2 of funds pursuant to paragraph (1).

Chairman LANTOS. I am now pleased to recognize my friend.

Mr. MANZULLO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I understand that there will be some Democratic amendments adopted to the bill first, and then I will be able to offer my amendment in the nature of a substitute. I believe it is Mr. Green who will be offering those amendments.

Can the chairman assure me that it will be in order for me to offer my amendment after the Democratic amendments have been considered and that no point of order will be raised against my amendment based upon the fact that these first amendments were considered and adopted?

Chairman LANTOS. I am pleased to reassure my friend that his understanding is correct.

Mr. MANZULLO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LANTOS. It is a pleasure.

Without objection, the bill will be considered as read and open for amendment at any point.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment.

Chairman LANTOS. If you will hold for a minute, the chair yields himself 5 minutes to explain the legislation.

I am very delighted today to move forward with H.R. 2420, the International Climate Cooperation Re-engagement Act of 2007.

At the outset, let me thank my good friend and colleague from New Jersey, Congressman Chris Smith, for his help in crafting this important bipartisan measure to combat global warming, which has a total of 26 committee members as co-sponsors of the bill.

The legislation before us today is the product of an extensive committee investigation into the American Government's response to climate change, including two full committee hearings on the subject of energy independence and global warming. With the passage of the Lantos-Smith bill, the Foreign Affairs Committee will have responded strongly to Speaker Pelosi's call for all committees of jurisdiction to produce legislation to begin the long process of tackling global warming and encouraging energy independence. I anticipate that our bill will be considered on the floor of the House in July along with climate change measures produced by other committees of jurisdiction.

The Lantos-Smith bill signals a turning point in the United States' engagement with the international community on global warming. No longer will we debate and delay endlessly concerning this crisis. We will finally act to curtail global warming in a far-reaching and significant way.

Title I of our bill sets out the blueprint for high-level global diplomatic engagement. This means sending senior level officials to negotiate a binding deal rather than sending low-level bureaucrats to meetings to figure out how best to stall and delay and fail to act. This section also sets out negotiating instructions based on real science and the lessons from carbon emission policies elsewhere, a viable target for stabilizing carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere of the Earth, binding emissions reduction targets, technology sharing agreements, and flexible mechanisms such as cap and trade to make the agreement economically palatable. Unlike the Kyoto Agreement, we call for binding emissions commitments from both China and India.

Title II of our measure sets out specific steps that we will take to help nations develop and adopt clean and renewable energy production. This includes funding for crucial technology sharing and energy assistance programs. Again, it leverages existing institutions and agencies—USAID, the Commerce Department and the underused Clean Energy Technology Experts Initiative, which bring together many agencies.

Let me stress that our legislation is not a budget-busting bill. The funding provided in this title represents a modest 20 percent increase over traditional funding levels for these types of activities, which, given the potentially catastrophic impact of global warming on human civilization, is a very modest increase, indeed.

Title II of our legislation engages China and India specifically. As some of the largest polluters and most robustly growing economies, we simply cannot stem global warming without serious collaboration with China and India.

Title III establishes an International Clean Energy Foundation. I am very excited about this idea. The foundation will act as an international clearinghouse for an exchange of innovative ideas to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Every relevant aspect of societies around the world will participate—NGOs, private companies, climate and energy scientists and foreign governments. We have crafted a slim, efficient entity to carry out the work of the foundation and have limited its funding to \$20 million per year.

The Lantos-Smith bill is a bipartisan measure to reinvigorate the American leadership on global warming. I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join Mr. Smith and me in supporting this very important legislation.

I am now pleased to yield to my friend from Florida, the ranking member, to express her views on this legislation.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much as always, Mr. Chairman.

When my good friend, the chairman, announced yesterday that he had introduced his bill on climate change, he said that the United States should be a leader on this issue, and I agree with him that the United States can be a leader on a number of global environmental challenges, including the issue of climate change, and I think the United States already is a leader on a number of environmental fronts. The extensive efforts undertaken by the United States Government in recent years to promote environmentally friendly technologies and practices are clearly outlined in the climate change report submitted to Congress under the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The report covered a broad range of activities undertaken by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, USTR, the EPA, and the Departments of Energy and Commerce.

We can always do more, and if the bill before us had offered innovative, new ideas and approaches to address the range of global environmental challenges, I would have been happy to support it. However, that was not to be. The bill sets up a new office structure at the State Department to focus on climate change, but it ignores the fact that we already have an office in the Department's Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Sciences that deals with these issues.

The bill is silent on how many new personnel will be needed in this new office and at what cost.

The legislation also seems to ignore the current efforts and existence of the senior climate negotiator and special representative by creating a new duplicative position. The bill authorizes \$1 billion over 5 years in new funds for USAID, but it is not clear how this figure is calculated. We have received an estimate from the majority of anywhere from \$100 million to \$180 million a year that USAID currently expends on environmental programs in developing countries. The \$200 million yearly authorized by this bill would apparently be in addition to that given that the findings in title II of the bill have several references to “programs suffering from low levels of Federal funding.”

Furthermore, the bill sets up a new foundation, authorizing more funds for that new organization, but does not explain what the new foundation would do that is new and different from existing programs and efforts.

We recently had a debate in the House on the intelligence authorization which contained a provision mandating that the Intelligence Community use its resources to develop a National Intelligence Estimate on the issue of global warming. There were concerns about using intelligence funds for that purpose, but the provision was adopted by the House. In that context, we anticipated that the majority would wait to receive an assessment of the nature and the extent of the problem as well as the range of factors contributing to it and recommendations on how to best address those issues.

However, here we are marking up legislation that arranges for new funds that set up additional offices and a new foundation without further review beyond the one committee hearing held last week on this matter. Regrettably, we did not have any input from official witnesses during that hearing. We did have a good panel of three private witnesses, and their testimony and comments were informative, but I would be surprised if any of our members walked away from that one hearing thinking that the path to addressing climate change is a clear one.

We all share the desire to do more to exert U.S. leadership in the environmental realm, and that is why we proposed a number of amendments to the majority for their consideration. These amendments sought to extend the bill’s focus beyond just global climate change and sought to better target existing resources, operations and programs on addressing the range of global environmental challenges. Then, if needed, we would develop new legislative strategies based on a more careful assessment of these challenges.

Unlike the nuclear fuel bank bill and the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act reauthorization bill, we were unable to come to a mutually acceptable agreement. Our proposals are now incorporated in an amendment in the nature of a substitute to be offered by Mr. Manzullo, the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment.

I ask my colleagues on the committee to render their full support to the Manzullo substitute.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LANTOS. I want to thank my friend, and I want to yield to the lead Republican co-sponsor of this legislation, Mr. Smith of New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank you for introducing this important legislation. I am very proud to be a co-sponsor of it.

In this important and timely piece of legislation, Mr. Chairman, Congress will be recognizing that the continued buildup of greenhouse gases threatens the stability as well as the sustainability of the global climate and that climate change is a global challenge that must be addressed and done so vigorously. It requires a coordinated response by the international community that reduces global emissions to a stabilized level, and this bill lays out the framework by which the U.S. can take a leading role in accomplishing that goal. The bill's statement of policy emphasizes the necessity for all—and I repeat all—major greenhouse-emitting countries to more fully cooperate in reducing and stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of these gases. As I think every member knows, rapidly industrializing countries, especially China and India, are a major pollution contributor. They need to be the focus of a concentrated diplomatic strategy to obtain a consensus toward achieving this goal.

I would remind my colleagues that Kyoto, although it had some very good intentions, left out China and India from the enforcement mechanism, an egregious flaw that needs to be remedied, and hopefully this legislation starts paving the way for a new instrument to succeed the Kyoto Protocol when the first amendment period expires in 2012. We want China and India to be part of the mechanism.

In the time that you and I have served in Congress, Mr. Chairman, we have witnessed how the designation of an office within the State Department to focus attention and energy on critical issues can achieve notable results within a very short period of time. This has been the case, for example, with the Office to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking.

As you know, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act created that position, and we also created the ambassador-at-large. In like manner, we did so with the International Religious Freedom Act, which was opposed by the previous administration. They did not want a new office. They were very much against it. That office, led by Ambassador John Hanford, has done yeoman's work in trying to mitigate the issue of religious persecution around the world. It was the focus of the trafficking and the religious freedom offices that had made a profound difference, not only within the State Department but around the world. The idea of an office and an ambassador-at-large is an idea that has proven itself time and time again. The replication of that concept in this legislation I think will move the ball forward on the climate change issue.

I would also point out to my colleagues that the idea is not all that new. I introduced a bill in 1990, H.R. 4695, on May 1st of 1990, to create such an office 17 years ago. Had that office been up and running, I think we would have had much more success in

coordinating policy around the world as well as within our own country.

So I say to my colleagues who say it is duplicative, we heard that argument before. We heard it on trafficking. We heard it on religious freedom. In each instance, it has proven itself to be extremely valuable as an office to walk point on a particular issue.

Mr. Chairman, we know that climate change has had a disproportionate impact on the vulnerable, poor populations of the world. Therefore, I am pleased that this legislation includes the authorization of funding for developing countries to promote clean and efficient energy technologies. This is an important aspect of creating a local, sustainable capacity and will complement well the other programs' goals of our foreign assistance.

The creation of an International Clean Energy Foundation promises to add a particularly effective tool in our arsenal against adverse climate change, and our Nation will promote programs that serve as models for significantly reducing global greenhouse gas emissions through clean and efficient energy technologies, processes and services. Partnerships with foreign governments, especially with member organizations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as well as the private sector, will be sought in order to leverage resources. The foundation will also be charged with harnessing global knowledge from experts around the world and with creating a repository of information on best practices for the utilization of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Just a couple of weeks ago, Mr. Chairman, a group of businesses and leading environmental organizations, including Shell, the Dow Chemical Company, Johnson & Johnson—which has its world headquarters just north of my district in New Brunswick—and Duke Energy, issued a formal statement calling on the Federal Government to “take immediate action to enact mandatory national legislation to achieve significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions.” This legislation responds to their call and to the call of many and to the expectations of the American people that we address this serious issue with significant and decisive action.

I thank the chairman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Let me reassure all of my colleagues that everybody will have an opportunity to express his or her views on this most important piece of legislation.

I now turn to Mr. Green for his amendments.

Mr. GREEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I actually have four amendments I would like to be able to have considered en bloc.

Chairman LANTOS. Without objection.

[The information referred to follows:]

Green_1

Amendment to HR 2420 offered by Mr. Gene Green of Texas

Page 14, line 14, insert

“(H) consider the impact on American industry and contain effective mechanisms to protect American competitiveness.”

Green_2

Amendment to HR 2420 offered by Mr. Gene Green of Texas

Page 21, line 7, insert

“(3) and promote the use of American-made clean and efficient energy technologies, products and energy and environmental management services.”

Green_3

Amendment to HR 2420 offered by Mr. Gene Green of Texas

Page 21, line 24, through page 22 line 2 amend paragraph (a) to read as follows:

“and build the capacity of government officials in India, China, and any other country the Secretary of Commerce sees fit, to become more familiar with the available technologies-”

Green_4

Amendment to HR 2420 offered by Mr. Gene Green of Texas

Page 38, line 11, insert

“(6) promote the use of American-made clean and efficient energy technologies, processes and services.”

Mr. GREEN. Thank you.

The first amendment, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have it considered read.

Chairman LANTOS. Without objection.

Mr. GREEN. May I proceed?

Mr. Chairman and members, the first amendment will clarify that the policy of the United States on any international agreement negotiated on climate change would take into consideration the impact that it would have on American industry and American competitiveness. I have a very industrial district, and we believe we can compete, and it provides both good paying jobs and our manufacturing base. I would hope that our agency we are creating here would make sure that they place as a priority making sure that we do not have a competitive disadvantage with other foreign industries when we deal with climate change issues.

The second and third amendments would require the USAID and the International Clean Energy Foundation, respectively, to promote the use of American-made clean energy, efficient energy technologies whenever possible when implementing sections 202 and 203 of the bill.

Finally, the last amendment would amend section 203 of the underlying bill and give the Commerce Secretary discretion to expand the United States clean energy exports and outreach to other countries beyond just China and India.

I know yesterday we talked, and I understand they are acceptable.

Chairman LANTOS. The chair wishes to state that all amendments offered by Mr. Green are accepted by the chair, and the chair strongly supports them.

Mr. GREEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LANTOS. We now turn to Mr. Manzullo.

Mr. MANZULLO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I have an amendment in the nature of a substitute at the desk. Could someone give the amendment to the Clerk, please?

Chairman LANTOS. Can we get a copy to the Clerk?

The Clerk will read the amendment.

Ms. RUSH. An amendment in the nature of a substitute—

[The information referred to follows:]

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 2420
OFFERED BY MR. MANZULLO OF ILLINOIS**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Enhancements to Fighting Global Pollution Act of
4 2007.”

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES POLICY ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Sec. 101. Congressional findings.
Sec. 102. Congressional statement of policy.
Sec. 103. Redesignation of Environmental Directorate of the Bureau of Oceans
and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)
of the Department of State; Ambassador-at-Large for Global
Environment.

TITLE II—ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE CLEAN AND EFFICIENT
ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Sec. 201. United states assistance for developing countries.
Sec. 202. United states exports and outreach programs for India, the People’s
Republic of China, and Brazil.
Sec. 203. United states trade missions to encourage private sector trade and
investment.
Sec. 204. Actions by Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
Sec. 205. Actions by United States Trade and Development Agency.
Sec. 206. Global environment exchange program.
Sec. 207. Promotion of United States environmental exports.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
4 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
5 mittees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
6 the House of Representatives and the Committee on
7 Foreign Relations of the Senate.

8 (2) CLEAN AND EFFICIENT ENERGY TECH-
9 NOLOGY.—The term “clean and efficient energy
10 technology” means an energy supply, end-use, or
11 pollution-reduction technology—

12 (A) such as—

- 13 (i) solar technology;
14 (ii) wind technology;
15 (iii) geothermal technology;
16 (iv) hydroelectric technology;
17 (v) carbon capture technology;
18 (vi) alternative fuels technology;
19 (vii) wastewater treatment technology;
20 (viii) water purification technology;
21 (ix) desalination technology; and
22 (x) other water recovery technology;

23 and

24 (B) that, over its life cycle and compared
25 to a similar technology already in commercial
26 use—

1 (i) is reliable, affordable, economically
2 viable, socially acceptable, and compatible
3 with the needs and norms of the country
4 involved;

5 (ii) results in—

6 (I) reduced emissions of green-
7 house gases; or

8 (II) increased geological seques-
9 tration; and

10 (iii) may—

11 (I) substantially lower air or
12 water pollutants;

13 (II) generate substantially small-
14 er or less hazardous quantities of solid
15 or liquid waste; or

16 (III) improve water quality.

17 (3) ENVIRONMENT.—The term “environment”
18 means the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic
19 factors (as climate, soil, and living things) that act
20 upon an organism or an ecological community and
21 ultimately determine its form and survival.

22 (4) POLLUTION.—The term “pollution” means
23 the act of contaminating an environment—air,
24 water, or ground—especially with man-made waste.

1 (5) GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES.—
2 The term “global environmental challenges” means
3 difficult problems facing the environment that in-
4 volves two or more countries with regard to finding
5 solutions to reducing pollution that crosses national
6 boundaries.

7 **TITLE I—UNITED STATES POL-**
8 **ICY ON GLOBAL CLIMATE**
9 **CHANGE**

10 **SEC. 101. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

11 Congress makes the following findings:

12 (1) Many environmental problems are multi-
13 faceted, respect no borders, and threaten the health,
14 prosperity, and even the national security of Ameri-
15 cans.

16 (2) Pesticide contamination of food and water,
17 polluted air, and invasive plant and animal species
18 can take their toll on America’s welfare and econ-
19 omy.

20 (3) When people around the world lack access
21 to energy, clean water, food, or a livable environ-
22 ment, the economic instability and political unrest
23 that may result can be felt in America in the form
24 of costly peacekeeping and humanitarian interven-
25 tions or lost markets.

1 (4) Addressing these problems and achieving
2 sustainable management of natural resources world-
3 wide requires the cooperation and commitment of all
4 countries.

5 **SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

6 Congress declares the policy of the United States to
7 be that the United States Government should negotiate
8 effective science-based global treaties and promote their
9 enforcement, develop international initiatives with key
10 countries to harness market forces to the cause of sustain-
11 able development, and create a foreign policy framework
12 in which innovative public-private partnerships involving
13 United States interests can flourish in developed and de-
14 veloping countries worldwide with the goal to reduce global
15 pollution.

16 **SEC. 103. REDESIGNATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DIREC-**
17 **TORATE OF THE BUREAU OF OCEANS AND**
18 **INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCI-**
19 **ENTIFIC AFFAIRS (OES) OF THE DEPART-**
20 **MENT OF STATE; AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE**
21 **FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT.**

22 Section 9 of the Department of State Appropriations
23 Authorization Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2655a) is amended
24 by adding at the end the following new subsection:

1 “(b)(1) The Environmental Directorate of the Bu-
2 reau of Oceans and International Environmental and Sci-
3 entific Affairs (OES) of the Department of State is hereby
4 redesignated as the Global Environmental Directorate
5 (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the ‘Direc-
6 torate’).

7 “(2)(A) The Ambassador-at-Large for Global Envi-
8 ronment, appointed by the President, by and with the ad-
9 vice and consent of the Senate, shall be the head of the
10 Directorate (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as
11 the ‘Ambassador-at-Large’).

12 “(B) The individual serving as the Deputy Assistant
13 Secretary for Environment on the day before the date of
14 the enactment of the Enhancements to Fighting Global
15 Pollution Act of 2007 may serve in the Ambassador-at-
16 Large position established pursuant to subparagraph (A)
17 as Acting Ambassador-at-Large until the date that an in-
18 dividual nominated to such position by the President is
19 confirmed by the Senate.

20 “(3)(A) The primary responsibility of the Amba-
21 sador-at-Large shall be to—

22 “(i) advance the goals of the United States
23 with respect to reducing the emissions of global
24 greenhouse gases and addressing the challenges
25 posed by global environmental challenges; and

1 “(ii) focus on transboundary air quality,
2 protection of the stratospheric ozone layer,
3 global climate change, international chemicals
4 management, the transboundary movement of
5 hazardous wastes, persistent organic pollutants,
6 environmental aspects of free trade agreements,
7 international forestry conservation, biological
8 diversity, desertification, wildlife conservation,
9 and the protection of wetlands and coral reefs.

10 “(B) The Ambassador-at-Large—

11 “(i) shall be a principal adviser to the Sec-
12 retary of State on matters relating to global en-
13 vironmental challenges;

14 “(ii) shall make recommendations to the
15 President and the Secretary of State on policies
16 of the United States Government concerning
17 global cooperation on addressing global environ-
18 ment challenges; and

19 “(iii) shall report to the appropriate con-
20 gressional committees not later than September
21 1 of each year on the strategies, politics, and
22 actions of the United States for reducing global
23 pollution and addressing global environmental
24 challenges.

1 “(C) Subject to the direction of the President
2 and the Secretary of State, the Ambassador-at-
3 Large is authorized to represent the United States
4 in matters and cases relating to global environ-
5 mental challenges in—

6 “(i) contacts with foreign governments,
7 intergovernmental organizations, and special-
8 ized agencies of the United Nations, the Orga-
9 nization on Security and Cooperation in Eu-
10 rope, and other international organizations of
11 which the United States is a member; and

12 “(ii) multilateral conferences and meetings
13 relating to global climate change.

14 “(4) The Senior Climate Negotiator and Special Rep-
15 resentative (or any successor entity) of the Bureau of
16 Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific
17 Affairs (OES) of the Department of State shall report to
18 and be under the direction of the Ambassador-at-Large
19 in the Ambassador’s capacity as head of the Directorate.”.

1 **TITLE II—ASSISTANCE TO PRO-**
2 **MOTE CLEAN AND EFFICIENT**
3 **ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN**
4 **FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

5 **SEC. 201. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPING**
6 **COUNTRIES.**

7 (a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—Of funds appro-
8 priated for the United States Agency for International De-
9 velopment, the Administrator of the United States Agency
10 for International Development is authorized to use such
11 funds as may be deemed necessary to shall support policies
12 and programs in developing countries that promote clean
13 and efficient energy technologies—

14 (1) to produce the necessary market conditions
15 for the private sector delivery of energy and environ-
16 mental management services; and

17 (2) to create an environment that is conducive
18 to accepting clean and efficient energy technologies
19 that support the overall purpose of reducing global
20 environmental challenges, including—

21 (A) improving policy, legal, and regulatory
22 frameworks;

23 (B) increasing institutional abilities to pro-
24 vide energy and environmental management
25 services; and

1 (C) increasing public awareness and par-
2 ticipation in the decision-making of delivering
3 energy and environmental management services.

4 (b) REPORT.—The Administrator of the United
5 States Agency for International Development shall submit
6 to the appropriate committees an annual report on the im-
7 plementation of this section for each of the fiscal years
8 2008 through 2012.

9 **SEC. 202. UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND OUTREACH PRO-**
10 **GRAMS FOR INDIA, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**
11 **OF CHINA, AND BRAZIL.**

12 (a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of
13 Commerce shall direct the United States and Foreign
14 Commercial Service to expand or create a corps of Foreign
15 Commercial Service officers to promote United States ex-
16 ports in clean and efficient energy technologies and build
17 the capacity of government officials in India, the People's
18 Republic of China, and Brazil to become more familiar
19 with the available technologies—

20 (1) by creating Foreign Commercial Service
21 attachés, who have expertise in clean and efficient
22 energy technologies from the United States, to em-
23 bark on business development and outreach efforts
24 to India, China, and Brazil; and

1 (2) by deploying the attachés described in para-
2 graph (1) to educate provincial, state, and local gov-
3 ernment officials in India, China, and Brazil on the
4 variety of United States-based technologies in clean
5 and efficient energy technologies for the purposes of
6 promoting United States exports and reducing global
7 pollution.

8 (b) REPORT.—The Secretary of Commerce shall sub-
9 mit to the appropriate committees an annual report on
10 the implementation of this section for each of the fiscal
11 years 2008 through 2012.

12 **SEC. 203. UNITED STATES TRADE MISSIONS TO ENCOUR-**
13 **AGE PRIVATE SECTOR TRADE AND INVEST-**
14 **MENT.**

15 (a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of
16 Commerce shall direct the International Trade Adminis-
17 tration to expand or create trade missions to and from
18 the United States to encourage private sector trade and
19 investment in clean and efficient energy technologies—

20 (1) by organizing and facilitating trade mis-
21 sions to foreign countries and by matching United
22 States private sector companies with opportunities in
23 foreign markets so that clean and efficient energy
24 technologies can help to combat global pollution; and

1 (2) by creating reverse trade missions in which
2 the Department of Commerce facilitates the meeting
3 of foreign private and public sector organizations
4 with private sector companies in the United States
5 for the purpose of showcasing clean and efficient en-
6 ergy technologies in use or in development that could
7 be exported to other countries.

8 (b) REPORT.—The Secretary of Commerce shall sub-
9 mit to the appropriate committees an annual report on
10 the implementation of this section for each of the fiscal
11 years 2008 through 2012.

12 **SEC. 204. ACTIONS BY OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT**
13 **CORPORATION.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

15 (1) Many of the emerging markets within which
16 the Overseas Private Investment Corporation sup-
17 ports projects have immense energy needs and will
18 require significant investment in the energy sector in
19 the coming decades.

20 (2) The use or lack of use of clean and efficient
21 energy technologies can have a dramatic effect on
22 the rate of global pollution from emerging markets
23 in the coming decades.

24 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
25 gress that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation

1 should promote greater investment in clean and efficient
2 energy technologies by—

3 (1) proactively reaching out to United States
4 companies that are interested in investing in clean
5 and efficient energy technologies in countries that
6 are significant contributors to global pollution;

7 (2) giving preferential treatment to the evalua-
8 tion and awarding of projects that involve the invest-
9 ment or utilization of clean and efficient energy
10 technologies; and

11 (3) providing greater flexibility in supporting
12 projects that involve the investment or utilization of
13 clean and efficient energy technologies, including fi-
14 nancing, insurance, and other assistance.

15 (c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Overseas Pri-
16 vate Investment Corporation shall include in its annual re-
17 port required under section 240A of the Foreign Assist-
18 ance Act of 1961 a description of the activities carried
19 out to implement the policy of subsection (b).

20 **SEC. 205. ACTIONS BY UNITED STATES TRADE AND DEVEL-**
21 **OPMENT AGENCY.**

22 (a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Director of the
23 Trade and Development Agency shall establish or support
24 policies that—

1 (1) proactively seek opportunities to fund
2 projects that involve the utilization of clean and effi-
3 cient energy technologies, including in trade capacity
4 building and capital investment projects;

5 (2) give preferential treatment to the evaluation
6 and awarding of projects that involve the utilization
7 of clean and efficient energy technologies, particu-
8 larly to countries that have the potential for signifi-
9 cant reduction in global pollution; and

10 (3) recruit and retain individuals with appro-
11 priate expertise in clean, renewable, and efficient en-
12 ergy technologies to identify and evaluate opportuni-
13 ties for projects that involve clean and efficient en-
14 ergy technologies and services.

15 (b) REPORT.—The President shall include in the an-
16 nual report on the activities of the Trade and Development
17 Agency required under section 661(d) of the Foreign As-
18 sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421(d)) a description
19 of the activities carried out to implement this section.

20 **SEC. 206. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM.**

21 (a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of State
22 is authorized to establish a program within the Bureau
23 of Education and Cultural Affairs to strengthen research,
24 educational exchange, and international cooperation with
25 the aim of reducing global pollution. The program author-

1 ized by this subsection shall be carried out pursuant to
2 the authorities of the Mutual Educational and Cultural
3 Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.) and may
4 be referred to as the “Global Environmental Exchange
5 Program”.

6 (b) ELEMENTS.—The program authorized by sub-
7 section (a) shall contain the following elements:

8 (1) The financing of studies, research, instruc-
9 tion, and other educational activities dedicated to re-
10 ducing carbon emissions and addressing the chal-
11 lenges of global pollution—

12 (A) by or to United States citizens and na-
13 tionals in foreign universities, governments, or-
14 ganizations, companies, or other institutions,
15 and

16 (B) by or to citizens and nationals of for-
17 eign countries in United States universities,
18 governments, organizations, companies, or other
19 institutions.

20 (2) The financing of visits and exchanges be-
21 tween the United States and other countries of stu-
22 dents, trainees, teachers, instructors, professors, re-
23 searchers, and other persons who study, teach, and
24 conduct research in subjects such as the physical
25 sciences, environmental science, public policy, eco-

1 nomics, urban planning, and other subjects and
2 focus on reducing global pollution and addressing
3 global environmental challenges.

4 (c) REPORT.—The Assistant Secretary of the Bureau
5 of Education and Cultural Affairs shall transmit to the
6 appropriate committees an annual report on the imple-
7 mentation of this section for each of the fiscal years 2008
8 through 2012.

9 **SEC. 207. PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES ENVIRON-**
10 **MENTAL EXPORTS.**

11 (a) REQUIREMENT.—The President shall direct the
12 Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee to make the ex-
13 port of clean energy and efficient energy technology ex-
14 ports from the United States a high priority of the United
15 States Government.

16 (b) REPORT.—The Administrator of the United
17 States Agency for International Development, the Sec-
18 retary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Energy, the En-
19 vironmental Protection Agency, the Export-Import Bank
20 of the United States, the Overseas Private Investment
21 Corporation, the Secretary of Treasury, and the United
22 States Trade Representative shall jointly submit to the ap-
23 propriate committees an annual report under the auspices
24 of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee on the

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17

- 1 implementation of this section for each of the fiscal years
- 2 2008 through 2012.

Mr. MANZULLO. I would ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

Chairman LANTOS. Without objection.

The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. MANZULLO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am very sympathetic toward the goal that you are trying to achieve and agree with you. Despite anybody's opinion as to whether or not global warming is occurring, we should all unite behind an effort to combat all forms of pollution and promote the sale of U.S. environmental exports. However, I believe this bill is flawed for three main reasons.

First, the practical effect of H.R. 2420 only proposes to combat air pollution even though numerous reports and studies show that conflict over access to clean water and contaminated food is more of an immediate threat to our national and economic security than climate change.

The U.N. Development Program's Human Development Report of 2006 states that there is a growing crisis with respect to clean water, and if it is not addressed as a priority issue it will inherently lead to greater insecurity around the world. Just because advocates for clean water do not have a famous person to make a movie for them, it should not detract from the mission that we should unite together to combat all forms of pollution and not those just involving air.

Second, the underlying bill increases government spending and adds to the size and scope of the Federal Government. H.R. 2420 creates a new, duplicative office at the State Department with duties that are already being performed in some capacity by five other offices at State. The underlying bill proposes to create an International Clean Energy Foundation that duplicates the work already performed by the U.N. Fund for International Partnerships. The bill proposes to authorize spending \$100 million over 5 years on establishing this foundation to make grants to projects outside the U.S. that model how to reduce greenhouse gases.

H.R. 2420 also proposes to create five new programs or initiatives such as a new international exchange program at a cost of over \$1 billion. I simply do not know how we are going to pay for this. As the chairman will recall, it was not but a couple of weeks ago that we passed out of committee another bill on increasing international exchange programs, named in honor of the late Senator Paul Simon. This is still another international exchange program.

Third, I have very serious problems with the process of handling this legislation. As the ranking Republican of the subcommittee that deals with global environmental issues, we never had a chance to closely examine this legislation. No hearings were held at the subcommittee level. In fact, the subcommittee plans to hold a hearing on climate change next month after the bill is marked up. The one hearing held at the full committee level last week involved no participation by the administration, which has serious concerns about the legislation. The bill seems to be driven more by an artificial deadline imposed by the Democratic leadership than by an effort to develop good public policy.

Earlier this month, the House voted to require a National Intelligence Estimate on global climate change. Yet, before we even get the intelligence authorization bill out of conference committee, we developed a bill to create more bureaucracy to bolster our Government's effort to respond to climate change. We could have worked together to develop a good bipartisan package.

For example, H.R. 2420 only included China and India but not Brazil, a similarly large developing country, as a priority for the export of United States environmental technologies. This mistake could have easily been rectified if the minority had been adequately consulted. H.R. 2420 contains a statement of congressional policy that the U.S. shall negotiate new binding mitigation commitments from all major emitting countries based on their level of development under the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change. Then there was the Senate vote of 95 to 0 a few years ago against such a commitment because the economic dynamos like China, India and Brazil were left out of our manufacturing sector. Our heavy manufacturing districts, such as Mr. Green's district, cannot take any more hits to our global competitiveness if the United States proposes new regulations on their sector or gives a pass to the major competitors in the developing world.

Finally, the minority never received a final version of this legislation until 1:38 p.m. yesterday, less than 24 hours before the markup. That makes it very difficult to have meaningful input. However, Mr. Chairman, my amendment rectifies all of these problems. It brings us back to what unites us all. We should be doing all in our power to combat global pollution.

Instead of creating yet another bureaucratic office, my amendments streamlines the five offices at State that deal in some way with climate change and elevates to ambassadorship the importance of the Environmental Directorate at State to confront all problems of global pollution, including climate change. In this tight budgetary climate, it saves over \$1 billion in potential spending over the next 5 years by eliminating all of the authorization levels and requires the funding to come out of existing sources.

Last, it makes relevant export promotion agencies focus like a laser beam on promoting United States environmental exports, particularly to the emerging economies of China, India and Brazil.

In effect, Mr. Chairman, the substitute not only encompasses all of the goals of the underlying bill, but adds critical areas of water, food contamination, biodiversity, et cetera, and at the same time it costs the taxpayers nothing more, saving over \$1 billion on the underlying bill.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully ask for your support and the support of my colleagues for my amendments because it takes a good underlying bill, perfects it, and makes it a lot better.

Thank you very much.

Chairman LANTOS. I want to thank my friend from Illinois for offering this amendment.

It is the intention of the chair to recognize colleagues, alternating between the two sides. Last, I will make some comments on the Manzullo amendment.

Mr. Ackerman.

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I had made my position clear in my opening statement. I hope that all of our members support the Manzullo amendment, which gets at the heart of the problem and does not duplicate an already existing system.

Thank you.

Chairman LANTOS. Mr. Faleomavaega.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much.

First, I would like to ask Mr. Green a question, if I could, with regard to his amendment.

When he says that we will promote the use of American-made, clean and efficient energy technologies, is he including nuclear in that? Is Mr. Green here?

Chairman LANTOS. We will have him respond when he returns.

Mr. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY. Let me just say briefly, with the deepest respect to Mr. Manzullo, my, good friend and colleague, I reluctantly rise in opposition to his substitute. I, again, want to reiterate how important I believe it is that this new office with an ambassador-at-large be created. The naysayers on specialty offices within the Department of State have been shown to be wrong time and time again.

When we did it, Mr. Chairman, you will recall when we fought the fight on the International Religious Freedom Act, the previous administration vigorously opposed us in establishing that office as well as the ambassador-at-large, but 1 year later when the ambassador-at-large came and testified before my Subcommittee on Global Human Rights and International Operations, he admitted that none of the parade of horrors that they had anticipated indeed happened. Indeed, it was a significant step forward in working with governments around the world to promote religious freedom.

In like manner, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act took 2 years to enact. It was filled with people who opposed it, most of them off the record, who felt that the office would not do much; we already had existing capacity, and at the end of the day, by having a consolidated effort that focused, perhaps, almost like a laser beam on the issue of human trafficking, we were able to achieve and to continue to achieve notable results on that very important human rights issue.

I believe when you are talking about global warming—as I said before, Mr. Chairman, I have been working on this since the late 1980s, and I believe that the science really does portray a scenario that is very ominous for human life, all life, throughout all of the ecosystems in this country and the world, and even if the alarmists—and there are people who engage in hyperbole on this—even if they are just partly wrong, we have a significant issue that has to be addressed.

These offices within the State Department work, they work well, and I think the United States should work to make sure we have a clean and safe environment to the greatest extent possible.

And, finally, the inclusion of China and India, which was left out, and I underscore that with exclamation points, was left out of the Kyoto Protocol, a grave omission. This legislation seeks to include them, as you know, we all breathe the same air. As we saw after

the Chernobyl accident, meltdown, the fallout went around the world five, six times before it finally dissipated. Nearby countries, especially Belarus, were disproportionately and adversely affected.

We all breathe the same air. There are no boundaries when it comes to clean air, and it seems to me that the U.S. should be the primary leader when it comes to global warming.

This office will ensure that we do it by the book and that it is all predicated on good science, and I think that is another important aspect of this legislation.

I yield back, and I, again reluctantly, rise in opposition.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Would the gentleman yield?

Chairman LANTOS. The lady will be recognized at her own time.

Mr. Faleomavaega.

Mr. Burton.

Mr. BURTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

There is so much controversy over the issue of global warming and climate change that I doubt if anyone on this panel really has had an in-depth briefing or understanding of the arguments.

The one thing that I am concerned about is creating more bureaucracy in the Government of the United States when we already have too much. We have, according to the information that I have before me, we have at least five offices at the State Department that have jurisdiction over climate change. I would have no problem in consolidating all of those offices into one and putting somebody in charge of researching climate change and trying to find an answer, but to come up with over \$1 billion in new spending and also creating a new bureaucracy just doesn't make any sense to me.

So I think we need to have more scientific research, but to jump into this right now, especially with having only one hearing and not having anybody from the administration before us, doesn't really make sense.

All of us have been to places that have a lot of pollution. India, an ally of ours, you can't even go outside the hotel because it is so dirty. And Egypt, you can almost chew the air in Cairo. In China, you have problems like that. In Brazil.

Those countries need to be intimately involved in this issue, and I don't think the United States, which has been leading in the area of trying to stop putting pollutants into the atmosphere, should be really the country that is carrying the ball on this time after time after time.

So I support the Manzullo substitute, and I hope that we will put off creating a new bureaucracy right now until we have more information and more scientific research that leads us in one direction or the other.

Thank you very much.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you very much. Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I rise in strong support of H.R. 2420.

If anyone is just finding out there is a problem and that we need to have more study, we probably need to study them.

You know, there has been some problems in the world with global warming. And the more we sit around and talk about let us do a study, you know, at some point there will be no need for any more study because the damage will be irreparable. We are almost

reaching that point now. We have had cities that have done more than we have done as a national body trying to lead our Nation in the right direction. We have had counties that do more. We have States. Even the State of California, we have got all kinds of programs going because evidently people are saying that the Federal Government is sitting around while the globe is burning.

And so I can't see where another study so we can really verify whether we are having a problem—there is a problem. I think we need to have some organization that looks at it. I think that this legislation seems to be a vehicle to do that, you know, as I indicated.

Mr. MANZULLO. My substitute does not call for a study. This is essentially the same program as in the bill, only it is finessed and expanded.

Mr. PAYNE. I will reclaim my time. I was just talking about your major sponsor, Mr. Burton, who said he wants more study.

Mr. BURTON. Will the gentleman yield?

I did not ask for a study. I said we need more scientific research before we jump to a conclusion. There are a large number of scientists that don't agree with what we are talking about today, and I think that we need to hear from them as well as those who have been very strong in their advocacy of doing just what we are talking about with this bill today.

So, you know, I don't know that we need a study, but I think we need more information, and I don't think anybody on this panel is an expert.

Mr. PAYNE. Reclaiming my time, I recall a study or more scientific information or whatever nomenclature you want to give it, it is to go out and try to gather more. I think we need to have action now. I think that action is broad, and Mr. Manzullo has a way to go about it and I think the things he says makes a lot of sense. However, I do believe that this bill in the form that it is in today would move us to where we need to go.

Next week I am going to have a hearing on global warming as it impacts on Africa, since I chair the Africa Subcommittee, and believe it or not, the people who are the poorest in the world, the people who have more people living on less than \$1.00 a day, that continent is going to be the one that is really going to suffer the most. So people who are suffering the most are going to even have more impact.

So I certainly support this legislation.

I yield back.

Chairman LANTOS. Mr. Tancredo.

Mr. TANCREDO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It just seems to me that in reviewing this information, that as quickly as I can and listening to the discussion, that what we are really talking about here is something in the form of the Manzullo amendment that accomplishes the same goals as the original bill but does so with structural changes that then eliminate the need for the duplication that I think may exist in the original bill and also the costs.

And I guess I am saying, am I wrong there, Mr. Manzullo? Isn't that what we are trying to accomplish? It simply looks like the goals are the same, the methods of getting there are a little bit dif-

ferent and somewhat more streamlined, and I think that that is of course a positive addition to the bill.

And I will yield.

Mr. MANZULLO. The gentleman from Colorado is correct. What this bill does is it takes the emphasis off the argument as to whether or not global warming exists and instead places the emphasis on global pollution as to which there is unanimity.

The second thing it does, it takes the best of the underlying bill and adds to it.

Let me give you an example. I have 303,000 beef cattle in my district, not including dairy cattle. This bill only addresses the methane and not the manure because the methane is what goes into the air. There is this big issue what is going on. What do you do when cows do what they do?

The manure issue, Mr. Chairman, deals with water pollution and runoff. What this bill will do is expand the scope of the underlying bill to include all forms of pollution, and it includes the Green amendments, and it eliminates the bureaucracies.

So this really is the best of all worlds because this puts everybody on the page of fighting global pollution and not spending lots of time worrying about whether or not global warming actually exists.

And I would yield back to my colleague who yielded to me.

Mr. TANCREDO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you very much.

Ms. Watson.

Ms. WATSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for offering the bill and bringing it for markup.

There is no question that our planet is warming. This indeed is an established fact, acknowledged by serious scientists of every stripe. But you do not need to be a scientist to see the evidence in my own hometown. In Los Angeles, the summers are longer and they are hotter, and just a few weeks ago, we had a fire right in Griffith Park that caused a number of my constituents and one of my DC staff's relatives to flee their homes.

We are having more and more of these fires, and they are happening earlier and earlier in the season because of the lack of rainfall and snowfall brought on by warming.

This year has been the driest in the history of the city. And we see these trends not just in my backyard but around the world.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, I served as the Ambassador to Micronesia a few years back, and they are facing the very real possibility of the sea level rising and threatening much of their territory. Many of the 607 islands are right at sea level.

The crisis in Darfur, Mr. Chairman, is caused by the actions of the Sudanese regime, but the roots of the crisis lie in the climate changes that are drying up huge stretches of farmland in Africa, and many of the tribes, the Nomadic tribes, are going to where they can raise their goats and other livestock and where they can make a living.

Members of this committee would like to see themselves as great defenders of Israel, but Israel faces a real threat to its existence if Iran gets nuclear weapons, and this committee has been united in opposing the Iranian nuclear program and supporting Israel as

they face the threat of their survival. But I find it simply amazing that we are not talking at all about the threat that warming poses to Israel's survival. There has not been any sizable snow pack in the mountains in the north of Israel for several years now, and that snow is the source of Israel's water.

So I think it would be a grand irony, Mr. Chairman, if the United States were successful in protecting Israel from the threat of nuclear destruction only to turn a blind eye as Israel succumbs to a slow burn from warming.

So, Mr. Chairman, it is beyond time for talk on warming and action is long overdue. We cannot turn a blind eye to one of the greatest national security challenges this country has ever faced.

So I urge my colleagues to support this bill, reject the amendment, Mr. Manzullo's amendment, and let us get to work on what we need to do, and that is to confront in a scientific and realistic way warming and the issues that it poses to our Nation and our way of life.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you.

Mr. Flake.

Mr. FLAKE. No, Mr. Chair.

Chairman LANTOS. Mr. Carnahan.

Mr. Pence.

Ms. Woolsey.

Any of my Republican colleagues?

Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and next-door neighbor.

I want to thank Mr. Manzullo for his amendment. I support the amendment in the nature of a substitute and a good faith effort to fight global pollution, which includes climate change and to bring attention to the real threat posed by the lack of clean water.

And I recently, Mr. Chairman, have been educated on the significance of clean water and that Rotary International has adopted as their lead project to promote throughout the world the development for persons to have clean and potable water. This is really significant and that Rotary is the organization that sponsored Polio Plus, which is the most successful public health inoculation program in the history of the world, largely eliminating polio.

Rotary, with 30,000 members, 1.2 million members in 170 countries, is really going to make a difference, I believe, in regard to clean water issues, and, in fact, if we adopt the Manzullo amendment I would urge that immediately there be an effort to work with Rotary and other organizations.

Rather than creating the Office of Global Climate Change that duplicates the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental Scientific Affairs, OES, this amendment simply consolidates the existing offices within OES and appoints an ambassador-at-large to lead this effort. This new entity will remain in OES. It solves the problem of unnecessary duplication but continues to fight global pollution and climate change without going government.

The amendment expands the underlying bill's proposed exchange program to cover all facets of global pollution. It houses this program within the State Department's Education and Cultural Af-

fairs Bureau so that it can be better integrated and coordinated with the ambassador-at-large.

And I urge my colleagues to indeed look at all of the provisions of the Manzullo amendment, a very thoughtful and visionary amendment, and I urge its adoption.

Chairman LANTOS. Thank you very much.

Mr. Sherman of California.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you for your efforts on global warming, and thank you in advance for your indulgence to let me talk about a couple bills that were heard earlier in this markup when I could not be here.

We passed a resolution praising Liechtenstein. I would have hoped we would have commented a little bit about Liechtenstein's unfortunately liberal views toward tax evasion, and we passed a resolution praising Estonia, and I wish we would have commented upon Estonia's decision to tear down a monument for those who fought the Nazis in Estonia during World War II.

And with that, I yield back.

Chairman LANTOS. Any of my Republican colleagues wish to be recognized?

Mr. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Green was meeting with some Colombian senators so he couldn't answer a question I had earlier.

In Green 2 and 3, where you talk about the promotion and use of American-made clean and efficient energy technologies and your third amendment as well, does that include nuclear? As I think my colleagues know, there are grave concerns about waste, the issue of dirty bombs, the issue of pollution if there is a meltdown, so that is not even a waste issue as we saw in Chernobyl and Three Mile Island. And it is not included in the definitions page. We worked with the chairman on that.

Is that the intent, that this includes nuclear?

Mr. GREEN. In response, the definition page doesn't include nuclear. I don't think this bill does. Although on a personal basis, I support nuclear energy, and, in fact, it is frustrating being in other countries and they are using our recycling technologies, which are actually developed in our country, that maybe we should be using to lower whatever we end up having to store ultimately.

Mr. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY. The clear intent of your amendment is—

Mr. GREEN. Not to expand on what the chairman has in the listing, so it does include nuclear.

Chairman LANTOS. Since we seem to have a quorum, it is my intention to call for the votes on the measures we have dealt with so far.

First, we shall vote on Mr. Green's amendment. Mr. Manzullo's is pending.

All those in favor say aye. Opposed, no.

The chair is in doubt. We shall have a rollcall.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The amendment incorporates Mr. Green's amendments?

Chairman LANTOS. Yes, without objection.

Ms. RUSH. Chairman Lantos.

Chairman LANTOS. No.

Ms. RUSH. Chairman Lantos votes no.
Mr. Berman.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Ackerman.
Mr. ACKERMAN. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Ackerman votes no.
Mr. Faleomavaega.
Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Faleomavaega votes no.
Mr. Payne.
Mr. PAYNE. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Payne votes no.
Mr. Sherman.
Mr. SHERMAN. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Sherman votes no.
Mr. Wexler.
Mr. WEXLER. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Wexler votes No.
Mr. Engel.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Delahunt.
Mr. DELAHUNT. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Delahunt votes no.
Mr. Meeks.
Mr. MEEKS. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Meeks votes no.
Ms. Watson.
Ms. WATSON. No.
Ms. RUSH. Ms. Watson votes no.
Mr. Smith of Washington.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Carnahan.
Mr. CARNAHAN. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Carnahan votes no.
Mr. Tanner.
Mr. TANNER. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Tanner votes no.
Mr. Green.
Mr. GREEN. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Green votes no.
Ms. Woolsey.
Ms. WOOLSEY. No.
Ms. RUSH. Ms. Woolsey votes no.
Ms. Jackson Lee.
Ms. JACKSON LEE. No.
Ms. RUSH. Ms. Jackson Lee votes no.
Mr. Hinojosa.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Crowley.
Mr. CROWLEY. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Crowley votes no.
Mr. Wu.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Miller.

Mr. MILLER. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Miller votes no.
Ms. Sánchez.
Ms. SÁNCHEZ. No.
Ms. RUSH. Ms. Sánchez votes no.
Mr. Scott.
Mr. SCOTT. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Scott votes no.
Mr. Costa.
Mr. COSTA. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Costa votes no.
Mr. Sires.
Mr. SIRES. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Sires votes no.
Ms. Giffords.
Ms. GIFFORDS. No.
Ms. RUSH. Ms. Giffords votes no.
Mr. Klein.
Mr. KLEIN. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Klein votes no.
Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Ms. Ros-Lehtinen votes yes.
Mr. Smith.
Mr. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Smith votes no.
Mr. Burton.
Mr. BURTON. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Burton votes yes.
Mr. Gallegly.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Rohrabacher.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Manzullo.
Mr. MANZULLO. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Manzullo votes yes.
Mr. Royce.
Mr. ROYCE. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Royce votes yes.
Mr. Chabot.
Mr. CHABOT. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Chabot votes yes.
Mr. Tancredo.
Mr. TANCREDO. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Tancredo votes yes.
Mr. Paul.
Mr. PAUL. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Paul votes no.
Mr. Flake.
Mr. FLAKE. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Flake votes yes.
Mrs. Davis.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Pence.

Mr. PENCE. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Pence votes yes.
 Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. WILSON. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Wilson votes yes.
 Mr. Boozman.
 Mr. BOOZMAN. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Boozman votes yes.
 Mr. Barrett.
 Mr. BARRETT. Aye.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Barrett votes aye.
 Mr. Mack.
 [No response.]
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Fortenberry.
 Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Fortenberry votes yes.
 Mr. McCaul.
 Mr. MCCAUL. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. McCaul votes yes.
 Mr. Poe.
 Mr. POE. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Poe votes yes.
 Mr. Inglis.
 Mr. INGLIS. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Inglis votes aye.
 Mr. Fortuño.
 Mr. FORTUÑO. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Fortuño votes yes.
 Mr. Bilirakis.
 Mr. BILIRAKIS. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Bilirakis votes yes.
 Chairman LANTOS. Any member who has not yet voted?
 Mr. Berman. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Berman votes no.
 Chairman LANTOS. Mr. Engel.
 Mr. ENGEL. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Engel votes no.
 Chairman LANTOS. Mr. Smith.
 Mr. SMITH OF WASHINGTON. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Smith votes no.
 Chairman LANTOS. The Clerk will report—
 Mr. Rohrabacher.
 Mr. ROHRABACHER. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Rohrabacher votes yes.
 Chairman LANTOS. Mr. Delahunt.
 Mr. DELAHUNT. May I inquire how I am recorded?
 Ms. RUSH. We recorded you as voting no.
 Chairman LANTOS. Mr. Wu.
 Mr. WU. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Wu votes no.
 Chairman LANTOS. The Clerk will report.
 Ms. RUSH. On this vote there are 18 ayes and 27 noes.
 Chairman LANTOS. The amendment in the nature of a substitute
 is not agreed to.

Before we have a quorum, Mr. Green's amendments were informally accepted. To ensure regular order, I now call for a vote on Mr. Green's amendment.

The Clerk will call the roll.

Ms. RUSH. Chairman Lantos.

Chairman LANTOS. We can voice it. All in favor of the Green amendment say aye. Opposed. Green amendment is passed.

Ms. Jackson Lee has an amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, may I take my two amendments en bloc?

Chairman LANTOS. Yes, without objection.

[The information referred to follows:]

Amendment #1 to HR 2420
Offered by Ms. Jackson Lee of Texas

Page 14, line 10 strike "and", on line 13, strike the period and replace with " ; and" and after Section 102 (5)(G) insert

"(H) include the perspectives and address the concerns of impacted indigenous and tribal populations."

Amendment #2 to HR 2420
Offered by Ms. Jackson Lee of Texas

Page 28, line 2, after 207 (b) insert the following:

"(c) ACCESS -- The Secretary shall ensure that the program authorized in paragraph (a) is available --

(1) to Historically Black Colleges and Universities that are part B institutions as defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)), Hispanic Serving Institutions as that term is used in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a), Tribal Colleges and Universities as defined in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a) and other Minority Serving Institutions (as defined in section 365(3) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1067k(3))), and to the students, faculty and researchers at these colleges, universities and institutions; and

(2) to small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women (as such terms are defined in section 8(d)(3) of the Small Business Act),"

Line 3, strike "(c)" and replace with "(d)".

Line 7, strike "(d)" and replace with "(e)".

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you.

Chairman LANTOS. We dispense with the reading of the amendment, and we recognize Ms. Jackson Lee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I first want to thank you for your extremely hard work and collaborative work on 2420 and to make mention of the very unique aspect of this bill that creates the interesting feature of what we call the Office on Global Climate headed by the new ambassador-at-large that will really be part of engaging in the international effort of addressing the question of global climate.

My two amendments are very simple. One simply allows that historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic serving institutions, tribal colleges and universities and other minority serving institutions are able to participate in the visits and exchanges between scientific researchers of the United States and other nations provided for in this bill.

My amendment would also seek to include minority women-owned businesses in these exchange programs.

The second amendment emphasizes negotiation and the indigenous populations. While climate change affects all inhabitants of the Earth, these discussions have left out many groups.

Negotiations that will affect our entire planet's future shall not be limited to representatives of powerful governments and wealthy energy corporations. Minority and other disadvantaged groups often bear the brunt of environmental degradation, including the particular pollution and depletion of resources.

So therefore, we are hoping that this amendment will ensure that the populations in the various countries, which include indigenous, tribal, and local groups, in the dialogue of this very important issue of global climate change and global climate reform.

With that, I ask my colleagues to support these two amendments, and I yield back my time.

Chairman LANTOS. The chair supports the gentlelady's amendment.

All those in favor say aye. Opposed.

The amendment is approved.

Now the question occurs on the motion to report H.R. 885 favorably as an amendment.

All in favor say aye. Opposed.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. 885 is the nuclear fuel?

Chairman LANTOS. It is the nuclear fuel legislation.

The ayes have it. The ayes have it. And the motion to report favorably is adopted.

Without objection, the bill will be reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute incorporating the amendment adopted by the committee, and the staff is directed to make any technical and conforming amendments.

The question now occurs on the motion to report H.R. 2446 favorably.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, that is the Afghanistan bill?

Chairman LANTOS.

That is the Afghanistan bill.

All in favor say aye. All opposed say no.

The ayes have it, and the motion to report favorably is adopted.

Without objection, the staff is directed to make any technical and conforming amendments.

The question now occurs on the motion to report the climate change bill favorably, as amended.

All in favor say aye. All opposed say no.

The chair is in doubt. We will have a rollcall.

Ms. RUSH. Chairman Lantos.

Chairman LANTOS. Aye.

Ms. RUSH. Chairman Lantos votes aye.

Mr. Berman.

Mr. BERMAN. Aye.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Berman votes aye.

Mr. Ackerman.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Ackerman votes yes.

Mr. Faleomavaega.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Faleomavaega votes yes.

Mr. Payne.

Mr. PAYNE. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Payne votes yes.

Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Sherman votes yes.

Mr. Wexler.

Mr. WEXLER. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Wexler votes yes.

Mr. Engel.

Mr. ENGEL. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Engel votes yes.

Mr. Delahunt.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Delahunt votes yes.

Mr. Meeks.

Mr. MEEKS. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Meeks votes yes.

Ms. Watson.

Ms. WATSON. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Ms. Watson votes yes.

Mr. Smith of Washington.

Mr. SMITH OF WASHINGTON. Aye.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Smith of Washington votes aye.

Mr. Carnahan.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Carnahan votes yes.

Mr. Tanner.

Mr. TANNER. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Tanner votes yes.

Mr. Green.

Mr. GREEN. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Mr. Green votes yes.

Ms. Woolsey.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Yes.

Ms. RUSH. Ms. Woolsey votes yes.

Ms. Jackson Lee.
Ms. JACKSON LEE. Aye.
Ms. RUSH. Ms. Jackson Lee votes aye.
Mr. Hinojosa.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Crowley.
Mr. CROWLEY. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Crowley votes yes.
Mr. Wu.
Mr. WU. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Wu votes yes.
Mr. Miller.
Mr. MILLER. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Miller votes yes.
Ms. Sánchez.
Ms. SÁNCHEZ. Aye.
Ms. RUSH. Ms. Sánchez votes aye.
Mr. Scott.
Mr. SCOTT. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Scott votes yes.
Mr. Costa.
Mr. COSTA. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Costa votes yes.
Mr. Sires.
Mr. SIRES. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Sires votes yes.
Ms. Giffords.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Klein.
Mr. KLEIN. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Klein votes yes.
Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Ms. Ros-Lehtinen votes yes.
Mr. Smith.
Mr. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY. Yes.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Smith votes yes.
Mr. Burton.
Mr. BURTON. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Burton votes no.
Mr. Gallegly.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Rohrabacher.
[No response.]
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Manzullo.
Mr. MANZULLO. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Manzullo votes no.
Mr. Royce.
Mr. ROYCE. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Royce votes no.
Mr. Chabot.
Mr. CHABOT. No.
Ms. RUSH. Mr. Chabot votes no.
Mr. Tancredo.

Mr. TANCREDO. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Tancredo votes no.
 Mr. Paul.
 [No response.]
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Flake.
 Mr. FLAKE. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Flake votes no.
 Mrs. Davis.
 [No response.]
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Pence.
 Mr. PENCE. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Pence votes no.
 Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. WILSON. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Wilson votes no.
 Mr. Boozman.
 Mr. BOOZMAN. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Boozman votes no.
 Mr. Barrett.
 Mr. BARRETT. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Barrett votes no.
 Mr. Mack.
 [No response.]
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Fortenberry.
 Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Fortenberry votes yes.
 Mr. McCaul.
 Mr. McCAUL. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. McCaul votes no.
 Mr. Poe.
 Mr. POE. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Poe votes no.
 Mr. Inglis.
 Mr. INGLIS. No.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Inglis votes no.
 Mr. Fortuño.
 Mr. FORTUÑO. Aye.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Fortuño votes aye.
 Mr. Bilirakis.
 Mr. BILIRAKIS. No.
 The CLERK. Mr. Bilirakis votes no.
 Mr. Rohrabacher.
 Mr. ROHRABACHER. No. And I am here to vote no.
 Ms. RUSH. Mr. Rohrabacher votes no.
 Chairman LANTOS. Ms. Giffords.
 Ms. GIFFORDS. I would like to report my vote. Mr. Chairman, I
 am a no.
 Ms. RUSH. Ms. Giffords votes no.
 Chairman LANTOS. Mr. Smith.
 Anybody who hasn't yet voted?
 The Clerk will report.
 Ms. RUSH. On this vote there are 29 ayes and 16 noes.
 Chairman LANTOS. And the motion is agreed to.
 The chair is pleased to recognize the ranking member.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

Pursuant to the rule, I hereby give notice of the minority's intention to file views for the report on this matter.

Would you please clarify your policy as to when these will be due?

Chairman LANTOS. Within 5 days.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LANTOS. Without objection, the bill will be reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute incorporating the amendments adopted by the committee. The staff is directed to make any technical and conforming amendments.

I want to thank all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. This meeting is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:35 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE HEARING RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENTS OF THE HONORABLE SHEILA JACKSON LEE, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

H.R. 2420

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for introducing this important legislation. A truly monumental diplomatic effort is needed to begin to arrest the catastrophic effects of climate change, and this bill is an important step toward beginning global negotiations to establish a coordinated response.

I am offering an amendment that would ensure Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other Minority Serving Institutions are able to participate in the visits and exchanges between scientific researchers of the United States and other nations provided for in this bill. My amendment would also seek to include minority- and women-owned businesses in these exchange programs.

Mr. Chairman, this bill establishes programs that could be of great value to their participants, both American and foreign. Exchange of ideas in physical sciences, environmental science, public policy, economics, urban planning, and other subjects, as detailed in Section 206 (b)(2), carries the potential for enormous growth, both academic and practical. Students, trainees, teachers, instructors, professors, researchers, and other participants in these programs will gain important knowledge, and they will become more deeply invested in the subject of climate change.

Mr. Chairman, the institutions named in my amendment are the pride of their various minority communities. These institutions provide excellent educational opportunities to their students, and they serve communities that are often disadvantaged. I believe that we have a responsibility to ensure that this legislation specifically seeks to include these universities. I believe these institutions could contribute significantly to energy policy exchange programs, and that they in return would gain a great deal.

The second part of my amendment provides for the specific inclusion of small businesses and businesses owned by minorities and women. Mr. Chairman, small businesses are the backbone of our society. They represent the American dream for numerous families, and provide much needed revenue to the local municipalities they serve. These businesses currently account for 95 percent of all employers, create half of our gross domestic product, and provide three out of four new jobs in this country.

I believe that including small businesses in this bill will provide enormous advantages for both these businesses and the international community. If small businesses are included in the exchange programs created by this bill, they will gain an invaluable opportunity to participate in global policy and scientific discussion with important implications for their own local communities. Additionally, if small businesses are included in these educational exchanges, they will be more likely to become actively invested in the process of combating climate change.

Mr. Chairman, I believe in this legislation, and in what it is trying to accomplish. Climate change is a very real and imminent problem, and I commend you for bringing this bill before this committee. My amendment seeks to ensure that the programs created by this legislation are accessible to all members of this community, particularly to those who might otherwise be left out. Climate change affects us all; all sectors of society must therefore be included in efforts to combat it. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the H. Res. 430, introduced by my esteemed colleague Mr. Van Hollen of Maryland, calling for the immediate and unconditional release of dual Iranian-American citizens Dr. Haleh Esfandiari, Ms. Parnaz Azima, and a third unnamed individual also being detained against her will. Mr. Chairman, these three Americans have been unjustly incarcerated without due legal process. They have had their travel documents stolen, and they have been subjected to tactics of harassment. I strongly support this legislation because it expresses the serious concerns we have for these three individuals.

One of the detained individuals, Dr. Haleh Esfandiari, is one of Washington's top experts on Iran. She is head of the Middle East Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, and was robbed of her passport upon her arrival at Tehran airport in December of last year when she went to visit her ailing, 93-year old mother. After being refused new documents, she was interrogated at excruciating length by Iranian intelligence, and pressured to make forced confessions that would falsely implicate herself and the Wilson Center in trying to launch a full-fledged coup in Iran. She consistently refused to tarnish her good name or the reputations of her colleagues.

Dr. Esfandiari was arrested on May 7th, and has been incarcerated, despite numerous quiet-diplomacy efforts by many countries, organizations, and individuals on her behalf. She faces ludicrous charges of seeking to launch a one-woman coup against the Iranian government. The United States government has called for her immediate release.

Unfortunately, Dr. Esfandiari is only one of a number of American citizens who have recently been detained in Iran without adequate legal grounds. One such case involved a journalist for Radio Farda, who was courageously involved in the effort to bring free and open media to the Iranian people. These outrageous arrests are indicative of the blatant excesses and obvious shortcomings of the Iranian political system: too much tyranny and too little rule of law.

Another American missing in Iran, former FBI agent Robert Levinson, disappeared after flying to Iran's Kish Island in March. I call on the Iranian government to use all the powers at its disposal to locate Mr. Levinson, if it has not already done so, and to repatriate him.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this is an issue of basic human rights. We as a Congress, and we as a nation, cannot allow the Iranian government to continue trampling on the fundamental liberties of our citizens in this manner. Therefore, I rise in strong support of this resolution, calling for the unconditional release of these three American citizens unjustly being held in Iranian prisons, and I call upon all of my colleagues to do likewise.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

