

110TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6655

To authorize assistance for Liberia.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 30, 2008

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois (for himself, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. WATSON, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LEE, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. WATT, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLAY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To authorize assistance for Liberia.

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.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Liberia Stabilization,
5 Economic Empowerment, Development and Security Act
6 of 2008” or the “Liberia SEEDS Act of 2008”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Since the founding of Liberia, the Liberian
4 people have been staunch United States allies and
5 friends in sub-Saharan Africa, and the history of Li-
6 beria is closely entwined with that of the United
7 States.

8 (2) After two brutal civil wars, peace in Liberia
9 was achieved as a result of implementation of the
10 Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2003, which was
11 signed in Accra, Ghana, on August 18, 2003, fol-
12 lowing the cessation of Liberia's second national
13 armed civil conflict, which lasted from 1999 to 2003,
14 and followed the first such conflict, which took place
15 from 1989 to 1997.

16 (3) The Liberian people demonstrated their
17 deep commitment to a system of democratic, con-
18 stitutionally based government by turning out in
19 large numbers to vote in peaceful, free, and fair
20 presidential and legislative elections on October 11,
21 2005, and in a free and fair presidential run-off
22 election held on November 8, 2005, which resulted
23 in the election to office of President Ellen Johnson
24 Sirleaf of Liberia, who became the first woman elect-
25 ed president of an African country.

1 (4) The robust and active efforts by the Gov-
2 ernment of President Sirleaf to promote the socio-
3 economic development of Liberia are severely chal-
4 lenged by the abiding legacies of Liberia’s two recent
5 civil wars, and by over a decade of misgovernance
6 that preceded and contributed to the outbreak of the
7 first of these conflicts, including—

8 (A) the near-total destruction of Liberia’s
9 public systems for electricity generation and
10 transmission, potable water distribution and
11 treatment, and public sanitation, and the long-
12 term and substantial neglect of Liberia’s limited
13 national all weather road system;

14 (B) the widespread lack of well-functioning
15 central government institutions, public sector
16 corruption, and the general absence of demo-
17 cratic accountability; and

18 (C) a history of numerous citizen abuses,
19 curtailments of constitutional freedoms, and
20 often serious and criminal violations of human
21 rights, including extortion, child abduction,
22 rape, torture, and extra-judicial killings, by
23 many members of the former Armed Forces of
24 Liberia, national police, and other public secu-
25 rity agencies, caused by the politicization of

1 public security functions, widespread personal
2 corruption among military and police personnel,
3 and lack of personnel training.

4 (5) Since 2003, the United States has invested
5 over \$1,500,000,000 to help end the Liberian con-
6 flict, consolidate the Comprehensive Peace Agree-
7 ment of 2003, support the national democratic elec-
8 tions of 2005, deliver emergency humanitarian as-
9 sistance to the Liberian people, and assist in the
10 post-war economic and political reconstruction of Li-
11 beria.

12 **SEC. 3. DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

13 Congress makes the following declarations:

14 (1) In order to support the democratic and
15 socio-economic aspirations of the Liberian people,
16 the United States should continue to support and
17 assist the Government of President Ellen Johnson
18 Sirleaf of Liberia and its energetic and dedicated ef-
19 forts to rebuild Liberia economically, socially, and
20 politically, to expand constitutional freedoms and
21 protections and the rule of law, and to improve the
22 lives of the Liberian people.

23 (2) The United States should also continue to
24 provide assistance to the people of Liberia in order
25 to—

1 (A) assist Liberia in making irrevocable
2 and permanent the peace achieved as a result
3 of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace
4 Agreement of 2003 signed in Accra, Ghana, on
5 August 18, 2003;

6 (B) ensure that Liberia never again be-
7 comes a source of regional military or political
8 instability, a threat to the sovereignty or terri-
9 torial integrity of neighboring countries, or a
10 source of insecurity for those countries' citizens;
11 and

12 (C) protect the interests and substantial
13 past and current investments of the United
14 States in Liberia.

15 (3) Among other important objectives, assist-
16 ance provided by United States for the Liberian peo-
17 ple should seek to—

18 (A) build a robust, private sector-based,
19 market-driven economy capable of substantially
20 alleviating the most severe and widespread
21 forms of poverty in Liberia, in accordance with
22 the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/
23 RES/55/2), adopted by the United Nations
24 General Assembly on September 18, 2000;

1 (B) build a democratic, accountable, and
2 fully participatory democratic political system,
3 based on the constitutional rule of law and well-
4 functioning government institutions capable of
5 effectively providing public goods and services
6 to the Liberian people and of resolving key
7 problems, including unmet basic socio-economic
8 needs, the inequitable distribution of resources,
9 and the persisting impact of undemocratic prac-
10 tices under past Liberian governments, which
11 contributed to the outbreak of Liberia’s two
12 armed civil conflicts;

13 (C) help foster close bilateral cooperation
14 between the United States and Liberia and sup-
15 port cooperation between Liberia and multilat-
16 eral and international organizations; and

17 (D) assist efforts by the Government of Li-
18 beria to ensure effective governance, and
19 achieve social development and sustainable, pri-
20 vate sector-led economic growth by—

21 (i) reconstructing or refurbishing
22 basic physical infrastructure;

23 (ii) pursuing efforts to ensure govern-
24 ment accountability, and public sector fis-

1 cal and operational transparency and effec-
2 tiveness;

3 (iii) pursuing efforts to ensure public
4 safety and security and adherence to the
5 rule of law;

6 (iv) ensuring that ex-combatants and
7 war-affected youth are given access to job
8 training and opportunities to work on pub-
9 lic work projects in order to enable them to
10 contribute as gainfully employed citizens to
11 the development of their country; and

12 (v) supporting Liberian efforts to ad-
13 vance the pursuit of transitional justice,
14 national reconciliation, and accountability
15 for crimes by government officials and oth-
16 ers, including human rights violations and
17 misappropriations of public funds.

18 **SEC. 4. PURPOSES OF ASSISTANCE.**

19 The purposes of assistance authorized by this Act are
20 to ensure that the United States, in furtherance of its se-
21 curity and other national interests, fulfills the U.S. For-
22 eign Assistance Framework objectives of Peace and Secu-
23 rity, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic
24 Growth by providing targeted assistance to support efforts
25 by the people and Government of Liberia to—

1 (1) ensure that all Government of Liberia reve-
2 nues, in particular revenues derived from the eco-
3 logically and financially sustainable use or sale of
4 Liberia’s abundant natural resources, are used in an
5 accountable, transparent, and equitable manner for
6 public purposes, including by continuing to—

7 (A) provide assistance to support national
8 fiscal management and oversight capacity devel-
9 opment and reforms under the donor-backed
10 Governance and Economic Management Assist-
11 ance Program (GEMAP) during its remaining
12 period of operation; and

13 (B) invest in economic good governance
14 programs or capacity-building efforts that are
15 endorsed or implemented by the Liberia Recon-
16 struction and Development Committee (LRDC),
17 its component subcommittees or associated or-
18 gans, or any similar entity that may in the fu-
19 ture succeed the LRDC;

20 (2) build a robust, free market system, spur
21 economic revitalization and growth, help alleviate
22 poverty, and advance access to basic services by re-
23 constructing or refurbishing basic physical infra-
24 structure, or major elements thereof, including pub-
25 lic electricity generation and transmission, clean

1 water delivery, and sewerage systems, which were
2 substantially destroyed by years of armed conflict,
3 and support the Government of Liberia’s efforts to
4 improve key sections of Liberia’s national all weath-
5 er road system, which is rudimentary, fragmented,
6 and in need of substantial repairs;

7 (3) create a stream-lined and simplified legal
8 and regulatory investment regime, including an inte-
9 grated one-stop investment licensing system, in
10 order to facilitate and increase domestic and foreign
11 investment and foster entrepreneurship;

12 (4) enhance Liberian Government account-
13 ability and effectiveness, including with respect to
14 managerial and administrative competency in order
15 to ensure that all central government ministries,
16 functional agencies, and other public entities—

17 (A) develop capacities to provide efficient,
18 cost-effective, ethical, and rule of law-based
19 public goods and services to the Liberian peo-
20 ple; and

21 (B) implement measures to counter and
22 overcome the persisting effects of Liberia’s long
23 legacy of poor governance, corrupt practices,
24 and the frequent absence of democratic ac-

1 countability under previous Liberian adminis-
2 trations;

3 (5) foster an informed and independent na-
4 tional legislature capable of effectively crafting and
5 enacting laws, budgets, and appropriation measures,
6 interacting with the executive branch as a respon-
7 sible and co-equal branch of government, and car-
8 rying out legislative oversight functions;

9 (6) build the operational capacity of the Libe-
10 rian National Police, other civilian public security
11 agencies, and other elements of the justice system,
12 including the court and penal systems, in order to—

13 (A) ensure that civilian public security
14 agencies are capable of providing public safety,
15 and that together with the other elements of
16 the justice system, effectively, equitably, and
17 without ethnic, gender, sexual orientation, or
18 age-based prejudice, constitutionally enforce Li-
19 berian laws; and

20 (B) prevent the recurrence of past patterns
21 of behavior by public security agencies during
22 the tenure of multiple past Liberian administra-
23 tions, during which ill-trained personnel fre-
24 quently abetted abuses of political power by the
25 national government, engaged in corrupt acts,

1 and committed numerous and often serious
2 abuses of human rights and civic freedoms;

3 (7) build a national system of vocational edu-
4 cation available, in particular, to war-affected youth
5 and ex-combatants, and to employ such persons,
6 among others, in the construction of public works
7 projects, both as a means of making them productive
8 citizens and in order to deter their potential partici-
9 pation in illicit income-generating activities; and

10 (8) assist Liberian Government efforts to ad-
11 vance post-war national reconciliation, transitional
12 justice, and legal accountability for past or current
13 acts of misgovernance by government officials and
14 others.

15 **SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.**

16 (a) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—The President is
17 authorized to provide assistance to Liberia for the fol-
18 lowing activities and purposes:

19 (1) ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Phased refurbish-
20 ment or upgrading of existing key roads and bridges,
21 initially targeting routes that carry the highest
22 goods and services traffic, that support farm-to-mar-
23 ket transport needs, or that provide linkages be-
24 tween key urban and rural population centers, nota-

1 bly those that provide linkages to isolated regions of
2 the country.

3 (2) FREEPORT OF MONROVIA.—Rehabilitation
4 of Monrovia Freeport, initially targeting priority
5 needs pertaining to the following objectives:

6 (A) Measures to facilitate and secure sea-
7 going vessel navigation within the harbor, in-
8 cluding dredging of silted areas, removal of
9 shipwrecks, and installation of navigation lights
10 or signals.

11 (B) Rehabilitation of port wharf berths
12 and piers, including installation of equipment
13 necessary for loading and unloading sea-going
14 vessels or for purposes of delivering mainte-
15 nance services to such vessels.

16 (C) Rehabilitation of warehouse buildings
17 nearby or adjacent to the main wharves, associ-
18 ated adjacent port roads and facilities or equip-
19 ment necessary for transferring goods between
20 sea-going vessels and land-based vehicles and
21 for loading or unloading land-based vehicles.

22 (D) Upgrading of goods transit, transfer,
23 and import and export processing and customs
24 systems at the port, including with respect to
25 automation and streamlining of required paper-

1 work and permit processing, and enhancement
2 of port security, including through the provision
3 of training to the Liberian Port Police and im-
4 provements to the perimeter security of the en-
5 tire port zone.

6 (3) WATER AND SANITATION.—Phased design
7 and reconstruction of potable water sources, such as
8 reservoirs, wells, boreholes, and water distribution
9 and treatment systems, and sewerage infrastructure,
10 initially in areas with the highest population den-
11 sities, in order to provide widespread public access
12 to basic potable water and water sanitation.

13 (4) ELECTRICITY SECTOR.—Subject to sub-
14 section (e)(2), phased reconstruction of electricity
15 generating plants, and associated electrical power
16 transmission and distribution networks and support
17 for feasibility studies related to that purpose, ini-
18 tially beginning in areas with the highest population
19 concentrations, with the eventual aim of connecting
20 all major population centers to a national power grid
21 or otherwise ensuring access to electrical power
22 throughout Liberia, to include the following:

23 (A) EPPH.—Continued support for the
24 Emergency Power Program II in the city of
25 Monrovia, as necessary.

1 (B) RURAL POWER.—Small electrical
2 power generation projects using biomass, micro-
3 hydrological, solar, or other small scale, renew-
4 able, or local resource technologies to serve the
5 short and medium-term needs of key secondary
6 and rural population centers in Liberia.

7 (C) MEDIUM AND LONG TERM POWER.—
8 Assistance in support of the following:

9 (i) The design and reconstruction of a
10 customer demand-driven, market-based,
11 medium term electrical generation and dis-
12 tribution system serving Monrovia and ad-
13 jacent urban zones.

14 (ii) An assessment of future electrical
15 demand in key secondary population cen-
16 ters in Liberia and of the associated costs
17 required for extending electrical power to
18 these centers from main electrical power
19 generation hubs in Buchanan, Yekepa,
20 Monrovia, Mt. Coffee, or other potential
21 generation sites.

22 (iii) Preparatory activities to be un-
23 dertaken prior to the physical rehabilita-
24 tion of the Mt. Coffee hydro-electric dam
25 and plant facility, including an environ-

1 mental impact assessment, a study of po-
2 tential local socio-economic and population
3 displacement impacts, engineering and cost
4 assessments of the facility, architectural
5 and engineering designs necessary for its
6 rehabilitation, and the formulation of a
7 market-based, customer demand-driven
8 business plan aimed at ensuring that the
9 rehabilitated facility can be operated on a
10 financially sustainable basis.

11 (5) TARGETED JOB TRAINING AND MEDIUM-
12 TERM EMPLOYMENT.—Expansion of support for vo-
13 cational education programs available to war-af-
14 fected youth and ex-combatants, including those who
15 have previously received reintegration and job train-
16 ing assistance but remain unemployed or under-
17 employed, among other populations, and support for
18 the employment of jobless war-affected youth and
19 ex-combatants in public works projects undertaken
20 by the Liberian Government or its development part-
21 ners.

22 (b) ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE.—The
23 President is authorized to provide assistance to Liberia
24 for the following activities and purposes:

1 (1) PUBLIC SECTOR.—Assistance to support the
2 establishment of a government employee training in-
3 stitute, assistance to support and enhance one or
4 more existing Government of Liberia-designated
5 public sector training organizations, such as the Li-
6 beria Institute of Public Administration, or assist-
7 ance for both objectives, to be undertaken—

8 (A) for the purpose of making general and
9 specialized managerial, administrative, and
10 service delivery training available to employees
11 of the Government of Liberia, including employ-
12 ees of central government ministries, inde-
13 pendent agencies, commissions, county and
14 local governments, and other civilian govern-
15 ment entities, including judicial, police, and se-
16 curity agencies;

17 (B) in partnership with one or more exter-
18 nal partner organizations that possess technical
19 training expertise in public sector training, such
20 as the Les Aspin Center for Government at
21 Marquette University; and

22 (C) with the objective of developing a per-
23 manent Government of Liberia capacity to
24 maintain a qualified and well-trained public sec-
25 tor work force.

1 (2) GOOD GOVERNANCE.—Technical assistance
2 to enhance Liberian Government accountability and
3 effectiveness, improve transparent and accountable
4 fiscal management and revenue collection and ex-
5 penditure processes and institutions, and ensure that
6 central government ministries, functional agencies,
7 and other public entities develop an enhanced capaci-
8 ty to provide efficient, cost-effective, ethical, and
9 rule of law-based public goods and services to the
10 Liberian people, including support for related capaci-
11 ty development efforts being pursued under the
12 Governance and Economic Management Assistance
13 Program (GEMAP) during its remaining period of
14 operation, and support for economic good govern-
15 ance capacity building programs or initiatives en-
16 dorsed or implemented by the Liberia Reconstruc-
17 tion and Development Committee (LRDC), its Steer-
18 ing Committee, or its four Working Committees, as
19 long as the United States shall possess a formal role
20 as a participant or partner on the LRDC or any
21 analogous Liberian entity that may in the future
22 succeed the LRDC, including by supporting efforts
23 to—

24 (A) improve budgeting and expenditure
25 management;

1 (B) improve procurement practices and
2 granting of concessions;

3 (C) establish, implement, and institu-
4 tionalize processes to control corruption;

5 (D) provide technical support to key finan-
6 cial management institutions of government;

7 (E) build the professional capacity of Libe-
8 rian public sector institutions and professionals;
9 and

10 (F) foster consultations between the
11 LRDC, other Liberian Government organs, and
12 representatives of interested Liberian civil soci-
13 ety groups and nongovernmental organizations
14 in matters pertaining to public policy decision
15 making in order to ensure that diverse political
16 and policy perspectives are considered during
17 the formulation of such policies.

18 (3) UNITED STATES EDUCATION TO BUILD
19 GOVERNMENT CAPACITY.—Assistance to facilitate
20 educational exchanges to enable Liberian Govern-
21 ment officials and professional staff, to include
22 members of the executive, legislative, and judicial
23 branches of government, to pursue training or edu-
24 cational opportunities in the United States, so long

1 as such education relates directly to their official du-
2 ties.

3 (4) TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND ACCOUNT-
4 ABILITY.—Assistance to support—

5 (A) the efforts of the Truth and Reconcili-
6 ation Commission of Liberia to investigate the
7 causes of Liberia’s past conflicts, promote na-
8 tional reconciliation, and ensure accountability
9 for crimes committed during those conflicts;
10 and

11 (B) efforts by the Liberian Government,
12 notably those of the Liberian Solicitor General,
13 to legally track, freeze, and seek restitution to
14 Liberia of public funds determined to have been
15 misappropriated by officials of the present or
16 past Liberian Governments.

17 (c) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW
18 ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.—The President is author-
19 ized to provide assistance to Liberia for the following ac-
20 tivities and purposes:

21 (1) POLICE AND SECURITY AGENCIES.—Sup-
22 port for operational capacity improvements for Libe-
23 ria’s national police and security agencies, including
24 the following:

1 (A) An instructional and administrative ca-
2 pacity building program for Liberia’s national
3 Police Academy, including funding for physical
4 infrastructure for this purpose, if necessary, in
5 order to—

6 (i) enable the Police Academy to inde-
7 pendently provide quality basic, recurrent,
8 advanced, and specialized training for offi-
9 cers of the Liberia National Police; and

10 (ii) under an expanded mandate, to
11 develop a capacity to provide similar train-
12 ing to other civilian Liberian security agen-
13 cies, including the Bureau of Immigration
14 and Naturalization, the Port Police, and
15 the National Security Agency.

16 (B) An assessment of the current indi-
17 vidual kit, vehicular, and communication equip-
18 ment needs of the Liberia National Police, and
19 provision of such assets, if warranted, as deter-
20 mined by such an assessment.

21 (2) POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Support
22 for the following:

23 (A) Maintenance of the current Civilian
24 Police (CivPol) program of the Bureau of Inter-
25 national Narcotics and Liberia National Police

1 Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of
2 State, and a gradual reformulation of the pro-
3 gram, when and as necessary, in order to de-
4 ploy United States civilian police officers and
5 instructors to provide capacity building assist-
6 ance and advice to the Police Academy and Li-
7 berian National Police in anticipation of, dur-
8 ing, and following the withdrawal and termi-
9 nation of the United Nations Mission in Liberia
10 (UNMIL).

11 (B) An expansion of the Liberia National
12 Police Senior Advisory Team (S.A.T.) program
13 of the Bureau of International Narcotics and
14 Liberia National Police Law Enforcement Af-
15 fairs of the Department of State, including in-
16 creased numbers of United States police advi-
17 sors deployed to—

18 (i) advise and help improve the capa-
19 bility of the Liberian National Police, in-
20 cluding through the deployment of addi-
21 tional advisors in a roving capacity to sup-
22 port implementation of S.A.T. program
23 goals at various levels of the Liberia Na-
24 tional Police, including at the precinct

1 level, and in the various counties of Libe-
2 ria; and

3 (ii) advise and help improve the capa-
4 bility of the Liberian Port Police at the
5 Freeport of Monrovia and other jurisdic-
6 tions served by the Port Police, in coordi-
7 nation with other specialized port security
8 training that may be provided to the Port
9 Police.

10 (C) Maintenance of the current United
11 States Liberia National Police Emergency Re-
12 sponse Unit (ERU) support program until such
13 time as the ERU is able to function independ-
14 ently in the absence of United States or other
15 donor technical assistance.

16 (3) JUSTICE SECTOR.—Support and expansion
17 of the current Justice Sector Support Liberia
18 (JSSL) technical assistance program of the Bureau
19 of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Af-
20 fairs of the Department of State in order to—

21 (A) broaden the impact of JSSL assistance
22 programs in Monrovia, and to extend its scope
23 and impact to the county level;

24 (B) expand access to the judicial system by
25 establishing or supporting current programs to

1 provide legal information services to indigent
2 persons, expand human rights-focused training
3 for members of the judiciary, justice ministry,
4 penal system personnel, police, traditional lead-
5 ers, and communities experiencing high levels of
6 rights violations, and to ensure that cases of al-
7 leged violations of human rights and other
8 criminal actions by police officials or judicial or
9 penal system personnel are justly and fully ad-
10 judicated; and

11 (C) promote police officer professionalism,
12 knowledge of ethical and human rights norms,
13 and interaction with civil society groups, in part
14 by conducting a rapid field assessment of the
15 capacity of Liberian nongovernmental law en-
16 forcement capacity building organizations, in-
17 cluding the Liberia National Law Enforcement
18 Association (LINLEA), the Liberia Female
19 Law Enforcement Association (LIFLEA), and
20 the Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia
21 (AFELL), to conduct training and educational
22 workshops for Liberian law enforcement per-
23 sonnel and, if an assessed organization is deter-
24 mined on the basis of such an assessment to be
25 capable of conducting such educational efforts,

1 by providing assistance to expand and enhance
2 such capabilities.

3 (d) **ROLE OF LIBERIAN NGOS, BUSINESSES, AND**
4 **OTHER ENTITIES.**—It is the sense of Congress that a sub-
5 stantial portion of United States assistance to Liberia
6 should be used to build the capacity of Liberian non-
7 governmental organizations and businesses and to foster
8 the growth of market-based economic competition, and
9 that therefore, to the maximum extent practicable, the
10 President should provide assistance authorized under this
11 section through Liberian nongovernmental organizations,
12 businesses, and other Liberian entities, in part through
13 the use of a locally-accessible, public bid competition sys-
14 tem to assign contracts for the delivery of goods and serv-
15 ices funded by United States assistance programs in Libe-
16 ria.

17 (e) **CONDITIONS ON ASSISTANCE.**—

18 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Assistance authorized under
19 this section may be made available to Liberia only
20 if—

21 (A) the Government of Liberia requests
22 the assistance;

23 (B) the Government of Liberia and the
24 Government of the United States consult with

1 each other on all proposed projects to be carried
2 out using the assistance;

3 (C) the Government of Liberia integrates
4 the assistance into its strategic planning and
5 agrees to assume responsibility for future recur-
6 rent funding and management of programs re-
7 ceiving United States assistance authorized
8 under this section; and

9 (D) the President certifies to Congress
10 that the United States occupies a formal role as
11 a participant or partner on the Liberia Recon-
12 struction and Development Committee (LRDC),
13 its Steering Committee, and its four Working
14 Committees, or on any other similar Liberian
15 Government entity established to coordinate
16 donor development assistance.

17 (2) LIMITATIONS RELATING TO THE ELEC-
18 TRICITY SECTOR.—In order to preserve and effi-
19 ciently utilize Liberia’s limited public revenues and
20 technically proficient and trained personnel, assist-
21 ance provided under subsection (a)(4)—

22 (A) should, to the extent practicable, fund
23 programs undertaken by the Liberia Electricity
24 Corporation, the Ministry of Lands, Mines and
25 Energy, or any related, currently existing public

1 entities with a mandate pertaining to the fi-
2 nancing, regulation, generation, transmission,
3 or sale of electrical power; and

4 (B) may be used to fund needs assess-
5 ments and feasibility studies pertaining to the
6 potential establishment of new government elec-
7 trical sector entities, such as a St. Paul River
8 Authority, a Rural and Renewable Energy
9 Agency, or a transmission concessionaire for a
10 proposed high voltage transmission corridors,
11 but shall not be used to directly fund the estab-
12 lishment of such entities.

13 **SEC. 6. REPORT.**

14 Not less than once at the end of each of the fiscal
15 years 2009 through 2013 for which funds to implement
16 this Act are appropriated, the President shall transmit to
17 Congress a report on the implementation of this Act, in-
18 cluding the progress of and prospects for development in
19 Liberia as a result of United States assistance provided
20 under this Act.

21 **SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this Act, there is au-
23 thorized to be appropriated to the President \$225,000,000
24 for fiscal years 2009 through 2013.

1 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Of the amounts appro-
2 priated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations
3 under subsection (a), it is the sense of Congress that—

4 (1) 65 percent of such amounts should be allo-
5 cated to carry out Development Assistance programs
6 authorized under section 5(a);

7 (2) 17.5 percent of such amounts should be al-
8 located to carry out Economic Support Fund Assist-
9 ance programs authorized under section 5(b), of
10 which—

11 (A) 25 percent should be used to carry out
12 section 5(b)(1);

13 (B) 2.5 percent should be used to carry
14 out section 5(b)(4)(A); and

15 (C) 2.5 percent should be used to carry out
16 section 5(b)(4)(B); and

17 (3) 17.5 percent of such amounts should be al-
18 located to carry out International Narcotics Control
19 and Law Enforcement Assistance programs author-
20 ized under section 5(c), of which 25 percent should
21 be used to carry out section 5(c)(1).

22 (c) AVAILABILITY AND RELATED PROVISIONS.—
23 Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of
24 appropriations under subsection (a)—

1 (1) are authorized to remain available until ex-
2 pended; and

3 (2) are in addition to amounts otherwise avail-
4 able for such purposes.

5 **SEC. 8. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER AUTHORITIES.**

6 The authority to provide assistance in this Act shall
7 be in addition to any other authority to provide assistance
8 to the Government of Liberia.

9 **SEC. 9. SUNSET.**

10 The authorities provided in this Act shall expire on
11 October 1, 2013.

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