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Israel: U.S. Foreign Assistance

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Israel: U.S. Foreign Assistance

SUMMARY

Israel is not economically self-sufficient, and relies on foreign assistance and borrowing to maintain its economy. Since 1985, the United States has provided \$3 billion in grants annually to Israel. Since 1976, Israel has been the largest annual recipient of U.S. foreign assistance, and is the largest cumulative recipient since World War II. In addition to U.S. assistance, it is estimated that Israel receives about \$1 billion annually through philanthropy, an equal amount through short- and long-term commercial loans, and around \$1 billion in Israel Bonds proceeds.

Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu told a joint session of Congress on July 10, 1996, that Israel would reduce its need for U.S. aid over the next four years. In January 1998, Finance Minister Neeman proposed eliminating the \$1.2 billion economic aid and increasing the \$1.8 billion in military aid by \$60 million per year during a ten year period beginning in the year 2000. The FY1999, 2000, and 2001 appropriations bills included cuts of \$120 million in economic aid and an increase of \$60 million in military aid for each year.

U.S. aid to Israel has some unique aspects, such as loans with repayment waived, or a pledge to provide Israel with economic assistance equal to the amount Israel owes the

United States for previous loans. Israel also receives special benefits that may not be available to other countries, such as the use of U.S. military assistance for research and development in the United States, the use of U.S. military assistance for military purchases in Israel, or receiving all its assistance in the first 30 days of the fiscal year rather than in 3 or 4 installments as other countries do.

In addition to the foreign assistance, the United States has provided Israel with \$625 million to develop and deploy the Arrow anti-missile missile (an ongoing project), \$1.3 billion to develop the Lavi aircraft (cancelled), \$200 million to develop the Merkava tank (operative), \$130 million to develop the high energy laser anti-missile system (ongoing), and other military projects. In FY2000 the United States provided Israel an additional \$1.2 billion to fund the Wye agreement.

For FY2002, the Administration requested \$720 million in economic, \$2.04 billion in military, and \$60 million in migration resettlement assistance.

[For more information, see CRS Report 96-942, *Israel: U.S. Loan Guarantees for Settling Immigrants*; and CRS Issue Brief IB82008, *Israel-United States Relations*.]

MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The House passed H.R. 2506, the foreign operations appropriations bill, on July 24, 2001, by a vote of 381-46. H.R. 2506 provided \$2.04 billion in military grants and \$720 million in economic grants for Israel for FY2002. The Senate passed the bill with an amendment on October 24 by a vote of 96 to 2 and called for a conference. The House passed the conference report (H.Rept. 107-345) on December 19, 2001, by a vote of 357 to 66, and the Senate passed the bill by unanimous consent on December 20. The President signed the bill into law on January 10, 2002 (P.L. 107-115).

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

Since 1976, Israel has been the largest annual recipient of U.S. aid and is the largest recipient of cumulative U.S. assistance since World War II. From 1949 through 1965, U.S. aid to Israel averaged about \$63 million per year, over 95% of which was economic development assistance and food aid. A modest military loan program began in 1959. From 1966 through 1970, average aid per year increased to about \$102 million, but military loans increased to about 47% of the total. From 1971 to the present, U.S. aid to Israel has averaged over \$2 billion per year, two-thirds of which has been military assistance. Congress first designated a specific amount of aid for Israel (an “earmark”) in 1971. Also in 1971, economic assistance changed from specific programs, such as agricultural development, to the Commodity Import Program (CIP) for purchase of U.S. goods. CIP ended in 1979, replaced by largely unconditional direct transfers for budgetary support. The 1974 emergency aid for Israel, following the 1973 war, included the first military grant aid. Economic aid became all grant cash transfer in 1981, and military aid became all grant in 1985.

Beginning in the mid-1970s, Israel could no longer meet its balance of payments and government deficits with imported capital (gifts from overseas Jews, West German reparations, U.S. aid) and began to rely more on borrowed capital. Growing debt servicing costs, mounting government social services expenditures, perennial high defense spending levels, and a stagnant domestic economy combined with worldwide inflation and declining foreign markets for Israeli goods pushed the Israeli economy into a near crisis situation. The “unity” government of 1984, cut government subsidies, froze wages and prices, raised taxes, and took other measures to restore the economy. Inflation was cut from the high of 445% in 1984 to an annual level of 20% for 1986 and 1987. Unemployment settled down to 5.5% for the second quarter of 1987, after a high of 7.8% for the same period in 1985. But the influx of Soviet Jews beginning in 1989 pushed unemployment to 9% by 1990 and to 11% by 1992, and left inflation in the 20% per year range. Israel still runs government deficits and balance of trade and payments deficits, although the gaps have been reduced.

Current U.S.-Israel Aid Issues

Wye Agreement Supplemental Aid

Israel requested \$1.2 billion in additional U.S. aid to fund moving troops and military installations out of the occupied territories as called for in the October 23, 1998 Wye agreement. Israeli Finance Minister Yaacov Neeman arrived in Washington in November 1998 to discuss the new aid (Neeman resigned in December). Following the December vote to hold new elections in May 1999, Israel put the peace process and the withdrawals on hold. In February 1999, the Administration requested \$600 million in military aid for Israel for FY1999, and \$300 million in military aid for each fiscal year 2000 and 2001, to implement the Wye Agreement despite the fact that Israel was not completing the called for withdrawals. The President vetoed H.R. 2606, the FY2000 foreign operations appropriations bill, in part because it did not include the Wye funding. On November 29, 1999, the President signed the consolidated appropriations bill, H.R. 3194 (P.L. 106-113), which included, in Division B, passage of H.R. 3422, the foreign operations appropriations bill. Title VI of H.R. 3422, introduced in the House on November 17, included the \$1.2 billion Wye funding for Israel.

According to a State Department report presented to Congress in late October 1999, the Wye funding is intended to be used as follows (in millions of dollars):

Israel Defense Force Redeployment

Relocate IDF Training Areas:	90
Relocate One Armored Division:	95
Relocate Brigade Training Area:	15
Subtotal:	200

Counter Terror

Light Surveillance Aircraft:	50
Explosive Detection and Identification:	85
Armored Personnel Carriers:	40
Subtotal:	175

Strategic

Theater Missile Defense and R & D:	100
Squadron Apache Longbow Helicopters:	360
Electronic Warfare Aircraft:	165
Enhance Readiness:	200
Subtotal:	825

Reducing U.S. Aid to Israel

On July 10, 1996, Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu told a joint session of Congress: "In the next four years, we will begin the long-term process of gradually reducing the level of your generous economic assistance to Israel." Israeli Finance Minister Yaacov Neeman met with some House of Representatives Appropriations Committee members in January 1998 to negotiate a reduction in Israel's \$3 billion in annual aid by \$600 million by decreasing the \$1.2 billion economic aid to zero over a 10-year period and by increasing Israel's \$1.8 billion military aid up to \$2.4 billion in the same period. The United States would continue to allow Israel to spend about 25% of the military aid in Israel rather than in the United States for U.S. produced military equipment. Israel is an exception to the general practice that all U.S. foreign military financing is spent in the United States.

The President requested \$930 million in ESF for Israel for FY2000, an increase in the rate of annual reduction in the aid level in order to provide more funding for other Middle Eastern countries, but Congress provided \$960 million in ESF for Israel for FY2000, maintaining the 10% per year reduction rate (H.R. 3422). The President requested \$840 million in ESF for FY2001, which would be the expected amount if the annual reduction remained at \$120 million ($960 - 120 = 840$). The President also requested \$1.98 billion in military grants, the expected increase for FY2001 ($1.92 + .06 = 1.98$). Congress appropriated \$840 million in ESF and \$1.98 billion in FMF for FY2001. The President requested \$2.04 billion in FMF and \$720 million in ESF for Israel for FY2002.

Aid for Soviet and Ethiopian Jewish Refugees

U.S. aid for Soviet and other immigrants in Israel has taken two forms: first, grants through the Department of State refugee and migration account; second, through the housing loan guarantee and Soviet immigrant loan guarantee programs. The United States began providing grants to Israel under the refugee and migration account in 1973. Congress increased the funding level up to \$80 million per year in 1992, when the wave of Soviet immigrants crested. H.Rept. 105-401 of November 12, 1997, on H.R. 2159, the foreign operations appropriation bill, stated that the level would decrease to \$70 million in FY1999 and to \$60 million in FY2000 because the declining numbers of Soviet immigrants reduced Israel's need. The President requested \$60 million for immigrant assistance for FY2001.

In late 1990, the press reported that Israel would request \$10 billion in loan guarantees from the United States. Under the proposal, Israel would borrow \$10 billion from U.S. commercial establishments, and the United States government would guarantee the loans against default. Israel needed the funds to finance housing, jobs, and infrastructure for an anticipated 1 million Soviet Jewish immigrants expected to arrive in Israel between 1991 and 1995. During the April 1991 negotiations over Israel's request for emergency funds for Desert Storm damages, Israel agreed to postpone its guaranteed loan request until September 1991. In September, President Bush asked Congress to delay consideration of the Israeli request until January 1992, because the President feared that the loan request would jeopardize Secretary of State Baker's negotiations for a peace conference. Reluctantly, Congress agreed to delay consideration of the Israeli request.

When Congress returned in January 1992, Secretary of State Baker said the Administration would support the Israeli request only if Israel agreed to freeze all settlement

activity in the occupied territories. In a series of negotiations among the Administration, Congress, and Israel, several compromises were offered; reduce the U.S. loan guarantees by an amount equal to the Israeli expenditures on settlements in the occupied territories, reduce the annual amount of the loan guarantees, allow Israel to complete housing projects underway in the territories but ban new projects, and others, but none of the proposals were acceptable to all the parties. With the stalemate, it appeared that Israel’s loan guarantee request was postponed until consideration of the FY1993 foreign aid legislation.

Following the June 1992 Israeli elections, in which Yitzhaq Rabin and his Labor party won control over the Israeli Knesset, relations between the United States and Israel improved. President Bush announced in August that he would propose approving the loan guarantees. Congress attached the loan guarantee authorization to the foreign operations appropriation bill that passed on October 5, 1992 (Title VI, P.L. 102-391, signed into law on October 6, 1992). The United States approved the first \$2 billion tranche in December 1992, and Israel issued the first \$1 billion in bonds in March 1993 and the second \$1 billion in September 1993. On September 30, 1993, the President notified Congress, according to Section 226(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act, that the \$2 billion in loan guarantees for FY1994 would be reduced by \$437 million, the amount Israel spent on Jewish settlements in the occupied territories in FY1993. On September 30, 1994, the President notified Congress that the \$2 billion in loan guarantees for FY1995 would be reduced by \$216.8 million, an amount equal to the amount Israel spent on Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. The President notified Congress in September 1995, that the amount for FY1996 would be reduced by \$60 million, and notified Congress in September 1996, that the amount for FY1997 also would be reduced by \$60 million. The \$10 billion (\$2 billion each year) authorized for Israel for FY1993-FY1996, has been reduced by \$774 million because of settlement activity. Of the \$9.226 billion available to Israel from FY1993-FY1997, Israel has drawn loans worth about \$6.6 billion.

Housing Loan Guarantees	
1972	\$50 million
1974	25
1975	25
1976	25
1977	25
1979	25
1980	25
1990	400
Total	\$600 million

Table 1. Loan Guarantees for Israel
(millions of dollars)

Year	Authorized, Title VI P.L. 102-391	Reduction for Settlement Activity	“Offset” Reinstated for Security Interests	Net Reduction	Amount Available for Israel
1993	\$2,000.0	0	0	0	\$2,000.0
1994	\$2,000.0	437.0	0	437.0	\$1,563.0
1995	\$2,000.0	311.8	95.0	216.8	\$1,783.2
1996	\$2,000.0	303.0	243.0	60.0	\$1,940.0
1997	\$2,000.0	307.0	247.0	60.0	\$1,940.0
Totals	\$10,000.0	1,358.8	585.0	773.8	\$9,226.2

These loan guarantees are in addition to \$600 million in housing loan guarantees provided for Israel.

Use of U.S. Aid in the Occupied Territories

P.L. 101-302, the supplemental appropriation for FY1990, included \$400 million in housing loan guarantees and \$5 million in additional refugee settlement funds for Israel to help Israel settle Soviet and Ethiopian Jewish immigrants. As is true of all U.S. aid to Israel, the housing loan guarantee and the refugee resettlement grants cannot be used by Israel in the occupied territories because the United States does not want to foster the appearance of endorsing Israel's annexation of the territories without negotiations. Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy stated in an October 2, 1990, letter to Secretary of State James Baker that Israel would not use the housing loan guarantees in the occupied territories (which means that Israel would not use the funds in east Jerusalem). Some Israelis claim that Israel should use the U.S.-backed funds in east Jerusalem, which they say is part of Israel. Title VI of P.L. 102-391 (H.R. 5368), which authorizes \$10 billion in loan guarantees for Israel, states that the funds may not be used in the occupied territories.

The question of using U.S. aid in the occupied territories arose again in December 1998, when Israel requested \$1.2 billion to implement the Wye agreement, the funds to be used in the occupied territories for Israeli withdrawals and infrastructure for settlements.

Conditions on Aid

It has been suggested that the United States should provide aid to Israel only if Israel takes actions or meets conditions in keeping with U.S. policies. For example, as mentioned above in Aid for Soviet and Ethiopian Jewish Refugees, the United States might withhold assistance unless Israel stopped establishing settlements in the occupied territories. Other examples of conditions that might be applied to U.S. aid include Israel reversing its annexation of the Golan Heights and east Jerusalem, Israel agreeing to withdraw from the occupied territories, or Israel accepting the land-for-peace formula. Israelis and their supporters oppose any conditions attached to U.S. aid. The United States did withhold aid to Israel in 1953, during the Eisenhower Administration, until Israel stopped a water diversion project in a U.N. demilitarized zone along the Israeli-Syrian boundary, but between Presidents Eisenhower and Bush, as far as is known no Administration applied conditions to U.S. aid to Israel. Secretary of State Baker told a congressional hearing on February 24, 1992, that the Administration would not approve Israel's loan guarantee request until Israel froze settlement activity.

In addition to political conditions, others have suggested that the United States attach economic conditions to Israel's aid as a way of forcing Israel to implement needed economic reforms. Examples of economic conditions might include faster privatization of Israeli government owned business enterprises, cutting subsidies for housing in the occupied territories, or cutting the civil service. Opponents of attaching economic conditions suggest that Israeli officials are capable of making the changes needed to restore the economy, and that any such outside interference is a violation of Israeli sovereignty. Proponents of conditions suggest that Israel should demonstrate its capability to implement austerity measures before aid is given to Israel.

Other Aspects of U.S. Aid to Israel

Israel's Debt to the U.S. Government

Of the more than \$84 billion in aid the United States has provided Israel through FY2000, about \$69 billion has been grants and \$15 billion has been loans. In 1987, Congress added the Foreign Military Sales Debt Reform section to the foreign aid appropriations bill (P.L. 100-202), which allowed countries to refinance existing military debts carrying interest rates over 10%. At the time the bill passed in 1987, Israel owed the U.S. government about \$10 billion (having paid off the other \$5 billion), \$6 billion of which was military loans bearing interest rates over 10%. In 1988 and 1989, Israel refinanced about \$5.5 billion in military loans by borrowing money from U.S. commercial institutions at interest rates below 10%, and paying off the U.S. government. As provided in P.L. 100-202, the U.S. government guaranteed up to 90% of the commercial loans. As of December 31, 1998, Israel owed the U.S. government \$2.560 billion in direct economic and military loans, and the U.S. government has a contingent liability (guaranteed loans) for another \$3.844 billion for the refinanced military loans and Ex-Im Bank loans, and an additional \$9.703 billion in contingent liabilities for the loan guarantees for settling Soviet Jews in Israel.

Loans with Repayment Waived

The United States has not canceled any of Israel's debts to the U.S. government, but the U.S. government has waived repayment of aid to Israel that originally was categorized as loans. Following the 1973 war, President Nixon asked Congress for emergency aid for Israel, including loans for which repayment would be waived. Israel preferred that the aid be in the form of loans, rather than grants, to avoid having a U.S. military contingent in Israel to oversee a grant program. Since 1974, some or all of U.S. military aid to Israel has been in the form of loans for which repayment is waived. Technically, the assistance is called loans, but as a practical matter, the military aid is grant. From FY1974 through FY2001, Israel has received almost \$40 billion in waived loans. (Egypt also receives some of its U.S. military assistance in the form of loans with repayment waived. In 1990, the United States canceled \$6.7 billion in past military debts that Egypt owed to the United States.)

“Cranston Amendment”

The so-called Cranston Amendment, named after its Senate sponsor, was added to the foreign aid legislation in 1984 (Section 534, P.L. 98-473) and was repeated each year in the annual aid appropriation bill through FY1998 (Section 517 of H.R. 2159, P.L. 105-118). The Cranston amendment was not repeated in the FY1999 appropriation, H.R. 4328, P.L. 105-277, and was not repeated in FY2000 or FY2001 appropriations bills. The amendment stated that it was “the policy and the intention” of the United States to provide Israel with economic assistance “not less than” the amount Israel owed the United States in annual debt service payments (principal and interest). For 1998, Israel received \$1.2 billion in ESF and owed the U.S. government about \$328 million in debt service for direct loans. The Cranston amendment was a statement of U.S. policy and intent and may not have been binding. Contingent liabilities — guaranteed loans, such as housing guarantees or the \$9 billion for immigrant settlement — apparently were not included under the Cranston amendment because the debts were not owed to the U.S. government.

Allegations of Misuse of U.S. Aid

The United States stipulates that U.S. aid funds cannot be used in the occupied territories. Over the years, some have suggested that Israel may be using U.S. assistance to establish Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. Israel denies that it uses U.S. aid funds for settlements in the occupied territories. Because U.S. economic aid is given to Israel as direct government-to-government budgetary support without any specific project accounting, and money is fungible, there is no way to tell how Israel uses U.S. aid. Israel provides an annual letter to the U.S. Agency for International Development stating that the economic funds are used to service Israel's debt to the United States (approximately \$1 billion per year).

Also, the United States stipulates that U.S. military equipment provided through the FMS program can be used only for internal security or defensive purposes, and that U.S. weapons and equipment cannot be transferred to a third country without U.S. approval. (See Sections 3 and 4 of the Arms Export Control Act, P.L. 90-629, as amended.) In 1978, 1979, and 1981, the executive branch notified Congress that Israel "may have violated" U.S.-Israeli agreements by using U.S. weapons for non-defensive purposes, and in 1982, the United States suspended shipments of so-called cluster bombs after allegations that Israel violated an agreement on the use of the bombs during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In the 1978, 1979, and 1981 instances, the Administrations took no further action. The cluster bomb ban remains in effect. Israel maintains that the weapons were used for defensive purposes. (See CRS Report RL30982, *U.S. Defense Articles and Services Supplied to Foreign Recipients: Restrictions on Their Use*. May 30, 2001.) There were reports in February 2001 that the U.S. government was investigating if Israel misused U.S. military equipment, including Apache helicopters, in assassinating Palestinian leaders, and later reports that Members of Congress inquired if Israel misused Apache and Cobra helicopters and F-16 fighter-bombers in attacking Palestinian facilities.

In 1982 testimony before Congress, executive branch officials said Israel transferred U.S. arms to Iran and the "South Lebanon Army" without U.S. permission, and similar charges emerged in 1992 concerning Israeli transfers of U.S. technology or equipment to China, South Africa, Chile, Ethiopia, and other countries. A U.S. Defense Department team went to Israel in late March 1992, to investigate the alleged transfer of Patriot missile technology to China, but announced on April 2 that it found no evidence of an unauthorized transfer. The State Department Inspector-General released a report on April 2, 1992, that suggested that Israel had transferred other U.S. arms technology without U.S. permission.

Arrow Anti-Missile Missile

Since 1988, the United States has provided Israel with more than \$628 million in grants for research and development of the Arrow anti-missile missile. Israel deployed the first battery of Arrow missiles on March 14, 2000, and is seeking funding for a second and third battery. Some people call the Arrow funds "foreign aid" although Arrow was conceived as a joint research and development project in which the United States and Israel would share technology. U.S. funding for Arrow is authorized and appropriated through the defense budget. The U.S. Army says it will not procure the Arrow for U.S. use. In addition, the United States has provided \$53 million for the Boost Phase Intercept program and \$139

million for the Tactical High Energy Laser program under development in Israel to compliment the Arrow.

On April 28, 1996, President Clinton told a Washington audience that the United States would provide Israel with an additional \$200 million for deployment of the Arrow in Israel, and funding (later estimated at \$50 million) for development of a laser anti-missile weapon. In late March 1998, Secretary of Defense Cohen was quoted as saying the United States would provide an additional \$45 million for deploying a third battery of Arrow missiles.

Special Benefits for Israel

As pointed out in the June 24, 1983, General Accounting Office (GAO) report, *U.S. Assistance to the State of Israel* (GAO/ID-83-51), Israel receives favorable treatment and special benefits that may not be available to other countries or that may establish precedents for other U.S. aid recipients. Israel's supporters justify the unusual treatment accorded to Israel because of the special relationship between the United States and Israel and because of Israel's unique economic and political status. The GAO list of benefits includes:

- Cash flow financing: Israel is allowed to set aside FMS funds for current year payments only, rather than set aside the full amount needed to meet the full cost of multi-year purchases. GAO believes that cash flow financing creates a commitment to furnish aid in future years at a level sufficient to meet the future payments. Egypt and Turkey now use cash flow financing.
- FMS loan repayment waiver: See Loans with Repayment Waived section above.
- ESF cash transfer: The United States gives all ESF funds directly to the government of Israel rather than under a specific program. There is no accounting of how the funds are used. (Israel does send an annual letter describing Israeli payments to the United States for debt servicing.) A number of other nations receive part of their ESF as cash transfers, but not under such flexible conditions.
- FMS offsets: Israel receives offsets on FMS purchases (contractors agree to offset some of the cost by buying components or materials from Israel). Although offsets are a common practice in commercial contracts (countries dealing directly with U.S. firms), GAO said offsets on FMS sales were "unusual" because FMS is intended to sell U.S. goods and services.
- Early transfers: In 1982, Israel asked that the ESF funds be transferred in one lump sum early in the fiscal year rather than in four quarterly installments, as is the usual practice with other countries. The United States pays more in interest for the money it borrows to make lump sum payments. In March 1985, an A.I.D. official estimated that it cost the United States between \$50 million and \$60 million to borrow funds for the early, lump-sum payment. In addition, the U.S. government pays Israel interest on the ESF funds invested in U.S. Treasury notes, according to A.I.D. officials. It has

been reported that Israel earned about \$86 million in U.S. Treasury note interest in 1991.

- FMS drawdown: Israel was permitted to draw down the grant (waived) portion of its FMS credits before the loan portion, thus delaying paying interest on the loans. Usually, loans and grants are drawn down at an equal rate.

Another GAO report, *Security Assistance: Reporting of Program Contents Changes*, GAO/NSIAD-90-115 of May 1990, pointed out Israel's unique FMS funding arrangements. Other countries primarily deal with DOD for purchases from U.S. companies for U.S. military items, but Israel deals directly with U.S. companies for 99% of its military purchases in the United States. Other countries have a \$100,000 minimum purchase amount per contract, but Israel is allowed to purchase military items for less than \$100,000. According to the GAO report, Israel processed over 15,000 orders for less than \$50,000 in 1989, with no DOD review of the purchases as would have been the case with other countries' purchases. Other countries have the U.S. government disburse funds to companies directly, but the Israeli Purchasing Mission in New York pays the companies and is reimbursed by the U.S. Treasury.

Apart from the precedents cited by GAO, there are other unique features of the Israel aid program.

- FMS for R&D: Israel asked for and received permission for a "one-time-only" use of \$107 million in FY1977 FMS funds to be spent in Israel to develop the Merkava tank (prototype completed 1975, Merkava added to Israeli arsenal 1979). Israel asked for a similar waiver to develop the Lavi ground-attack aircraft. In November 1983, Congress added an amendment to the FY1984 Continuing Appropriation (P.L. 98-151) that allowed Israel to spend \$300 million of FMS funds in the United States and \$250 million of FMS in Israel to develop the Lavi. Between 1983 and 1988, Congress earmarked a total of \$1.8 billion (through FY1987) for the Lavi. GAO reported in January 1987 that the United States provided \$1.3 billion of \$1.5 billion Lavi development costs between 1980 and 1986. On August 30, 1987, the Israeli cabinet voted to cancel the Lavi project, but asked the United States for \$450 million to pay for canceled contracts. The State Department agreed to raise the FMS earmark for procurement in Israel from \$300 million to \$400 million to pay Lavi cancellation costs. The earmark for the \$150 million for U.S. R&D continues.
- FMS for in-country purchase: Israel has requested that part of the FMS funds be transferred to Israel for the Lavi aircraft, canceled on August 30, 1987, be continued for other Israeli defense purchases in Israel. Israel received \$400 million of the \$1.8 billion FMS for use in Israel in each fiscal year 1988 through 1990, and \$475 million in each fiscal year since FY1991. According to press reports, Israel proposed that the additional \$600 million in military aid that will replace the \$1.2 billion in economic aid will be added to the \$475 million to be spent in Israel.

- The foreign assistance appropriation bill signed on November 5, 1990, provides for Israel to receive the FMS aid in a lump sum during the first month of the fiscal year, which allows Israel to invest the funds in U.S. Treasury notes and earn interest similar to the ESF investments. H.R. 3422, the foreign operations appropriations bill included in P.L. 106-113 for FY2000, includes in Title VI a clause that limits the amount Israel is to receive early for FY2000 to \$1.37 billion, rather than the whole amount of \$1.92 billion in military assistance. The \$550 million was withheld for a later payment to meet budget requirements.
- The appropriation bill of November 5, 1990, also provided Israel with grant military equipment, valued at \$700 million, to be withdrawn from Western Europe.
- The \$400 million housing loan guarantee provided in P.L. 101-302 of May 25, 1990, waived the \$25 million per country ceiling, waived the administrative fee, and waived the provision limiting the housing to poor people.

Congressional Action

FY2001

In the budget request for FY2001, the President requested \$1.98 billion in military grants, \$840 million in economic grants, and \$60 million in refugee and migration funds for Israel for FY2001.

H.R. 4919, the Security Assistance Act of 2000, locks in the ESF \$120 million reduction and the FMF \$60 million increase for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 only. The House passed the H.R. 4919 conference report (H.Rept. 106-868) on September 21, 2000, and the Senate passed the conference report on September 22. H.R. 4919 was signed into law on October 6, 2000 (P.L. 106-280).

S. 2522, introduced on May 9, 2000, calls for \$60 million in refugee settlement funds, \$840 million in ESF, and \$1.98 billion in FMF for Israel for FY2001.

During a June 20, 2000 markup, the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee voted nine to six to defeat an amendment that would have delayed \$250 million in military aid to Israel. Members of the subcommittee wanted to delay the aid until Israel cancelled the sale of an Airborne Early Warning aircraft to China that the Administration and some Members of Congress opposed because the aircraft could have disturbed the military balance in Asia. The bill, H.R. 4811, introduced on July 10 (H.Rept. 106-720), contained \$1.98 billion in FMF, \$840 million in ESF, and \$60 million in migration funds for Israel for FY2001. H.R. 4811 passed the House on July 13 by a vote of 239-185 and passed the Senate, with S. 2522 as a substitute amendment, on July 18. H.R. 5526, introduced on October 24, included the same provisions as H.R. 4811. The conference report for H.R. 4811 (H.Rept. 106-997) passed the House on October 25 by a vote of 307 to 101,

and passed the Senate on October 25 by a vote of 65 to 27. In its final form, H.R. 4811 passed H.R. 5526 by reference.

On November 14, 2000, President Clinton requested a supplemental appropriation for FY2001 for \$450 million for Israel, to be disbursed as \$250 million in grant military assistance for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, and \$200 million in FMF (one quarter of which may be disbursed in Israel). The same request also said the President's advisors recommended an additional \$350 million in FMF grant assistance for FY2002. The emergency supplemental \$450 million for Israel for FY2001 was not included in the omnibus appropriations bill sent to the President on December 15.

FY2002

The President requested \$720 million in ESF, \$2.04 billion in FMF, and \$60 million in refugee settlement funds for FY2002.

H.R. 1646, the foreign assistance authorization bill, included \$60 million for settling Soviet and Ethiopian Jews in Israel. The bill was reported out of committee on May 4 (H.Rept. 107-57) and passed the House on May 16 by a vote of 352 to 73.

The Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee passed a draft bill on June 27, 2001, that included \$2.04 billion in FMF and \$720 million in ESF for Israel for FY2002. H.R. 2506 passed the House on July 24, 2001, by a vote of 381-46. The Senate passed H.R. 2506 with amendments on October 24, 2001, by a vote of 96 to 2. The House passed the conference report (H.Rept. 107-345) on December 19, 2001, by a vote of 357 to 66, and the Senate passed it by unanimous consent on December 20. The President signed the bill (P.L. 107-115) on January 10, 2002.

Recent Aid to Israel

Table 2 shows cumulative U.S. aid to Israel for FY1949 through FY1996, and U.S. aid to Israel for FY1997, FY1998, and FY1999. Detail for the years 1949 through 1996 is shown in **Table 3**.

Table 2. Recent U.S. Aid to Israel
(millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Military Grant	Economic Grant	Immig. Grant	ASHA	All Other
1949-1996	68,030.9	29,014.9	23,122.4	868.9	121.4	14,903.9
1997	3,132.1	1,800.0	1,200.0	80.0	2.1	50.0
1998	3,080.0	1,800.0	1,200.0	80.0	?	?
1999	3,010.0	1,860.0	1,080.0	70.0	?	?
2000	4,129.1	3,120.0	949.1	60.0	?	?
2001 est.	2,880.0	1,980.0	840.0	60.0	?	?
2002 est.	2,820.0	2,040.0	720.0	60.0	?	?
Total	87,082.7	41,614.9	29,111.5	1,278.9	123.5	14,953.9

Note: ESF was earmarked for \$960 million for FY2000 but was reduced to meet the 0.38% recission. FY2000 military grants include \$1.2 billion for the Wye agreement and \$1.92 billion in annual military aid.

Notes for Table 3, following

* = less than \$50,000

- = None

NA = Not Available

TQ = Transition Quarter, when the U.S. fiscal year changed from June to September.

FFP = Food for Peace

Coop. Devel. Grant: There are three programs in the cooperative development category: Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) intended for projects that foster economic growth and economic cooperation between Israel and its neighbors; Cooperative Development Program (CDP); and the Cooperative Development Research (CDR), both of which fund Israel's foreign aid program. Israel received about one half of the \$94 million MERC, and all of the \$53 million CDP and \$39 million CDR.

"Other Loan" is a CCC loan. "Other Grants" are \$20 million in 1975 for a seawater desalting plant and \$50 million in 1996 for anti-terrorism.

Definition of Aid: Under the category of foreign aid, some people include other funds transferred to Israel, such as the \$180 million for research and development of the Arrow missile, or the \$7.9 billion in loan guarantees for housing or settling Soviet Jews in Israel. None of these funds are included in this table.

Table 3. U.S. Assistance to Israel, FY1949 - FY1996
(millions of dollars)

Year	Total	Military Loan	Military Grant	Economic Loan	Economic Grant	FFP Loan	FFP Grant
1949	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	35.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
1952	86.4	-	-	-	63.7	-	22.7
1953	73.6	-	-	-	73.6	-	*
1954	74.7	-	-	-	54.0	-	20.7
1955	52.7	-	-	20.0	21.5	10.8	0.4
1956	50.8	-	-	10.0	14.0	25.2	1.6
1957	40.9	-	-	10.0	16.8	11.8	2.3
1958	85.4	-	-	15.0	9.0	34.9	2.3
1959	53.3	0.4	-	10.0	9.2	29.0	1.7
1960	56.2	0.5	-	15.0	8.9	26.8	4.5
1961	77.9	*	-	16.0	8.5	13.8	9.8
1962	93.4	13.2	-	45.0	0.4	18.5	6.8
1963	87.9	13.3	-	45.0	-	12.4	6.0
1964	37.0	-	-	20.0	-	12.2	4.8
1965	65.1	12.9	-	20.0	-	23.9	4.9
1966	126.8	90.0	-	10.0	-	25.9	0.9
1967	23.7	7.0	-	5.5	-	-	0.6
1968	106.5	25.0	-	-	-	51.3	0.5
1969	160.3	85.0	-	-	-	36.1	0.6
1970	93.6	30.0	-	-	-	40.7	0.4
1971	634.3	545.0	-	-	-	55.5	0.3
1972	430.9	300.0	-	-	50.0	53.8	0.4
1973	492.8	307.5	-	-	50.0	59.4	0.4
1974	2,621.3	982.7	1,500.0	-	50.0	-	1.5
1975	778.0	200.0	100.0	-	344.5	8.6	-
1976	2,337.7	750.0	750.0	225.0	475.0	14.4	*
<i>TQ</i>	292.5	100.0	100.0	25.0	50.0	3.6	-
1977	1,762.5	500.0	500.0	245.0	490.0	7.0	-
1978	1,822.6	500.0	500.0	260.0	525.0	6.8	-
1979	4,888.0	2,700.0	1,300.0	260.0	525.0	5.1	-
1980	2,121.0	500.0	500.0	260.0	525.0	1.0	-
1981	2,413.4	900.0	500.0	-	764.0	-	-
1982	2,250.5	850.0	550.0	-	806.0	-	-
1983	2,505.6	950.0	750.0	-	785.0	-	-
1984	2,631.6	850.0	850.0	-	910.0	-	-
1985	3,376.7	-	1,400.0	-	1,950.0	-	-
1986	3,663.5	-	1,722.6	-	1,898.4	-	-
1987	3,040.2	-	1,800.0	-	1,200.0	-	-
1988	3,043.4	-	1,800.0	-	1,200.0	-	-
1989	3,045.6	-	1,800.0	-	1,200.0	-	-
1990	3,034.9	-	1,792.3	-	1,194.8	-	-
1991	3,712.3	-	1,800.0	-	1,850.0	-	-
1992	3,100.0	-	1,800.0	-	1,200.0	-	-
1993	3,103.4	-	1,800.0	-	1,200.0	-	-
1994	3,097.2	-	1,800.0	-	1,200.0	-	-
1995	3,102.4	-	1,800.0	-	1,200.0	-	-
1996	3,144.0	-	1,800.0	-	1,200.0	-	-
TOTAL	68,030.9	11,212.5	29,014.9	1,516.5	23,122.4	588.5	94.1

Year	Ex-Im. Bank Loan	JewishRefug. ResettleGrant	Amer. Schools & Hosp.Grant	Other Loan	Coop.Devel. Grant	Other Grant
1949	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	35.0	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	24.2	-	-	-	-	-
1959	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
1960	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
1961	29.8	-	-	-	-	-
1962	9.5	-	-	-	-	-
1963	11.2	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	3.4	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	9.6	-	1.0	-	-	-
1968	23.7	-	6.0	-	-	-
1969	38.6	-	-	-	-	-
1970	10.0	-	12.5	-	-	-
1971	31.0	-	2.5	-	-	-
1972	21.1	-	5.6	-	-	-
1973	21.1	50.0	4.4	-	-	-
1974	47.3	36.5	3.3	-	-	-
1975	62.4	40.0	2.5	-	-	20.0
1976	104.7	15.0	3.6	-	-	-
<i>TQ</i>	12.6	-	1.3	-	-	-
1977	0.9	15.0	4.6	-	-	-
1978	5.4	20.0	5.4	-	-	-
1979	68.7	25.0	4.2	-	-	-
1980	305.9	25.0	4.1	-	-	-
1981	217.4	25.0	2.0	-	5.0	-
1982	6.5	12.5	3.0	17.5	5.0	-
1983	-	12.5	3.1	-	5.0	-
1984	-	12.5	4.1	-	5.0	-
1985	-	15.0	4.7	-	7.0	-
1986	15.0	12.0	5.5	-	10.0	-
1987	-	25.0	5.2	-	10.0	-
1988	-	25.0	4.9	-	13.5	-
1989	-	28.0	6.9	-	10.7	-
1990	-	29.9	3.5	-	14.4	-
1991	-	45.0	2.6	-	14.7	-
1992	-	80.0	3.5	-	16.5	-
1993	-	80.0	2.5	-	20.9	-
1994	-	80.0	2.7	-	14.5	-
1995	-	80.0	2.9	-	19.5	-
1996	-	80.0	3.3	-	14.0	50.0
TOTAL	1218.5	868.9	121.4	17.5	185.7	70.0