

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Lifelong Learning Act of 1992." Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

This legislation would provide to all Americans, including working men and women and the unemployed, access to grant and loan help throughout their lives that is not now available. This additional help would make it possible for more Americans to further their education and increase their job skills and productivity.

Enactment of this legislation would help move America forward in achieving National Education Goal Five: "Every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship."

This legislation would:

—*Extend eligibility for Pell Grants and the three Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) programs to students studying less than half-time.* Providing grant and loan assistance to individuals taking as little as one course at a time offers American men and women the flexibility they need to improve their employment skills while recognizing their commitments to jobs and families. This program would extend loan eligibility to individuals who are enrolled in non-degree granting education and training programs and who are taking only one course at a time. These individuals have a legitimate need for skill enhancement and training that is not being met under existing loan programs. For example, a working mother in a low-wage job could receive financial assistance for courses that would qualify her for better paying, high-skilled jobs.

—*Extend new opportunities for education and training to all U.S. citizens.* Additional student loan eligibility would be available for full- or part-time students. The Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) would be authorized to originate up to \$25,000 in loans, in addition to current GSL loan limits, through the Lifelong Learning Line of Credit for those borrowers who want the option of repaying loans on a basis tied to their actual income. The concept of basing student loan repayment on a borrower's future earnings has long been attractive to the Administration and to many in the Congress. However, a program of this type presents unique and complex design issues that demand careful analysis and structuring. This Act would call upon Sallie Mae, a leader in student loan administration, to offer \$100 million per year in loans and to work with the Secretary of Education to devise actuarially and fiscally sound loan options that would be widely available.

—*Explore the use of high-quality education and training programs offered by non-school based providers.* The Secretaries of Education and Labor would be authorized to develop regulations under which students attending programs offered by non-traditional types of providers could be eligible for the Lifelong Learning Line of Credit. Community-based organizations, public or private agencies, and private employers are some examples of the types of providers that might participate. These providers could participate only if the high quality of the programs could be ensured and if these funds do not replace funds already being spent for this training.

I believe that all Americans should have an opportunity to pursue education and training throughout their lives. I look forward to working with the Congress on this legislation and welcome your recommendations on how this legislation can best secure this opportunity for all Americans.

I urge the Congress to give the Lifelong Learning Act of 1992 prompt and favorable consideration.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1992.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 102-330).

¶54.32 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT
TO IRAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Ms. HORN, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on developments since the last Presidential report on November 13, 1991, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979, and matters relating to Executive Order No. 12613 of October 29, 1987. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c). This report covers events through March 31, 1992. My last report dated November 13, 1991, covered events through September 30, 1991.

1. The Iranian Transaction Regulations ("ITRs"), 31 CFR Part 560, were amended on December 3, 1991, to further interpret the documentary requirements for obtaining a license to import Iranian-origin carpets from third countries, and to permit the importation of certain household and personal effects by persons arriving in the United States. A copy of these amendments is attached to this report. Except for minor clerical changes, the Iranian Assets Control Regulations ("IACRs"), 31 CFR Part 535, have not been amended since my last report.

2. The Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") of the Department of the Treasury continues to process applications for import licenses under the ITRs. However, the December 3, 1991, amendments to the ITRs have resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of license applications received relating to the importation of nonfungible Iranian-origin goods, principally carpets, claimed to have been located outside of Iran prior to the imposition of the embargo. Those amendments have also made specific licenses unnecessary for most Iranian-origin goods permitted entry as duty-free household goods and personal effects by persons returning to the United States.

During the reporting period, the Customs Service has continued to effect numerous seizures of Iranian-origin merchandise, mostly carpets, for violation of the import prohibitions of the ITRs. FAC and Customs Service investigations of these violations have resulted in forfeiture actions and the imposition of civil monetary penalties. Numerous additional forfeiture and civil penalty actions are under review.

FAC worked closely with the Customs Service during the reporting period to further develop procedures to expeditiously dispose of cases involving the seizure of noncommercial importations of nonfungible Iranian goods by certain first-time importers. The opportunity for immediate re-exportation of such goods, under Customs supervision and upon payment of a mitigated forfeiture amount, has been made available in a greater number of cases to reduce the total cost of the violation to those importers.

3. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal ("the Tribunal"), established at The Hague pursuant to the Algiers Accords, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 7 awards, for a total of 528 awards. Of that total, 357 have been awards in favor of American claimants: 217 of these were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 140 were decisions adjudicated on the merits. The Tribunal has issued 34 decisions dismissing claims on the merits and 80 decisions dismissing claims for jurisdictional reasons. Of the 57 remaining awards, 3 approved the withdrawal of cases and 54 were in favor of Iranian claimants. As of March 31, 1992, payments on awards to successful American claimants from the Security Account held by the NV Settlement Bank stood at \$2,045,284,993.99.

As of March 31, 1992, the Security Account has fallen below the required balance of \$500 million 34 times. Iran has periodically replenished the account, as required by the Algiers Accords, by transferring funds from the separate account held by the NV Settlement Bank in which interest on the Security Account is deposited. The last transfer of interest occurred on November 27,

1991, and resulted in a transfer of \$26.6 million from the interest account to the Security Account. The aggregate amount that has been transferred from the interest account to the Security Account is \$859,472,986.47. As noted in my last report, Iran has also replenished the Security Account with the proceeds from the sale of Iranian-origin oil imported into the United States, pursuant to transactions licensed on a case-by-case basis by FAC.

The Security Account was also increased on December 3, 1991, by an \$18 million payment from the United States that was a part of the settlement of case B/1 (Claim 4). This payment brought the balance of the Security Account up to the required \$500 million for the first time since June 1990. As of March 31, 1992, the total amount in the Security Account was \$500,334,516.76, and the total amount in the interest account was \$8,332,610.75.

4. The Tribunal continues to make progress in the arbitration of claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000.00 or more. Since the last report, six large claims have been decided, including two claims that were settled by the parties. Approximately 85 percent of the nonbank claims have now been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 89 such claims on the docket. The largest of the large claims, the progress of which has been slowed by their complexity, are finally being resolved, sometimes with sizable damage awards to the U.S. claimant. Since September 30, 1991, U.S. claimants have been awarded over \$4 million by the Tribunal.

5. As anticipated by the May 13, 1990, agreement settling the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran for less than \$250,000.00, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission ("FCSC") has begun its review of 3,112 claims. The FCSC has issued decisions in 460 claims, for total awards of over \$8 million. The FCSC expects to complete its adjudication of the remaining claims by September 1993.

6. In coordination with concerned Government agencies, the Department of State continues to present United States Government claims against Iran, as well as responses by the United States Government to claims brought against it by Iran. Since the last report, the United States Government has settled one case with Iran, resulting in a payment to Iran of \$278,000,000. As noted above, \$18 million of this payment was deposited into the Security Account for replenishment purposes. The Department of State also represented the United States before the Tribunal in a case filed by an Iranian national.

7. As anticipated in my last report, after a final determination that there were no longer any bank syndicates pursuing claims against Dollar Account No. 1 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, appropriate steps were taken to close the account. On February 19, 1992, the remaining bal-

ance in the dollar account, \$134,128.56, was transferred to Bank Markazi. On March 12, 1992, the United States and Iran filed a joint submission to the Tribunal requesting termination of Case No. A/15 (I:G), the case brought by Iran involving the syndicate claims.

8. The situation reviewed above continues to implicate important diplomatic, financial, and legal interests of the United States and its nationals, and presents an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The IACRs issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12170 continue to play an important role in structuring our relationship with Iran and in enabling the United States to implement properly the Algiers Accords. Similarly, the ITRs issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12613 continue to advance important objectives in combatting international terrorism. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1992.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 102-331).

¶54.33 ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 388. Joint resolution designating the month of May 1992, as "National Foster Care Month".

¶54.34 SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 452. An Act to authorize a transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain land to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

S. 749. An Act to rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio;

S. 838. An Act to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to revise and extend programs under such Act and for other purposes; and

S. 1182. An Act to transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

And then,

¶54.35 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. DELAY, pursuant to the special order heretofore agreed to, at 5 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, May 18, 1992.

¶54.36 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. House Concurrent Resolution 177. Resolution calling for a U.S. policy of strengthening and maintaining indefinitely the current International Whaling Commission moratorium on the commercial killing of whales, and otherwise expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to conserving and protecting the world's whale, dolphin, and porpoise populations; with amendments (Rept. No. 102-520, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FROST: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 457. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 4691, a bill to amend the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1993 and 1994, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 102-521). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee of Conference. Conference Report on S. 1306 (Rept. No. 102-522). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALL of Ohio: Select Committee on Hunger. Progress report on the activities of the Select Committee on Hunger during the First Session of the 102d Congress (Rept. No. 102-523). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GONZALEZ: Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. H.R. 4073. A bill to provide necessary emergency community development and housing assistance to stimulate economic growth in the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 102-524). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

¶54.37 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SAWYER, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. REED, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. DE LUGO):

H.R. 5165. A bill to improve educational effectiveness by establishing a flexibility demonstration program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SWETT (for himself, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ROEMER, and Mr. RIGGS):

H.R. 5166. A bill to amend section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to Secret Service protection for former Presidents and their families; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLEN (for himself, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. COX of California, Mr. LENT, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. JAMES, Mr. KLUG, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. CAMP):

H.R. 5167. A bill to reduce the amounts appropriated to the Department of Education to increase grants to State and local educational agencies and to reduce the Federal budget deficit; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. BENTLEY:

H.R. 5168. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to clarify the preference for U.S.-flag merchant vessels in the carriage of Department of Defense cargoes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 5169. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to exempt pesticide rinse water degradation systems from subtitle C permit