

viously, the regime covered only missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons. The future of the MTCR is likely to be a main agenda item for the next plenary session to be held in November 1993.

—In the area of supercomputers, in 1991 the United States established a supercomputer safeguard regime with Japan. Since that time both countries have negotiated with European suppliers to expand this regime. Issues discussed at the March 1993 London meeting include the development of a common licensing policy and security safeguards.

—Finally, we continue to enforce export controls vigorously. The export control provisions of the Export Administration Regulations are enforced jointly by the Commerce Department's Office of Export Enforcement and the U.S. Customs Service. Both of these agencies investigate allegations and, where appropriate, refer them for criminal prosecution by the Justice Department. Additionally, the Commerce Department has continued its practice of imposing significant administrative sanctions for violations, including civil penalties and denial of export privileges.

—Commerce's Office of Export Enforcement (OEE) has continued its vital preventive programs such as pre-license checks and post-shipment verifications, export license review, and on-site verification visits by teams of enforcement officers in many countries. The OEE has also continued its outreach to the business community to assist exporters with their compliance programs and to solicit their help in OEE's enforcement effort. The OEE further continued its well-received Business Executive Enforcement Team (BEET) to enhance interaction between the regulators and the regulated.

—During this 6-month reporting period, OEE has continued its new program—the Strategic and Non-proliferation Enforcement Program (SNPE)—which targets critical enforcement resources on exports to countries of concern in the Middle East and elsewhere.

—Two particularly important enforcement efforts during the past 6 months in which OEE was involved resulted in the arrest and indictment of several individuals, including several foreign nationals. In one case, OEE special agents arrested an Iranian national, Reza Zandian, and an American citizen, Charles Regar, on charges that they conspired and attempted to export a computer to Iran without the required validated license. The computer, valued in excess of \$2 million, was seized by the Commerce Department. The Department of Justice will seek forfeiture of the computer to the United States. In another case, a British citizen doing business in South Af-

rica, David Brownhill, was arrested and charged with attempting to export polygraph and thermal imaging system equipment to South Africa without authorization. Both of these cases are currently pending trial.

—In the last 6 months, the Commerce Department has also continued to enforce the antiboycott law vigorously. The Office of Antiboycott Compliance (OAC) maintains 30 full-time staff positions, and OAC has doubled the level of civil penalties it seeks to impose within the statutory \$10,000 per violation maximum. The total dollar amount of civil penalties imposed in fiscal year 1992 approaches \$2,109,000, the second largest amount in the history of the program. This amount includes a civil penalty of \$444,000 imposed in the first case alleging both antiboycott and export control violations.

—One particularly significant antiboycott compliance case was recently concluded by an order of February 11, 1993. Under that order, William Hardimon was assessed a civil penalty of \$54,000, and his export privileges were denied for 6 months. Hardimon allegedly refused to do business with another person in order to comply with an illegal Saudi Arabian requirement, complied with an illegal Kuwaiti boycott request, and failed to report the receipt of the boycott requests.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from October 1, 1992, to March 31, 1993, that are directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to export controls were largely centered in the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration. Expenditures by the Department of Commerce are anticipated to be \$17,897,000, most of which represents program operating costs, wage and salary costs for Federal personnel, and overhead expenses.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

The WHITE HOUSE, April 27, 1993.

By unanimous consent, the message, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-80).

¶45.8 BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following days present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On February 5, 1993:

H.R. 1. An Act to grant family and temporary medical leave under certain circumstances.

On February 18, 1993:

H.J. Res. 101. A joint resolution to designate February 21 through February 27, 1993, as "National FFA Organization Awareness Week".

On March 4, 1993:

H.R. 920. An Act to extend the emergency unemployment program, and for other purposes.

On March 17, 1993:

H.R. 750. An Act to extend the Export Administration Act of 1979 and to authorize appropriations under that act for fiscal years 1993 and 1994.

On March 26, 1993:

H.R. 904. An Act to amend the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992 with respect to the establishment of the national Commission to ensure a strong competitive airline industry.

On March 31, 1993:

H.J. Res. 150. A joint resolution designating April 2, 1993, as "Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A.".

On April 5, 1993:

H.J. Res. 156: A joint resolution concerning the dedication of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

H.R. 239: An Act to amend the Stock Raising Homestead Act to resolve certain problems regarding subsurface estates, and for other purposes.

On April 6, 1993:

H.R. 1430: An Act to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit.

On April 22, 1993:

H.R. 1335: An Act making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes.

And then,

¶45.9 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. MCNULTY, at 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶45.10 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. ARMEY (for himself, Mr. COX, Mr. KYL, Mr. GALLO, and Mr. BOUCHER):

H.R. 1863. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for contributions to education savings accounts and to provide that amounts paid from such an account for educational expenses shall never be subject to income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUNNING (for himself, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. WISE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SHAW, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. SOLOMON, Ms. FOWLER, and Mr. MOLLOHAN):

H.R. 1864. A bill to establish the Social Security Administration as an independent agency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINETA (for himself, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. APPLIGATE, and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 1865. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to States for the purposes of financing the construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of water supply systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DE LUGO:

H.R. 1866. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to make permanent certain provisions relating to verification of wages and issuance of duty refund certificates to insure producers in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American