

copies of the original report of political contributions by Raymond Edwin Mabus, Jr., of Mississippi, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3248. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Lands and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Fossil Forest Research Natural Area, pursuant to Public Law 98-603, section 103(c); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3249. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting an annual update of the Comprehensive Ocean Thermal Technology Application and Market Development Plan, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9005(b); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

3250. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting notification that the report that will evaluate legal, institutional, and other constraints to connecting federally owned and leased buildings to district heating and cooling plants will be transmitted in October 1994; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

3251. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on safety conditions in mass transit, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1618 Public Law 102-240, section 3026(b); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

3252. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the 1993 annual report on the number of applications that were made for orders and extension of orders approving electronic surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1807; jointly, to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on the Judiciary.

¶54.6 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

¶54.7 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2019. An Act to reauthorize and amend title XIV of the Public Health Service Act (commonly known as the "Safe Drinking Water Act"), and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agreed to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1654) "An Act to make certain technical corrections" with amendments.

The message also announced that, pursuant to sections 1928a-1928d of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appointed Mr. HOLLINGS as a member of the Senate Delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly Spring Meeting during the 2d session of the 103d Congress, to be held in Oslo, Norway, May 26-31, 1994.

¶54.8 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO HAITI

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

To the Congress of the United States:

On October 4, 1991, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") (50 U.S.C. 1703 et seq.) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act ("NEA") (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12775 on October 4, 1991, declaring a national emergency and blocking Haitian government property.

On October 28, 1991, pursuant to the above authorities, President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12779 on October 28, 1991, blocking property of and prohibiting transactions with Haiti.

On June 30, 1993, pursuant to the above authorities, as well as the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended ("UNPA") (22 U.S.C. 287c), I exercised my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12853 of June 30, 1993, to impose additional economic measures with respect to Haiti. This latter action was taken, in part, to ensure that the economic measures taken by the United States with respect to Haiti would fulfill its obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 841 of June 16, 1993.

On October 18, 1993, pursuant to the IEEPA and the NEA, I again exercised my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12872 of October 18, 1993, blocking property of various persons with respect to Haiti.

On May 6, 1994, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 917, calling on Member States to take additional measures to tighten the embargo against Haiti. On May 7, 1994, pursuant to the above authorities, I exercised my statutory authority and issued Executive Order No. 12914 of May 7, 1994, to impose additional economic measures with respect to Haiti. This latter action was taken, in part, to ensure that the economic measures taken by the United States with respect to Haiti would fulfill its obligations under the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 that were effective immediately under that Resolution.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 contains several provisions required to become effective no later than May 21, 1994, to further tighten the embargo against Haiti. These include, inter alia, a requirement that Member States prohibit importation of Haitian-origin products into their territories exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994, activities that promote importation or transshipment of such products, and dealings by their nationals, flag vessels, or aircraft in such products. In addition, the Resolution requires Member States to prevent the sale or supply of products to Haiti by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and activities that promote such sale or supply, with certain exceptions for humanitarian needs and trade in informational materials.

This new Executive order:

—bans importation into the United States of goods or services of Haitian origin exported after May 21, 1994, or activities that promote or are intended to promote such importation, except for informational materials;

—prohibits activities by U.S. persons or from the United States that promote exportation or transshipment of goods of Haitian origin exported after May 21, 1994, except for informational materials;

—prohibits dealings by U.S. persons or in the United States or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft in goods of Haitian origin exported after May 21, 1994, except for informational materials;

—prohibits the sale, supply, or exportation by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods to Haiti or in connection with Haitian businesses, or activities by U.S. persons or in the United States that promote such sale, supply, or exportation, except for informational materials, certain foodstuffs, and medicines and medical supplies;

—prohibits any transaction that evades or avoids or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions of this order; and

—authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to issue regulations implementing the provisions of the Executive order.

The new Executive order is necessary to implement certain provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 of May 6, 1994, which take effect no later than May 21, 1994, and require additional measures to tighten the embargo against Haiti with the goal of the restoration of democracy in that nation and the prompt return of the legitimately elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, under the framework of the Governors Island Agreement.

I am providing this notice to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)) and section 301 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1631). I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 21, 1994.

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. 103-258).

¶54.9 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

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

To the Congress of the United States:

On November 16, 1990, in light of the dangers of the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, President

Bush issued Executive Order No. 12735, and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration unless the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice of its continuation. On November 12, 1993, I extended the national emergency on the basis that the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

Section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act contain periodic reporting requirements regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to an emergency declaration. The following report is made pursuant to those provisions. Additional information on chemical and biological weapons proliferation is contained in the report to the Congress provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.

The three export control regulations issued under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiatives are fully in force and continue to be used to control the export of items with potential use in chemical or biological weapons (CBW) or unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

During the last 6 months, the United States has continued to address actively in its international diplomatic efforts the problem of the proliferation and use of CBW.

More than 150 nations have signed the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and a number have already ratified it. On November 23, 1993, I submitted the CWC to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. I have urged all nations, including the United States, to ratify the Convention quickly so that it can enter into force at the earliest possible date of January 13, 1995. We also have continued to urge those countries that have not signed the Convention to do so. The United States plays a leading role in the work of the CWC Preparatory Commission headquartered in The Hague, to elaborate the technical and administrative procedures for implementing the Convention.

The United States participated actively in the Ad Hoc Group of Government Experts convened by the Third Biological Weapons Review Conference to identify and examine potential verification measures. The consensus final report of the experts group will be considered at a Special Conference of States Parties, to be held September 19-30, 1994. The United States supports the holding of a Special Conference and will promote new transparency measures to help strengthen the Convention.

The membership of the Australia Group (AG) of countries cooperating against CBW proliferation stands at 25. At the December 1993 meeting of the AG, members reiterated their commitment to comprehensive and global chemical and biological disarmament, which can only be achieved by the early entry into force and effective and universal implementation of the CWC and full compliance with the Biological Weapons Convention. In this context, members stressed the importance of encouraging the widest possible adherence to the CWC.

Experts at the December AG meeting also discussed ways of implementing CBW export controls more effectively. The Group considered streamlining licensing procedures applicable to mixtures and small quantities of precursor chemicals, with a view to facilitating legitimate trade without increasing the risk of contributing to potential weapons production. It also took steps to enhance cooperation in enforcement of existing controls.

The United States Government determined that three commercial entities in Thailand had engaged in chemical weapons proliferation activities that required the imposition of trade sanctions against the entities, effective on February 8, 1994. Additional information on this determination is contained in a classified report to the Congress provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.

Progress also was made in the steps taken by countries outside the AG to extend chemical weapons-related export controls. For example, the Royal Thai Government adopted regulations to prevent the export of Thai laborers to programs of CBW concern. Poland enacted legislation to implement controls on CBW-related items.

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, I report that there were no additional expenses directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 1994.

By unanimous consent, the message, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-259).

¶54.10 VA MEDICAL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4425) to authorize major medical facility construction projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1995, to revise and improve veterans's health programs, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RICHARDSON, recognized Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mr. STUMP, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RICHARDSON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶54.11 NATIVE AMERICAN LAWS
TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate (S. 1654) to make certain technical corrections:

Page 1, strike out all after line 2 over to and including line 10 on page 2 of the House engrossed amendment and insert:

(a) ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS.—Section 7 of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-374, 106 Stat. 1186 et seq.) is amended by adding the following new subsections (f) and (g) and redesignating the succeeding subsections accordingly:

“(f) ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS.—All costs associated with the Tongue River Dam Project for environmental compliance mandated by Federal law and fish and wildlife mitigation measures adopted by the Secretary are the sole responsibility of the United States. Funds for such compliance shall be appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (e), and shall be in addition to funds appropriated pursuant to section 7(b)(1) of the Act. The Secretary is authorized to expend not to exceed \$625,000 of funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (e) for fish and wildlife mitigation costs associated with Tongue River Dam construction authorized by the Act, and shall be in addition to funds appropriated pursuant to section 7(b)(1) of the Act.

“(g) REIMBURSEMENT TO STATE.—The Secretary shall reimburse Montana for expenditures for environmental compliance activities, conducted on behalf of the United States prior to enactment of this subsection (g), which the Secretary determines to have been properly conducted and necessary for completion of the Tongue River Dam Project. Subsequent to enactment of this subsection (g), the Secretary may not reimburse Montana for any such environmental compliance activities undertaken without the Secretary's prior approval.”

(b) AUTHORIZATIONS.—The first sentence of section 4(c) of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-374; 106 Stat. 1186 et seq.) is amended to read as follows: “Except for authorizations contained in subsections 7(b)(1)(A), 7(b)(1)(B), and the authorization for environmental compliance activities for the Tongue River Dam Project contained in subsection 7(e), the authorization of appropriations contained in this Act shall not be effective until such time as the Montana water court enters and approves a decree as provided in subsection (d) of this section.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall be considered to have taken effect on September 30, 1992.

Page 4, line 15, before “Section” of the House engrossed amendment insert: (a)

Page 5, after the 4th unnumbered line of the House engrossed amendment, insert: