

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1996 (30)

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER at 12:30 p.m.

¶30.1 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

¶30.2 "MORNING HOUR" DEBATES

The SPEAKER, pursuant to the order of the House of Friday, May 12, 1995, recognized Members for "morning hour" debates.

¶30.3 RECESS—1:21 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. NETHERCUTT, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess until 2 o'clock p.m.

¶30.4 AFTER RECESS—2:00 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, called the House to order.

¶30.5 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 18, 1996.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal was approved.

¶30.6 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

2258. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the quarterly reports in accordance with sections 36(a) and 26(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, the March 24, 1979 report by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the seventh report by the Committee on Government Operations for the first quarter of fiscal year 1996, October 1, 1995—December 31, 1995, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

2259. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2260. A letter from the Director of Communications, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2261. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, National Archives, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2262. A letter from the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2263. A letter from the Acting Chairman, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

552(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2264. A letter from the President, National Park Foundation, transmitting the Foundation's annual report for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 19n and 19dd(f); to the Committee on Resources.

2265. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Southeast Alaska Public Lands Information Center, Hydaburg Branch" report to Congress, April 1995, pursuant to Public Law 99-664, section 11(f) (100 Stat. 4309); to the Committee on Resources.

2266. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the 1994 annual report on the activities and operations of the Department's Public Integrity Section, Criminal Division, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 529; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

¶30.7 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, March 19, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Monday, March 18th at 2:55 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the text of a proposed agreement between the U.S. Government and the Government of the Argentine Republic Regarding the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

With warm regards,
ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

¶30.8 U.S.-ARGENTINA NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT

The Clerk then read the message from the President, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Argentine Republic Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy with accompanying annex and agreed minute. I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the agreement, and the memorandum of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement concerning the agreement. The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, which includes a summary of the provisions of the agreement and various other attachments, including agency views, is also enclosed.

The proposed agreement with the Argentine Republic has been negotiated in accordance with the Atomic Energy

Act of 1954, as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 (NNPA) and as otherwise amended. In my judgment, the proposed agreement meets all statutory requirements and will advance the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States. The agreement provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and Argentina under appropriate conditions and controls reflecting a strong common commitment to nuclear non-proliferation goals.

The proposed new agreement will replace an existing U.S.-Argentina agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation that entered into force on July 25, 1969, and by its terms would expire on July 25, 1999. The United States suspended cooperation with Argentina under the 1969 agreement in the late 1970's because Argentina did not satisfy a provision of section 128 of the Atomic Energy Act (added by the NNPA) that required full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards in nonnuclear weapon states such as Argentina as a condition for continued significant U.S. nuclear exports.

On December 13, 1991, Argentina, together with Brazil, the Argentine-Brazilian Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) and the IAEA signed a quadrilateral agreement calling for the application of full-scope IAEA safeguards in Argentina and Brazil. This safeguards agreement was brought into force in March 1994. Resumption of cooperation would be possible under the 1969 U.S.-Argentina agreement for cooperation. However, both the United States and Argentina believe it is preferable to launch a new era of cooperation with a new agreement that reflects, among other things:

- An updating of terms and conditions to take account of intervening changes in the respective domestic legal and regulatory frameworks of the parties in the area of peaceful nuclear cooperation;
- Reciprocity in the application of the terms and conditions of cooperation between the parties; and
- Additional international non-proliferation commitments entered into by the parties since 1969.

Over the past several years Argentina has made a definitive break with earlier ambivalent nuclear policies and has embraced wholeheartedly a series of important steps demonstrating its firm commitment to the exclusively peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In addition to its full-scope safeguards agreement with the IAEA, Argentina has made the following major non-proliferation commitments:

- It brought the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) into force for itself on January 18, 1994;
- It became a full member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group in April 1994; and

—It acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) on February 10, 1995.

Once Argentina's commitment to full-scope IAEA safeguards was clear, and in anticipation of the additional steps subsequently taken by Argentina to adopt responsible policies on nuclear non-proliferation, the United States entered into negotiations with Argentina on a new agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation and reached a referendum agreement on a text on September 3, 1992. Further steps to conclude the agreement were interrupted, however, by delays (not all of them attributable to Argentina) in bringing the full-scope IAEA safeguards agreement into force, and by steps, recently completed, to resolve issues relating to Argentina's eligibility under section 129 of the U.S. Atomic Energy Act to receive U.S. nuclear exports. As the agreement text initialed with Argentina in 1992 continues to satisfy current U.S. legal and policy requirements, no revision has been necessary.

The proposed new agreement with Argentina permits the transfer of technology, material, equipment (including reactors), and components for nuclear research and nuclear power production. It provides for U.S. consent rights to retransfers, enrichment, and reprocessing as required by U.S. law. It does not permit transfers of any sensitive nuclear technology, restricted data, or sensitive nuclear facilities or major critical components thereof. In the event of termination, key conditions and controls continue with respect to material and equipment subject to the agreement.

From the U.S. perspective the proposed new agreement improves on the 1969 agreement by the addition of a number of important provisions. These include the provisions for full-scope safeguards; perpetuity of safeguards; a ban on "peaceful" nuclear explosives; a right to require the return of exported nuclear items in certain circumstances; a guarantee of adequate physical protection; and a consent right to enrichment of nuclear material subject to the agreement.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the agreement and authorized its execution and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

Because this agreement meets all applicable requirements of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, for agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation, I am transmitting it to the Congress without exempting it from any requirement contained in section 123 a. of that Act. This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act. The Administration is prepared to begin immediately

the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 b., the 60-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 18, 1996.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104-188).

¶130.9 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
BUDGET, FY 1997

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

To the Congress of the United States:

The 1997 Budget, which I am transmitting to you with this message, builds on our strong economic record by balancing the budget in seven years while continuing to invest in the American people.

The budget cuts unnecessary and lower priority spending while protecting senior citizens, working families, and children. It reforms welfare to make work pay and provides tax relief to middle-income Americans and small business.

Three years ago, we inherited an economy that was suffering from short- and long-term problems—problems that were created or exacerbated by the economic and budgetary policies of the previous 12 years.

In the short term, economic growth was slow and job creation was weak. The budget deficit, which had first exploded in size in the early 1980s, was rising to unsustainable levels.

Over the longer term, the growth in productivity had slowed since the early 1970s and, as a result, living standards had stagnated or fallen for most Americans. At the same time, the gap between rich and poor had widened.

Over the last three years, we have put in place budgetary and other economic policies that have fundamentally changed the direction of the economy—for the better. We have produced stronger growth, lower interest rates, stable prices, millions of new jobs, record exports, lower personal and corporate debt burdens, and higher living standards.

Working with the last Congress in 1993, we enacted an economic program that has worked better than even we projected in spurring growth and reducing the deficit. We have cut the deficit nearly in half, from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$164 billion in 1995. As a share of the Gross Domestic Product, we have cut the deficit by more than half in three years, bringing the deficit to its lowest level since 1979.

While cutting overall discretionary spending, we also shifted resources to investments in our future. With wages increasingly linked to skills, we in-

vested wisely in education and training to help Americans acquire the tools they need for the high-wage jobs of tomorrow. We also invested heavily in science and technology, which has been a strong engine of economic growth throughout the Nation's history.

For Americans struggling to raise their children and make ends meet, we have sought to make work pay. We expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, providing tax relief for 15 million working families. And we have given 37 States the freedom to test ways to move people from welfare to work while protecting children.

As the economy has become increasingly global, prosperity at home depends heavily on opening foreign markets to American goods and services. With this in mind, we secured legislation to implement the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the North American Free Trade Agreement, and we have completed over 80 other trade agreements. Under our leadership, U.S. exports have grown to an all-time high.

With these policies, we have helped pave the way for a future of sustained economic growth, low interest rates, stable prices, and more opportunity for Americans of all incomes. But our work is not done.

Looking ahead, as I said recently in my State of the Union address, we must answer three fundamental questions: First, how do we make the American dream of opportunity for all a reality for all Americans who are willing to work for it? Second, how do we preserve our old and enduring values as we move into the future? And, third, how do we meet these challenges together, as one America?

This budget addresses those questions.

CREATING AN AGE OF POSSIBILITY

I am committed to finishing the job that we began in 1993 and finally bringing the budget into balance. In our negotiations with congressional leaders, we have made great progress toward reaching an agreement. We have simply come too far to let this opportunity slip away.

A balanced budget would reduce interest rates for all Americans, including the young families across the land who are struggling to buy their first homes. It also would free up funds in the private markets with which businesses could invest in factories and equipment, or in training their workers.

But we have to balance the budget the right way—by cutting unnecessary and lower priority spending; investing in the future; protecting senior citizens, working families, children, and other vulnerable Americans; and providing tax relief for middle-income Americans and small businesses.

My budget does that. It strengthens Medicare and Medicaid, on which millions of senior citizens, people with disabilities, and low-income Americans rely. It reforms welfare. It cuts other

entitlements. And it cuts deeply into discretionary spending.

But while cutting overall discretionary spending, my budget invests in education and training, the environment, science and technology, law enforcement, and other priorities to help build a brighter future for all Americans. We should spend more on what we need, less on what we don't.

PROJECTING AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

Across the globe, we live in a time of great opportunity and great challenge. With the end of the Cold War, the world looks to the United States for leadership. Providing it is clearly in our best interest. We must not turn away.

My budget provides the necessary resources to advance America's strategic interests, carry out our foreign policy, open markets abroad, and support U.S. exports. It also provides the resources to confront the emerging global threats that have replaced the Cold War as major concerns—regional, ethnic, and national conflicts; the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; international terrorism and crime; narcotics trading; and environmental degradation.

On the diplomatic front, our successes have been numerous and heartening, and they have made the world a safer and more stable place. Through our leadership, we are helping to bring peace to Bosnia and the Middle East, and we have spurred progress in Northern Ireland. We also encouraged the movement toward democracy and free markets in Russia and Central Europe, and we led a successful international effort to defuse the nuclear threat from North Korea.

On the military front, we have deployed our forces where we could be effective and where it was in our interest to promote stability by ending bloodshed (such as in Bosnia) and suffering (such as in Rwanda). We also have used the threat of force to ease tensions, such as to unseat an unwelcome dictatorship in Haiti and to stare down Iraq when it threatened again to move against Kuwait.

This budget provides the funds to sustain and modernize the world's strongest, best-trained, best-equipped, and most ready military force. Through it, we continue to support service members and their families with quality-of-life improvements in the short term, while planning to acquire the new technologies that will become available at the turn of this decade.

CREATING OPPORTUNITY AND ENCOURAGING RESPONSIBILITY

The Federal Government cannot—by itself—solve most of the problems and address most of the challenges that we face as a people. In some cases, it must play a lead role—whether to ensure the guarantee of health care for vulnerable Americans, expand access to education and training, invest in science and technology, protect the environment, or make the tax code fairer. In other

cases, it must play more of a partnership role—working with States, localities, non-profit groups, churches and synagogues, families, and individuals to strengthen communities, make work pay, protect public safety, and improve the quality of education.

To restore the American community, the budget invests in national service, through which 25,000 Americans this year are helping to solve problems in communities while earning money for postsecondary education or to repay student loans. We want to create more Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities to spur economic development and expand opportunities for the residents of distressed urban and rural areas. We want to expand the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund to provide credit and other services to such communities. With the same goal in mind, we want to transform the Department of Housing and Urban Development into an agency that better addresses local needs. And we want to maintain our relationship with, and the important services we provide to, Native Americans.

In health care, our challenge is to improve the existing and largely successful system, not to end the guarantees of coverage on which millions of vulnerable Americans rely. My budget strengthens Medicare and Medicaid, ensuring their continued vitality. For Medicare, it strengthens the Part A trust fund, provides more choice for seniors and people with disabilities, and makes the program more efficient and responsive to beneficiary needs. For Medicaid, it gives States more flexibility to manage their programs while preserving the guarantee of health coverage for the most vulnerable Americans, retains current nursing home quality standards, and continues to protect the spouses of nursing home residents from impoverishment. My budget proposes reforms to make private health care more accessible and affordable, and premium subsidies to help those who lose their jobs pay for private coverage for up to six months. It also invests more in various public health services, such as the Ryan White program to serve people living with AIDS, and research and regulatory activities that promote public health.

Because American's welfare system is broken, we have worked hard to fix those parts of it that we could without congressional action. For instance, we have given 37 States the freedom to test ways to move people from welfare to work while protecting children, and we are collecting record amounts of child support. But now, I need the help of Congress. Together, in 1993 we expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit for 15 million working families, rewarding work over welfare. Now, my budget overhauls welfare by setting a time limit on cash benefits and imposing tough work requirements, and I want us to enact bipartisan legislation that requires work, demands responsi-

bility, protects children, and provides adequate resources to get the job done right—with child care and training, giving recipients the tools they need.

More and more, education and training have become the keys to higher living standards. While Americans clearly want States and localities to play the lead role in education, the Federal Government has an important supporting role to play—from funding preschool services that prepare children to learn, to expanding access to college and worker retraining. My budget continues the strong investments that we have made to give Americans the skills they need to get good jobs. Along with my ongoing investments, my budget proposes a Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to bring the benefits of technology into the classroom, a \$1,000 merit scholarship for the top five percent of graduates in every high school, and more Charter Schools to let parents, teachers, and communities create public schools to meet their own children's needs.

As Americans, we can take pride in cleaning up the environment over the last 25 years, with leadership from Presidents of both parties. But our job is not done—not with so many Americans breathing dirty air or drinking unsafe water. My budget continues our efforts to find solutions to our environmental problems without burdening business or imposing unnecessary regulations. We are providing the necessary funds for the Environmental Protection Agency's operating program, for our national parks and forests, for my plan to restore the Florida Everglades, and for my "brownfields" initiative to clean up abandoned, contaminated industrial sites in distressed urban and rural communities. And we are continuing to reinvent the regulatory process by working collaboratively with business, rather than treating it as an adversary.

With science and technology (S&T) so vital to our economic future, our national security, and the well-being of our people, my budget continues our investments in this crucial area. To maintain our investments, I am asking Congress to fulfill my request for basic research in health sciences at the National Institutes of Health, for basic research and education at the National Science Foundation, for research at other agencies that depend on S&T for their missions, and for cooperative projects with universities and industry, such as the industry partnerships created under the Advanced Technology Program.

To attack crime, the Federal Government must work with States and communities on some problems and lead on others. To help communities, we continue to invest in the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, which is putting 100,000 more police on the street. We are helping States build more prisons and jail space, better enforce the Brady bill that helps prevent criminals from buying handguns, and better address the

problem of youth gangs. At the Federal level, we are leading the fight to stop drugs from entering the country and expand drug treatment efforts, and we are stepping up our efforts to secure the border against illegal immigration while we help to defray State costs for such immigration.

For many families, of course, the first challenge often is just to pay the bills. My budget proposes tax relief for middle-income Americans and small businesses. It provides an income tax credit for each dependent child under 13; a deduction for college tuition and fees; and expanded individual retirement accounts to help families save for future needs and more easily pay for college, buy a first home, pay the bills during times of unemployment, or pay medical or nursing home costs. For small business, it offers more tax benefits to invest, provides estate tax relief, and makes it easier to set up pensions for employees. It also would expand the tax deduction to make health insurance for the self-employed more affordable.

MAKING GOVERNMENT WORK

As we pursue these priorities, we will do so with a Government that is leaner, but not meaner, one that works efficiently, manages resources wisely, focuses on results rather than merely spending money, and provides better service to the American people. Through the National Performance Review, led by Vice President GORE, we are making real progress in creating a Government that "works better and costs less."

We have cut the size of the Federal workforce by over 200,000 people, creating the smallest Federal workforce in 30 years, and the smallest as a share of the total workforce since before the New Deal. We are ahead of schedule to cut the workforce by 272,900 positions, as required by the 1994 Federal Workforce Restructuring Act that I signed into law.

Just as important, the Government is working better. Agencies such as the Social Security Administration, the Customs Service, and the Veterans Affairs Department are providing much better service to their customers. Across the Government, agencies are using information technology to deliver services more efficiently to more people.

We are continuing to reduce the burden of Federal regulation, ensuring that our rules serve a purpose and do not unduly burden businesses or taxpayers. We are eliminating 16,000 pages of regulations across Government, and agencies are improving their rule-making processes.

In addition, we continue to overhaul Federal procurement so that the Government can buy better products at cheaper prices from the private sector. No longer does the Government pay outrageous prices for hammers, ashtrays, and other small items that it can buy cheaper at local stores.

As we look ahead, we plan to work more closely with States and local-

ities, with businesses and individuals, and with Federal workers to focus our efforts on improving services for the American people. Under the Vice President's leadership, agencies are setting higher and higher standards for delivering faster and better service.

CONCLUSION

Our agenda is working. We have significantly reduced the deficit, strengthened the economy, invested in our future, and cut the size of Government while making it work better for the American people.

Now, we have an opportunity to build on our success by balancing the budget the right way. It is an opportunity we should not miss.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

March 1996.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104-162).

¶30.10 COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES TO SIT

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Texas, by unanimous consent, the following committees and their subcommittees were granted permission to sit today during the 5-minute rule: the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on National Security, the Committee on Resources, the Committee on Science, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

¶30.11 LEGAL EXPENSES OF TRAVEL OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Mr. SMITH of Texas moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2937) for the reimbursement of legal expenses and related fees incurred by former employees of the White House Travel Office with respect to the termination of their employment in that Office on May 19, 1993; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, recognized Mr. SMITH of Texas and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

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

Mr. SCHIFF demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, pursuant to clause 5, rule 1, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

¶30.12 VERMONT-NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Mr. GEKAS moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 129) granting the consent of Congress to the Vermont-New Hampshire Interstate Public Water Supply Compact.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, recognized Mr. GEKAS and Mr. REED, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said joint resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, 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 joint resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. GEKAS, by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution of the Senate (S.J. Res. 38) granting the consent of Congress to the Vermont-New Hampshire Interstate Public Water Supply Compact.

When said joint resolution was considered and read twice, ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time by title, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said joint resolution was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

By unanimous consent, H.J. Res. 129, a similar House joint resolution, was laid on the table.

¶30.13 DEFENSE OF TAIWAN

Mr. GILMAN moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 148); as amended:

Whereas the United States began its long, peaceful, and friendly relationship with the Republic of China on Taiwan in 1949;

Whereas since the enactment in 1979 of the Taiwan Relations Act, the policy of the United States has been based on the expectation that the future relationship between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means and by mutual agreement between the parties;

Whereas the People's Republic of China's intense efforts to intimidate Taiwan have reached a level that threatens to undermine stability throughout the region;

Whereas, since the beginning of 1996, the leaders of the People's Republic of China have frequently threatened to use military force against Taiwan;

Whereas for the past year the People's Republic of China has conducted military maneuvers designed to intimidate Taiwan both during its democratic legislative elections in 1995 and during the period preceding democratic presidential elections in March 1996;

Whereas these military maneuvers and tests have included the firing of 6 nuclear-capable missiles approximately 100 miles north of Taiwan in July 1995;

Whereas the firing of missiles near Taiwan and the interruption of international shipping and aviation lanes threaten both Taiwan and the political, military, and commer-

cial interests of the United States and its allies;

Whereas in the face of such action, Taiwan is entitled to defend itself from military aggression, including through the development of an anti-ballistic missile defense system;

Whereas the United States and Taiwan have enjoyed a longstanding and uninterrupted friendship, which has only increased in light of the remarkable economic development and political liberalization in Taiwan in recent years;

Whereas Taiwan has achieved tremendous economic success in becoming the 19th largest economy in the world;

Whereas Taiwan has reached a historic turning point in the development of Chinese democracy, as on March 23, 1996, it will conduct the first competitive, free, fair, direct, and popular election of a head of state in over 4,000 years of recorded Chinese history;

Whereas for the past century the United States has promoted democracy and economic freedom around the world, and the evolution of Taiwan is an outstanding example of the success of that policy;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act directs the President to inform the Congress promptly of any threat to Taiwan's security and provides that the President and the Congress shall determine, in accordance with constitutional processes, appropriate United States action in response; and

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 rests on the premise that the United States will assist Taiwan should it face any effort to determine its future by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes: Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the People's Republic of China should immediately live up to its commitment to the United States to work for a peaceful resolution of any disagreements with Taiwan, and accordingly desist from military actions designed to intimidate Taiwan;

(2) the People's Republic of China should engage in negotiations to discuss any outstanding points of disagreement with Taiwan without any threat of military or economic coercion against Taiwan;

(3) Taiwan has stated and should adhere to its commitment to negotiate its future relations with the People's Republic of China by mutual decision, not unilateral action;

(4) the United States should maintain its capacity to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan, consistent with its undertakings in the Taiwan Relations Act;

(5) the United States should maintain a naval presence sufficient to keep open the sea lanes in and near the Taiwan Strait;

(6) in the face of the several overt military threats by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan, and consistent with the commitment of the United States under the Taiwan Relations Act, the United States should supply Taiwan with defensive weapons systems, including naval vessels, aircraft, and air defense, all of which are crucial to the security of Taiwan; and

(7) the United States, in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act and the constitutional process of the United States, and consistent with its friendship with and commitment to the democratic government and people of Taiwan, should assist in defending them against invasion, missile attack, or blockade by the People's Republic of China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, recognized Mr. GILMAN and Mr. HAMILTON, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution, as amended?

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

Mr. SOLOMON objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

¶30.14 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1266. An Act to provide for the exchange of lands within Admiralty Island National Monument, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 1787. An Act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to repeal the saccharin notice requirement.

¶30.15 HOUSE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Mr. ELHERS moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2739) to provide for a representational allowance for Members of the House of Representatives, to make technical and conforming changes to sundry provisions of law in consequence of administrative reforms in the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, recognized Mr. ELHERS and Mr. FAZIO, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HUTCHINSON, 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, as amended, was passed.

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

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

¶30.16 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2202

Mr. DREIER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, called up the following resolution (H. Res. 384):

Resolved. That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend

the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under section 425(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed two hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part 1 of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. No other amendment shall be in order except the amendments printed in part 2 of the report of the Committee on Rules and amendments en bloc described in section 2 of this resolution. Each amendment printed in part 2 of the report may be considered only in the order printed, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as specified in the report, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against amendments made in order by this resolution are waived except those arising under section 425(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may reduce to not less than five minutes the time for voting by electronic device on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote by electronic device without intervening business, provided that the time for voting by electronic device on the first in any series of questions shall be not less than fifteen minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. It shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary or a designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution that were not earlier disposed of or germane modifications of any such amendments. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read (except that modifications

shall be reported), shall be debatable for twenty minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. For the purpose of inclusion in such amendments en bloc, an amendment printed in the form of a motion to strike may be modified to the form of a germane perfecting amendment to the text originally proposed to be stricken. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

When said resolution was considered. After debate,

Mr. DREIER moved the previous question on the resolution to its adoption or rejection.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House now order the previous question?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RIGGS, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. BEILENSEN objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas 233
Nays 152

¶30.17 [Roll No. 68]
YEAS—233

Allard	Cramer	Hastings (WA)
Archer	Crane	Hayworth
Armey	Crapo	Hefley
Bachus	Creameans	Heineman
Baker (CA)	Cubin	Herger
Baker (LA)	Cunningham	Hilleary
Ballenger	Davis	Hobson
Barr	Deal	Hoekstra
Barrett (NE)	DeLay	Horn
Bartlett	Diaz-Balart	Houghton
Barton	Dickey	Hunter
Bass	Doolittle	Hutchinson
Bateman	Dornan	Hyde
Bereuter	Dreier	Istook
Bevill	Duncan	Johnson (CT)
Bilbray	Dunn	Johnson, Sam
Bilirakis	Ehlers	Jones
Bliley	Ehrlich	Kasich
Blute	Emerson	Kelly
Boehlert	English	Kim
Boehner	Ensign	King
Bonilla	Everett	Kingston
Bono	Ewing	Klug
Boucher	Fields (TX)	Knollenberg
Brewster	Foley	Kolbe
Browder	Forbes	LaHood
Brownback	Fowler	Largent
Bunn	Fox	LaTourette
Bunning	Franks (CT)	Laughlin
Burr	Franks (NJ)	Lazio
Burton	Frelinghuysen	Leach
Buyer	Frisa	Lewis (CA)
Callahan	Funderburk	Lewis (KY)
Calvert	Gallegly	Lincoln
Camp	Ganske	Linder
Campbell	Gekas	Livingston
Canady	Geren	LoBiondo
Castle	Gilchrest	Lofgren
Chabot	Gillmor	Longley
Chambliss	Gilman	Lucas
Chenoweth	Goodlatte	Manzullo
Christensen	Goodling	McCollum
Clinger	Goss	McCrery
Coble	Graham	McDade
Coburn	Greenwood	McHugh
Collins (GA)	Gunderson	McInnis
Combest	Hall (TX)	McIntosh
Condit	Hancock	McKeon
Cooley	Hansen	Metcalf
Cox	Hastert	Meyers

Mica	Rohrabacher	Stockman
Miller (FL)	Ros-Lehtinen	Stump
Molinari	Roth	Tate
Montgomery	Roukema	Tauzin
Moorhead	Royce	Taylor (NC)
Morella	Salmon	Thomas
Myers	Sanford	Thornberry
Myrick	Saxton	Tiahrt
Nethercutt	Scarborough	Torkildsen
Neumann	Schaefer	Trafigant
Ney	Schiff	Upton
Norwood	Seastrand	Vucanovich
Nussle	Sensenbrenner	Waldholtz
Oxley	Shadegg	Walsh
Packard	Shaw	Wamp
Parker	Shays	Watts (OK)
Paxon	Shuster	Weldon (FL)
Petri	Skeen	Weldon (PA)
Pombo	Skelton	Weller
Portman	Slaughter	White
Quillen	Smith (MI)	Whitfield
Quinn	Smith (NJ)	Wicker
Ramstad	Smith (TX)	Wolf
Regula	Smith (WA)	Young (AK)
Richardson	Solomon	Young (FL)
Riggs	Souder	Zeliff
Roberts	Spence	Zimmer
Rogers	Stearns	

NAYS—152

Abercrombie	Gonzalez	Oberstar
Ackerman	Gordon	Obey
Andrews	Green	Ortiz
Baessler	Gutknecht	Orton
Baldacci	Hall (OH)	Owens
Barcia	Hamilton	Pallone
Barrett (WI)	Harman	Pastor
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Payne (NJ)
Beilenson	Hefner	Payne (VA)
Bentsen	Hilliard	Pelosi
Berman	Hinchee	Peterson (MN)
Bonior	Holden	Pickett
Borski	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Brown (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Poshard
Brown (FL)	(TX)	Rahall
Brown (OH)	Jacobs	Reed
Bryant (TX)	Jefferson	Rivers
Cardin	Johnson (SD)	Roemer
Chapman	Johnson, E. B.	Rose
Clayton	Kanjorski	Roybal-Allard
Clement	Kaptur	Sabo
Coleman	Kennedy (RI)	Sanders
Collins (MI)	Kennelly	Sawyer
Conyers	Kildee	Schroeder
Coyne	Klecza	Schumer
Danner	Klink	Scott
de la Garza	LaFalce	Serrano
Deal	DeFazio	Sisisky
DeLauro	Lantos	Skaggs
Deutsch	Levin	Spratt
Dicks	Lewis (GA)	Stark
Dingell	Lowe	Stenholm
Dixon	Luther	Studds
Doggett	Manton	Stupak
Dooley	Markey	Tanner
Doyle	Martinez	Taylor (MS)
Edwards	Mascara	Tejeda
Engel	Matsui	Thurman
Evans	McCarthy	Towns
Fattah	McDermott	Velazquez
Fazio	McHale	Vento
Fields (LA)	McKinney	Visclosky
Flake	McNulty	Volkmmer
Foglietta	Meek	Ward
Ford	Menendez	Watt (NC)
Frank (MA)	Miller (CA)	Williams
Frost	Minge	Wilson
Furse	Mink	Wise
Gedjenson	Mollohan	Woolsey
Gephardt	Moran	Wynn
Gibbons	Murtha	Yates
	Neal	

NOT VOTING—46

Bishop	Hoke	Porter
Bryant (TN)	Hostettler	Pryce
Chrysler	Hoyer	Radanovich
Clay	Inglis	Rangel
Clyburn	Johnston	Rush
Collins (IL)	Kennedy (MA)	Stokes
Costello	Latham	Talent
Dellums	Lightfoot	Thompson
Durbin	Lipinski	Thornton
Esho	Maloney	Torres
Farr	Martini	Torrice
Fawell	Meehan	Walker
Filner	Moakley	Waters
Flanagan	Nadler	Waxman
Gutierrez	Olver	
Hayes	Peterson (FL)	

So the previous question on the resolution was ordered.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House agree to said resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RIGGS, announced that the yeas had it.

So the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶30.18 ORDER OF BUSINESS—
CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2202

On motion of Mr. DREIER, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That during the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 384, the designated proponents of the amendments numbered 11, 12, and 13, printed in part 2 of House Report 104-483, may offer said amendments in modified forms to accommodate the changes in the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary that are reflected in part 1 of said report and effected by the adoption of House Resolution 384; and

Ordered further, That the designated proponent of the amendment numbered 19, printed in part 2 of the House Report 104-483, may offer said amendment in a modified form that strikes from the title V all provisions except section 522 and subtitle D.

¶30.19 H.R. 2937—UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RIGGS, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2937) for the reimbursement of legal expenses and related fees incurred by former employees of the White House Travel Office with respect to the termination of their employment in that Office on May 19, 1993; as amended.

The question being put,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas 350
affirmative } Nays 43

¶30.20 [Roll No. 69]
YEAS—350

Abercrombie	Armey	Baldacci
Allard	Bachus	Ballenger
Andrews	Baker (CA)	Barcia
Archer	Baker (LA)	Barrett (NE)

Barrett (WI) Forbes
 Bartlett Ford
 Barton Fowler
 Bass Fox
 Bateman Frank (MA)
 Becerra Franks (CT)
 Beilenson Franks (NJ)
 Bentsen Frelinghuysen
 Bereuter Frisa
 Berman Frost
 Bevil Funderburk
 Bilbray Furse
 Bilirakis Gallegly
 Bliley Ganske
 Blute Gejdenson
 Boehlert Gekas
 Boehner Gephardt
 Bonilla Geren
 Bonior Gibbons
 Bono Gilchrest
 Borski Gillmor
 Boucher Gilman
 Brewster Gonzalez
 Browder Goodlatte
 Brown (CA) Goodling
 Brown (FL) Goss
 Brown (OH) Graham
 Bryant (TX) Greenwood
 Bunn Gunderson
 Bunning Hall (OH)
 Burr Hamilton
 Burton Hancock
 Buyer Hansen
 Callahan Harman
 Calvert Hastert
 Camp Hastings (WA)
 Canady Hayworth
 Cardin Hefley
 Castle Hefner
 Chabot Heineman
 Chambliss Henger
 Chapman Hilliary
 Chenoweth Hilliard
 Clayton Hinchey
 Clement Hobson
 Clinger Hoekstra
 Coble Holden
 Coleman Horn
 Collins (GA) Houghton
 Collins (MI) Hoyer
 Combust Hunter
 Condit Hutchinson
 Costello Quillen
 Cox Istook
 Coyne Jackson (IL)
 Cramer Jackson-Lee
 Crane (TX)
 Crapo Jefferson
 Cremeans Johnson (CT)
 Cubin Johnson (SD)
 Cunningham Johnson, E. B.
 Danner Johnson, Sam
 Davis Jones
 de la Garza Kaptur
 Deal Kasich
 DeFazio Kelly
 DeLauro Kennedy (RI)
 DeLay Kennelly
 Deutsch Kildee
 Diaz-Balart Kim
 Dickey King
 Dicks Kingston
 Dingell Kleczka
 Dixon Klink
 Doggett Knollenberg
 Dooley Kolbe
 Doolittle LaFalce
 Dornan LaHood
 Doyle Lantos
 Dreier Largent
 Duncan Latham
 Dunn LaTourette
 Edwards Laughlin
 Ehlers Lazio
 Ehrlich Leach
 Emerson Levin
 Engel Lewis (CA)
 English Lewis (GA)
 Eshoo Lewis (KY)
 Evans Lightfoot
 Everett Linder
 Ewing Livingston
 Farr LoBiondo
 Fattah Longley
 Fazio Lowey
 Fields (LA) Lucas
 Fields (TX) Luther
 Flake Manton
 Foglietta Manzullo
 Foley Markey
 Martinez

Stump Torres
 Stupak Towns
 Talent Traficant
 Tamer Upton
 Tate Velazquez
 Tauzin Vento
 Taylor (MS) Visclosky
 Taylor (NC) Vucanovich
 Tejeda Waldholtz
 Thomas Walsh
 Thornberry Ward
 Thurman Watt (NC)
 Torkildsen Watts (OK)

Weldon (FL) Weldon (PA)
 Weller
 Wicker
 Wilson
 Wise
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wynn
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)
 Zeliff
 Zimmer

NAYS—43

Baesler Kanjorski
 Barr Klug
 Brownback Lincoln
 Campbell Lofgren
 Christensen McKinney
 Coburn McNulty
 Coyle Meek
 Coopers Metcalf
 Ensign Mollohan
 Gordon Neumann
 Green Orton
 Gutknecht Owens
 Hall (TX) Ramstad
 Hastings (FL) Royce
 Jacobs Sanford

Scarborough
 Schroeder
 Sensenbrenner
 Shadegg
 Stenholm
 Tiahrt
 Volkmer
 Wamp
 Waxman
 White
 Whitfield
 Williams
 Yates

NOT VOTING—38

Ackerman Hayes
 Bishop Hoke
 Bryant (TN) Hostettler
 Chrysler Inglis
 Clay Johnston
 Clyburn Kennedy (MA)
 Collins (IL) Latham
 Dellums Lipinski
 Durbin Maloney
 Fawell Meehan
 Filner Moakley
 Flanagan Murtha
 Gutierrez Nadler

Peterson (FL)
 Porter
 Pryce
 Radanovich
 Rangel
 Rush
 Stokes
 Thompson
 Thornton
 Torricelli
 Walker
 Waters

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

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: "An Act for the reimbursement of attorney fees and costs incurred by former employees of the White House Travel Office with respect to the termination of their employment in that Office on May 19, 1993."

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

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

¶30.21 H. CON RES. 148—UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RIGGS, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the further unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 148) expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States is committed to the military stability of the Taiwan Straits and United States military forces should defend Taiwan in the event of invasion, missile attack, or blockade by the People's Republic of China; as amended.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution, as amended?

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

Mr. SOLOMON demanded a recorded vote on agreeing to said concurrent resolution, as amended, which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative	Yeas 369 Nays 14 Answered present 7
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¶30.22 [Roll No. 70] AYES—369

Abercrombie	DeLauro	Hobson
Allard	DeLay	Hoekstra
Andrews	Deutsch	Holden
Archer	Diaz-Balart	Horn
Armey	Dickey	Hoyer
Bachus	Dicks	Hunter
Baesler	Dingell	Hutchinson
Baker (CA)	Dixon	Hyde
Baker (LA)	Doggett	Istook
Baldacci	Dooley	Jackson (IL)
Ballenger	Dornan	Jackson-Lee
Barcia	Doyle	(TX)
Barr	Dreier	Jacobs
Barrett (NE)	Duncan	Jefferson
Barrett (WI)	Dunn	Johnson (CT)
Bartlett	Edwards	Johnson (SD)
Barton	Ehlers	Johnson, E. B.
Bass	Ehrlich	Johnson, Sam
Bateman	Emerson	Jones
Beilenson	Engel	Kasich
Bentsen	English	Kelly
Bereuter	Ensign	Kennedy (RI)
Berman	Eshoo	Kennelly
Bevil	Evans	Kildee
Bilbray	Everett	Kim
Bilirakis	Ewing	King
Bliley	Farr	Kingston
Blute	Fazio	Kleczka
Boehlert	Fields (LA)	Klink
Boehner	Fields (TX)	Klug
Bonilla	Flake	Knollenberg
Bonior	Foglietta	Kolbe
Bono	Foley	LaHood
Borski	Forbes	Lantos
Boucher	Ford	Largent
Brewster	Fowler	Latham
Browder	Fox	LaTourette
Brown (CA)	Frank (MA)	Laughlin
Brown (FL)	Franks (CT)	Lazio
Brown (OH)	Franks (NJ)	Leach
Brownback	Frelinghuysen	Levin
Bryant (TX)	Frisa	Lewis (CA)
Bunn	Frost	Lewis (GA)
Bunning	Funderburk	Lewis (KY)
Burr	Furse	Lightfoot
Burton	Gallegly	Lincoln
Buyer	Ganske	Linder
Callahan	Gejdenson	Livingston
Calvert	Gekas	LoBiondo
Camp	Gephardt	Lofgren
Campbell	Geren	Longley
Canady	Gibbons	Lowey
Cardin	Gillmor	Lucas
Castle	Gilman	Luther
Chabot	Gonzalez	Manton
Chambliss	Goodlatte	Manzullo
Chapman	Goodling	Markey
Chenoweth	Gordon	Martinez
Christensen	Goss	Martini
Clayton	Graham	Mascara
Clement	Green	McCarthy
Clinger	Greenwood	McCollum
Coble	Gunderson	McCrery
Coburn	Gutknecht	McDade
Coleman	Hall (OH)	McHale
Collins (GA)	Hall (TX)	McHugh
Collins (MI)	Hamilton	McInnis
Condit	Hancock	McIntosh
Cooley	Hansen	McKeon
Costello	Harman	McKinney
Cox	Hastert	McNulty
Coyne	Hastings (FL)	Meek
Cramer	Hastings (WA)	Menendez
Crane	Hayworth	Metcalf
Crapo	Hefley	Meyers
Cremeans	Hefner	Mica
Cubin	Heineman	Miller (CA)
Cunningham	Henger	Miller (FL)
Davis	Hilliary	Molinari
Deal	Hilliard	Mollohan
DeFazio	Hinchey	Montgomery

Moorhead	Rogers	Stupak
Moran	Rohrabacher	Talent
Morella	Ros-Lehtinen	Tanner
Myers	Rose	Tate
Myrick	Roth	Tauzin
Neal	Roukema	Taylor (MS)
Nethercutt	Roybal-Allard	Tejeda
Neumann	Royce	Thomas
Ney	Sabo	Thornberry
Norwood	Salmon	Thurman
Nussle	Sanders	Tiahrt
Oberstar	Sanford	Torkildsen
Obey	Saxton	Torres
Oliver	Scarborough	Towns
Ortiz	Schaefer	Traficant
Orton	Schiff	Upton
Owens	Schroeder	Velazquez
Oxley	Schumer	Vento
Packard	Scott	Visclosky
Pallone	Seastrand	Volkmer
Parker	Sensenbrenner	Vucanovich
Pastor	Shadegg	Waldholtz
Paxon	Shaw	Walsh
Payne (NJ)	Shays	Wamp
Payne (VA)	Shuster	Ward
Pelosi	Sisisky	Watts (OK)
Peterson (MN)	Skeen	Waxman
Petri	Skelton	Weldon (FL)
Pombo	Slaughter	Weldon (PA)
Pomeroy	Smith (MI)	Weller
Portman	Smith (NJ)	White
Poshard	Smith (TX)	Whitfield
Quillen	Smith (WA)	Wicker
Quinn	Solomon	Williams
Rahall	Souder	Wilson
Ramstad	Spence	Wise
Reed	Spratt	Wolf
Regula	Stark	Wynn
Richardson	Stearns	Young (AK)
Riggs	Stenholm	Zeliff
Rivers	Stockman	Zimmer
Roberts	Studds	
Roemer	Stump	

NOES—14

Combest	Matsui	Serrano
Conyers	McDermott	Watt (NC)
Danner	Minge	Yates
Houghton	Pickett	Young (FL)
Kanjorski	Sawyer	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—7

Becerra	LaFalce	Woolsey
de la Garza	Mink	
Kaptur	Skaggs	

NOT VOTING—41

Ackerman	Gilchrest	Peterson (FL)
Bishop	Gutierrez	Porter
Bryant (TN)	Hayes	Pryce
Chrysler	Hoke	Radanovich
Clay	Hostettler	Rangel
Clyburn	Inglis	Rush
Collins (IL)	Johnston	Stokes
Dellums	Kennedy (MA)	Taylor (NC)
Doolittle	Lipinski	Thompson
Durbin	Maloney	Thornton
Fattah	Meehan	Torricelli
Fawell	Moakley	Walker
Filner	Murtha	Waters
Flanagan	Nadler	

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: An Act expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States is committed to military stability in the Taiwan Strait and the United States should assist in defending the Republic of China (also known as Taiwan) in the event of invasion, missile attack, or blockade by the People's Republic of China."

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered. That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

130.23 IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RIGGS, pursuant to House Resolution 383 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RIGGS, by unanimous consent, designated Mr. BONILLA, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole; and after some time spent therein,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. TAYLOR, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. BONILLA, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

130.24 ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to grant the consent of the Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Bi-State Development Agency by the States of Missouri and Illinois.

130.25 SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1494. an Act to provide an extension for fiscal year 1996 for certain programs administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

130.26 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, for today and balance of the week;

To Mr. STOKES, for today through March 22;

To Mr. JOHNSTON, for today and balance of the week; and

To Mr. WALKER, for today; and

To Mr. RADANOVICH, for today and balance of the week.

And then,

130.27 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. FOX, at 11 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

130.28 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. CLINGER: Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. National Drug Policy: A Review of the Status of the Drug War (Rept. No. 104-486). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

130.29 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. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KING, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. FORBES):

H.R. 3107. A bill to impose sanctions on persons exporting certain goods or technology that would enhance Iran's ability to explore for, extract, refine, or transport by pipeline petroleum resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, Ways and Means, and Government Reform and Oversight, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BENTSEN (for himself and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 3108. A bill to permit the construction of flood control projects by non-Federal interests; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GEJDENSON:

H.R. 3109. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 with respect to exports to terrorist countries; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H.R. 3110. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for disclosure by the Social Security Administration of Social Security account numbers and other records pursuant to judgments, decrees, or orders issued by courts of competent jurisdiction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H.R. 3111. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the treatment of frequent flyer mileage awards; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey):

H.R. 3112. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 relating to sediments decontamination technology; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey):

H.R. 3113. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 relating to cost sharing for creation of dredged material disposal areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. POMEROY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey):

H.R. 3114. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to issue guidance as to the application of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to insurance company general accounts; to the Committee on Eco-

conomic and Educational Opportunities, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 3115. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require ingredient labeling for malt beverages, wine, and distilled spirits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 3116. A bill to provide for the phase-out of existing private sector development enterprise funds for foreign countries and to prohibit the establishment of, or the support for, new private sector development enterprise funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RIGGS (for himself, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. METCALF, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. COBURN, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. COOLEY):

H.J. Res. 164. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide 8-year terms of offices for judges of Federal courts other than the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

30.30 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

- H.R. 52: Mr. FAZIO of California.
- H.R. 218: Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. EHRlich, and Mr. CLEMENT.
- H.R. 462: Mr. WILLIAMS.
- H.R. 528: Mr. HAYWORTH.
- H.R. 784: Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
- H.R. 822: Mr. CAMP and Mr. NEUMANN.
- H.R. 910: Mr. JEFFERSON and Mrs. CLAYTON.
- H.R. 957: Mr. WELDON of Florida.
- H.R. 972: Mr. CRAMER and Mr. CHRISTENSEN.
- H.R. 973: Mr. BONIOR.
- H.R. 1023: Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. FAZIO of California.
- H.R. 1078: Mr. VENTO.
- H.R. 1148: Mr. SANDERS.
- H.R. 1179: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. WAMP, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. DELLUMS, and Ms. WATERS.
- H.R. 1464: Mr. GOODLATTE.
- H.R. 1499: Mr. MCINTOSH.
- H.R. 1619: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. SHAW.
- H.R. 1627: Mr. NEY.
- H.R. 1684: Mr. LEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. JONES, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. CAMP, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KLINK, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MINGE, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. POMBO, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. POSHARD, Ms. PRYCE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROSE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. TAYLOR of

Mississippi, Mr. VOLKMER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WISE, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 1776: Mr. CLINGER, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 1856: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. METCALF.

- H.R. 1920: Mr. TATE.
- H.R. 2065: Mr. MORAN.
- H.R. 2101: Mr. RANGEL.
- H.R. 2241: Ms. WOOLSEY.
- H.R. 2242: Mr. GILCHREST and Ms. WOOLSEY.
- H.R. 2247: Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FOX, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SABO, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. WAXMAN.
- H.R. 2333: Mr. CRAPO and Mr. CLYBURN.
- H.R. 2416: Mr. WELDON of Florida.
- H.R. 2471: Mr. LIPINSKI.
- H.R. 2500: Mr. BREWSTER.
- H.R. 2548: Mrs. SEASTRAND, Ms. MOLINARI, and Mr. EMERSON.
- H.R. 2579: Mr. TORRES, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KILDEE, and Mrs. MALONEY.
- H.R. 2607: Mrs. KELLY and Ms. BROWN of Florida.
- H.R. 2618: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. CAMPBELL.
- H.R. 2636: Mr. MATSUI.
- H.R. 2723: Mr. WICKER.

- H.R. 2724: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FALEOMAVEAGA, Mr. HILLIARD, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
- H.R. 2725: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FALEOMAVEAGA, Mr. HILLIARD, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
- H.R. 2779: Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. NORWOOD, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
- H.R. 2796: Mr. FILNER.
- H.R. 2822: Mr. MANZULLO.
- H.R. 2827: Mr. VENTO and Mr. SANDERS.
- H.R. 2875: Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. FRAZER, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
- H.R. 2925: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. NETHERCUTT.
- H.R. 2951: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BEILINSON, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. STARK, and Mr. CAMPBELL.
- H.R. 2959: Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. FLANAGAN, and Mr. KLINK.
- H.R. 2974: Mr. CALVERT.
- H.R. 2994: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. MASCARA.
- H.R. 3010: Mr. SAWYER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. LIPINSKI.
- H.R. 3023: Ms. KAPTUR.
- H.R. 3043: Mr. MCHUGH, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. GUNDERSON.
- H.R. 3067: Mr. DOOLEY and Mr. STUPAK.
- H.R. 3086: Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. GORDON.

H.J. Res. 162: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. CALVERT.

H. Con. Res. 51: Ms. FURSE.

H. Con. Res. 148: Mr. LINDER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. PRYCE, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. POMBO.

H. Res. 39: Mr. VENTO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. PELOSI.

H. Res. 49: Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

H. Res. 381: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, and Mr. PALLONE.

H. Res. 385: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. FRISA.

30.31 DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rules XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2745: Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 2745: Mr. RICHARDSON.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1996 (31)

31.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. ROGERS, who laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 20, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable HAROLD ROGERS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

31.2 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. ROGERS, announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, March 19, 1996.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal was approved.

31.3 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

2267. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual report on conditional registration of pesticides during fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 136w-4; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2268. A letter from the Director, Administration and Management, Department of Defense, transmitting the calendar year 1995 report on "Extraordinary Contractual Actions to Facilitate the National Defense," pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1434; to the Committee on National Security.

2269. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting notification that the Administration is establishing and adjusting schedules of compensation; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2270. A letter from the Executive Director, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting the final inventory of real property assets under the jurisdiction of the RTC immediately prior to its termination; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2271. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2002 resulting from passage of H.R. 927, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on the Budget.

2272. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the fiscal year 1995 report on implementation of the support for East European Democracy Act [SEED] Program pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5474; to the Committee on International Relations.

2273. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the annual report on Science, Technology and American Diplomacy for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2656c(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2274. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Bureau of Export Administration's annual report for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2413; to the Committee on International Relations.

2275. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting CBO's sequestration preview report for fiscal year