

question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be fifteen minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the joint resolution for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

When said resolution was considered.

After debate,

On motion of Mr. GOSS, the previous question was ordered on the resolution to its adoption or rejection and under the operation thereof, 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.

4.15 AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, pursuant to House Resolution 345 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 joint resolution (H.J. Res. 107) expressing the sense of the Congress that the award of attorneys' fees, costs, and sanctions of \$285,864.78 ordered by United States District Judge Royce C. Lamberth on December 18, 1997, should not be paid with taxpayer funds.

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

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

When Mr. LATOURETTE, Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 345, reported the joint resolution back to the House.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House pass said joint resolution?

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

Mr. ISTOOK 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 273
Nays 126

4.16 [Roll No.7]
YEAS—273

Archer	Barton	Boyd
Army	Bass	Brady
Bachus	Bateman	Bryant
Baesler	Billbray	Bunning
Baker	Billirakis	Burr
Baldacci	Bliley	Burton
Ballenger	Blunt	Buyer
Barcia	Boehlert	Callahan
Barr	Boehner	Calvert
Barrett (NE)	Bonilla	Camp
Barrett (WI)	Boswell	Canady

Cannon	Hunter	Portman
Castle	Hutchinson	Poshard
Chabot	Hyde	Price (NC)
Chambliss	Pryce (OH)	Pryce (OH)
Chenoweth	Istook	Quinn
Christensen	Jenkins	Radanovich
Clement	John	Rahall
Coble	Johnson (CT)	Ramstad
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Redmond
Collins	Johnson, Sam	Regula
Combust	Jones	Riggs
Cook	Kasich	Riley
Cooksey	Kelly	Rivers
Cox	Kildee	Rodriguez
Cramer	Kim	Roemer
Crane	Kind (WI)	Rogan
Crapo	Kingston	Rogers
Cubin	Klecza	Rohrabacher
Cunningham	Klink	Ros-Lehtinen
Danner	Klug	Roukema
Davis (FL)	Knollenberg	Royce
Davis (VA)	Kolbe	Ryun
Deal	LaHood	Salmon
DeLay	Largent	Sanford
Diaz-Balart	Latham	Saxton
Dickey	LaTourrette	Scarborough
Doolittle	Lazio	Schaefer, Dan
Doyle	Leach	Schaffer, Bob
Dreier	Levin	Sensenbrenner
Duncan	Lewis (CA)	Sessions
Dunn	Lewis (KY)	Shadegg
Edwards	Linder	Shaw
Ehlers	Lipinski	Sha's
Ehrlich	Livingston	Shimkus
Emerson	LoBiondo	Shuster
English	Lucas	Sisisky
Ensign	Luther	Skeen
Etheridge	Maloney (CT)	Skelton
Evans	Maloney (NY)	Smith (MI)
Everett	Manzullo	Smith (NJ)
Ewing	Mascara	Smith (OR)
Fawell	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (TX)
Foley	McCollum	Smith, Linda
Forbes	McCrery	Snowbarger
Fossella	McDade	Snyder
Fowler	McHale	Solomon
Fox	McHugh	Spence
Franks (NJ)	McInnis	Stabenow
Frelinghuysen	McIntosh	Stearns
Galleghy	McIntyre	Stenholm
Ganske	Metcalf	Strickland
Gibbons	Mica	Stump
Gilchrest	Miller (FL)	Sununu
Gillmor	Minge	Tanner
Gilman	Mink	Tauzin
Goode	Moran (KS)	Taylor (MS)
Goodlatte	Morella	Taylor (NC)
Goss	Murtha	Thomas
Graham	Myrick	Thornberry
Granger	Neumann	Thune
Green	Northup	Thurman
Greenwood	Norwood	Tiahrt
Gutknecht	Nussle	Trafficant
Hall (TX)	Obey	Turner
Hamilton	Ortiz	Upton
Hansen	Oxley	Visclosky
Harman	Packard	Walsh
Hastert	Pappas	Wamp
Hastings (WA)	Parker	Watkins
Hayworth	Pascrell	Watts (OK)
Hefley	Paul	Weldon (FL)
Hill	Paxon	Weldon (PA)
Hilleary	Pease	Weller
Hobson	Peterson (MN)	White
Hoekstra	Peterson (PA)	Wicker
Holden	Petri	Wise
Hoolley	Pickett	Wolf
Horn	Pitts	Wynn
Hostettler	Pombo	Young (AK)
Hulshof	Porter	Young (FL)

NAYS—126

Ackerman	Clyburn	Ford
Allen	Condit	Frost
Andrews	Conyers	Furse
Bentsen	Costello	Gejdenson
Berman	Coyne	Gephardt
Berry	Cummings	Gordon
Bishop	Davis (IL)	Gutierrez
Blagojevich	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)
Blumenauer	DeGette	Hefner
Boucher	DeLauro	Hilliard
Brown (CA)	Deutsch	Hinchey
Brown (FL)	Dingell	Houghton
Brown (OH)	Dixon	Hoyer
Campbell	Doggett	Jackson (IL)
Cardin	Dooley	Jackson-Lee
Carson	Engel	(TX)
Clay	Fazio	Jefferson
Clayton	Filner	Johnson, E. B.

Kanjorski	Menendez	Sawyer
Kaptur	Millender-	Schumer
Kennedy (MA)	McDonald	Scott
Kennedy (RI)	Miller (CA)	Serrano
Kennelly	Moakley	Sherman
Kilpatrick	Mollohan	Skaggs
King (NY)	Moran (VA)	Slaughter
Kucinich	Nadler	Smith, Adam
LaFalce	Neal	Stark
Lampson	Oberstar	Stokes
Lantos	Olver	Stupak
Lewis (GA)	Owens	Tauscher
Lofgren	Pallone	Thompson
Lowey	Pastor	Tierney
Manton	Payne	Torres
Markey	Pelosi	Towns
Martinez	Pomeroy	Velazquez
Matsui	Rangel	Vento
McCarthy (MO)	Reyes	Waters
McDermott	Rothman	Watt (NC)
McGovern	Royal-Allard	Waxman
McKinney	Rush	Wexler
McNulty	Sabo	Weygand
Meehan	Sanders	Woolsey
Meek	Sandlin	

NOT VOTING—31

Abercrombie	Farr	Ney
Aderholt	Fattah	Pickering
Bartlett	Frank (MA)	Sanchez
Becerra	Gekas	Schiff
Bereuter	Gonzalez	Souder
Boniore	Goodling	Spratt
Borski	Hall (OH)	Talent
Delahunt	Herger	Whitfield
Dellums	Hinojosa	Yates
Dicks	McKeon	
Eshoo	Nethercutt	

So the joint resolution was 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 request the concurrence of the Senate in said joint resolution.

4.17 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF S. 1575

Mr. SOLOMON, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 105-414) the resolution (H. Res. 349) providing for consideration of the bill of the Senate (S. 1575) to rename the Washington National Airport located in the District of Columbia and Virginia as the "Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport".

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

4.18 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of July 31, 1997, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Executive Order 12722 ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq (including the Central Bank of Iraq) then or thereafter located in the United States or within

the possession or control of a United States person. That order also prohibited the importation into the United States of goods and services of Iraqi origin, as well as the exportation of goods, services, and technology from the United States to Iraq. The order prohibited travel-related transactions to or from Iraq and the performance of any contract in support of any industrial, commercial, or governmental project in Iraq. United States persons were also prohibited from granting or extending credit or loans to the Government of Iraq.

The foregoing prohibitions (as well as the blocking of Government of Iraq property) were continued and augmented on August 9, 1990, by Executive Order 12724, which was issued in order to align the sanctions imposed by the United States with United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 661 of August 6, 1990.

This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 and matters relating to Executive Orders 12724 and 12817 (the "Executive Orders"). The report covers events from August 2, 1997, through February 1, 1998.

1. In April 1995, the U.N. Security Council adopted UNSCR 986 authorizing Iraq to export up to \$1 billion in petroleum and petroleum products every 90 days for a total of 180 days under U.N. supervision in order to finance the purchase of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies. UNSCR 986 includes arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of humanitarian goods purchased with UNSCR 986 oil revenues to all the people of Iraq. The resolution also provides for the payment of compensation to victims of Iraqi aggression and for the funding of other U.N. activities with respect to Iraq. On May 20, 1996, a memorandum of understanding was concluded between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq agreeing on terms for implementing UNSCR 986. On August 8, 1996, the UNSC committee established pursuant to UNSCR 661 ("the 661 Committee") adopted procedures to be employed by the 661 Committee in implementation of UNSCR 986. On December 9, 1996, the President of the Security Council received the report prepared by the Secretary General as requested by paragraph 13 of UNSCR 986, making UNSCR 986 effective as of 12:01 a.m. December 10, 1996.

On June 4, 1997, the U.S. Security Council adopted UNSCR 1111, renewing for another 180 days the authorization for Iraqi petroleum sales and purchases of humanitarian aid contained in UNSCR 986 of April 14, 1995. The Resolution became effective on June 8, 1997. On September 12, 1997, the Security Council, noting Iraq's decision not to export petroleum and petroleum products pursuant to UNSCR 1111 during the period June 8 to August 13, 1997, and deeply concerned about the resulting humanitarian consequences for the

Iraqi people, adopted UNSCR 1129. This resolution replaced the two 90-day quotas with one 120-day quota and one 60-day quota in order to enable Iraq to export its full \$2 billion quota of oil within the original 180 days of UNSCR 1111. On December 4, 1997, the U.N. Security Council adopted UNSCR 1143, renewing for another 180 days, beginning December 5, 1997, the authorization for Iraqi petroleum sales and humanitarian aid purchases contained in UNSCR 986. As of January 2, 1998, however, Iraq still had not exported any petroleum under UNSCR 1143. During the reporting period, imports into the United States under this program totaled about 14.2 million barrels, bringing total imports since December 10, 1996, to approximately 23.7 million barrels.

2. There have been two amendments to the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 575 (the "ISR" or the "Regulations") administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the Department of Treasury during the reporting period. The Regulations were amended on August 25, 1997. General reporting, recordkeeping, licensing, and other procedural regulations were moved from the Regulations to a separate part (31 C.F.R. Part 501) dealing solely with such procedural matters (62 Fed. Reg. 45098, August 25, 1997). A copy of the amendment is attached.

On December 30, 1997, the Regulations were amended to remove from appendices A and B to 31 C.F.R. chapter V the name of an individual who had been determined previously to act for or on behalf of, or to be owned or controlled by, the Government of Iraq (62 Fed. Reg. 67729, December 30, 1997). A copy of the amendment is attached.

As previously reported, the Regulations were amended on December 10, 1996, to provide a statement of licensing policy regarding specific licensing of United States persons seeking to purchase Iraqi-origin petroleum and petroleum products form Iraq (61 Fed. Reg. 65312, December 11, 1996). Statements of licensing policy were also provided regarding sales of essential parts and equipment for the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline system, and sales of humanitarian goods to Iraq, pursuant to United Nations approval. A general license was also added to authorize dealings in Iraqi-origin petroleum and petroleum products that have been exported from Iraq with United Nations and United States Government approval.

All executory contracts must contain terms requiring that all proceeds of oil purchases from the Government of Iraq, including the State Oil Marketing Organization, must be placed in the U.N. escrow account at Banque Nationale de Paris, New York (the "986 escrow account"), and all Iraqi payments for authorized sales of pipeline parts and equipment, humanitarian goods, and incidental transaction costs borne by Iraq will, upon approval by the 661 Committee and satisfaction of other conditions established by the

United Nations, be paid or payable out of the 986 escrow account.

3. Investigations of possible violations of the Iraqi sanctions continue to be pursued and appropriate enforcement actions taken. Several cases from prior reporting periods are continuing and recent additional allegations have been referred by OFAC to the U.S. Customs Service for investigation.

On July 15, 1995, a jury in the Eastern District of New York returned a verdict of not guilty for two defendants charged with the attempted exportation and transshipment to Iraq of zirconium ingots in violation of IEEPA and the ISR. The two were charged in a Federal indictment on July 10, 1995, along with another defendant who entered a guilty plea on February 6, 1997.

Investigation also continues into the roles played by various individuals and firms outside Iraq in the Iraqi government procurement network. These investigations may lead to additions to OFAC's listing of individuals and organizations determined to be Specially Designated Nationals (SDNs) of the Government of Iraq.

Since my last report, OFAC collected civil monetary penalties totaling more than \$1.125 million for violations of IEEPA and the ISR relating to the sale and shipment of goods to the Government of Iraq and an entity in Iraq. Additional administrative proceedings have been initiated and others await commencement.

4. The Office of Foreign Assets Control has issued hundreds of licensing determinations regarding transactions pertaining to Iraq or Iraqi assets since August 1990. Specific licenses have been issued for transactions such as the filing of legal actions against Iraqi governmental entities, legal representation of Iraq, and the exportation to Iraq of donated medicine, medical supplies, and food intended for humanitarian relief purposes, sales of humanitarian supplies to Iraq under UNSCR 986 and 1111, diplomatic transactions, the execution of powers of attorney relating to the administration of personal assets and decedents' estates in Iraq, and the protection of preexistent intellectual property rights in Iraq. Since my last report, 88 specific licenses have been issued, most with respect to sales of humanitarian goods.

Since December 10, 1996, OFAC has issued specific licenses authorizing commercial sales of humanitarian goods funded by Iraqi oil sales pursuant to UNSCR 986 and 1111 valued at more than \$239 million. Of that amount, approximately \$222 million represents sales of basic foodstuffs, \$7.9 million for medicines and medical supplies, \$8.2 million for water testing and treatment equipment, and nearly \$700,000 to fund a variety of United Nations activities in Iraq. International humanitarian relief in Iraq is coordinated under the direction of the United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator of Iraq. Assisting U.N. agencies include the World Food Program, the U.N. Population Fund, the U.N.

Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and UNICEF. As of January 8, 1998, OFAC had authorized sales valued at more than \$165.8 million worth of humanitarian goods during the reporting period beginning August 2, 1997.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from August 2, 1997, through February 1, 1998, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq are reported to be about \$1.2 million, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Transportation (particularly the U.S. Coast Guard).

6. The United States imposed economic sanctions on Iraq in response to Iraq's illegal invasion and occupation of Kuwait, a clear act of brutal aggression. The United States, together with the international community, is maintaining economic sanctions against Iraq because the Iraqi regime has failed to comply fully with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. Iraqi compliance with these resolutions is necessary before the United States will consider lifting economic sanctions. Security Council resolutions on Iraq call for the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, Iraqi recognition of Kuwait and the inviolability of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary, the release of Kuwaiti and other third-country nationals, compensation for victims of Iraqi aggression, long-term monitoring of weapons of mass destruction capabilities, the return of Kuwaiti assets stolen during Iraq's illegal occupation of Kuwait, renunciation of terrorism, an end to internal Iraqi repression of its own civilian population, and the facilitation of access of international relief organizations to all those in need in all parts of Iraq. Seven and a half years after the invasion, a pattern of defiance persists: a refusal to account for missing Kuwaiti detainees; failure to return Kuwaiti property worth millions of dollars, including military equipment that was used by Iraq in its movement of troops to the Kuwaiti border in October 1994; sponsorship of assassinations in Lebanon and in northern Iraq; incomplete declarations to weapons inspectors and refusal to provide immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to sites by these inspectors; and ongoing wide-

spread human rights violations. As a result, the U.N. sanctions remain in place; the United States will continue to enforce those sanctions under domestic authority.

The Baghdad government continues to violate basic human rights of its own citizens through systematic repression of all forms of political expression, oppression of minorities, and denial of humanitarian assistance. The Government of Iraq has repeatedly said it will not comply with UNSCR 688 of April 5, 1991. The Iraqi military routinely harasses residents of the north, and has attempted to "Arabize" the Kurdish, Turkomen, and Assyrian areas in the north. Iraq has not relented in its artillery attacks against civilian population centers in the south, or in its burning and draining operations in the southern marshes, which have forced thousands to flee to neighboring states.

The policies and actions of the Saddam Hussein regime continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, as well as to regional peace and security. The U.N. resolutions affirm that the Security Council be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in judging its compliance with sanctions. Because of Iraq's failure to comply fully with these resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter it from threatening peace and stability in the region.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 3, 1998.*

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. 105-207).

¶4.19 ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

H.R. 1271. An Act to authorize the Federal Aviation Administration's research, engineering, and development programs for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3042. An Act to amend the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992 to establish the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution to conduct environmental conflict resolution and training, and for other purposes.

¶4.20 SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

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

S. 1564. An Act to provide redress for inadequate restitution of assets seized by the United States Government during World War II which belonged to victims of the Holocaust, and for other purposes.

¶4.21 BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that

committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On February 4, 1998:

H.R. 1271. An Act to authorize the Federal Aviation Administration's research, engineering, and development programs for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3042. An Act to amend the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy of 1992 to establish the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution to conduct environmental conflict resolution and training, and for other purposes.

¶4.22 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. HERGER, for today and February 5; and

To Mr. MCKEON, for today after 4 p.m. and February 5.

And then,

¶4.23 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. SCHAEFER of Colorado, at 11 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶4.24 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. LINDER. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 348. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2846) to prohibit spending Federal education funds on national testing without explicit and specific legislation (Rept. No. 105-413). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SOLOMON. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 349. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1575) to rename the Washington National Airport located in the District of Columbia and Virginia as the "Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport" (Rept. No. 105-414). Referred to the House Calendar.

¶4.25 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. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 3152. A bill to provide that certain volunteers at private non-profit food banks are not employees for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 3153. A bill to establish a uniform closing time for the operation of polls on the date of the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. CANADY of Florida (for himself, Mr. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. GOSS):

H.R. 3154. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional Federal district judges in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLING (for himself and Mr. MANTON):

H.R. 3155. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to impose stiffer penalties on persons convicted of lesser drug offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GEPHARDT, Ms. WA-