

read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Consideration of the legislation for amendment shall not exceed 4 hours excluding time for recorded votes and quorum calls. At the conclusion of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the legislation and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the legislation shall not be in order.

(B) In the Senate, debate on the legislation, and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 25 hours. The time shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees. No amendment that is not germane to the provisions of such legislation shall be received. A motion to further limit debate is not debatable.

(3) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the legislation described in subsection (a) shall be decided without debate.

(d) CONSIDERATION BY OTHER HOUSE.—(1) If, before the passage by one House of the legislation described in subsection (a) that was introduced in that House, that House receives from the other House the legislation described in subsection (a)—

(A) the legislation of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and may not be considered in the House that receives it otherwise than on final passage under subparagraph (B)(ii) or (iii); and

(B)(i) the procedure in the House that receives such legislation with respect to such legislation that was introduced in that House shall be the same as if no legislation had been received from the other House; but

(ii) in the case of legislation received from the other House that is identical to the legislation as engrossed by the receiving House, the vote on final passage shall be on the legislation of the other House; or

(iii) after passage of the legislation, the legislation of the other House shall be considered as amended with the text of the legislation just passed and shall be considered as passed, and that House shall be considered to have insisted on its amendment and requested a conference with the other House.

(2) Upon disposition of the legislation described in subsection (a) that is received by one House from the other House, it shall no longer be in order to consider such legislation that was introduced in the receiving House.

(e) CONFERENCE.—Upon receiving from the other House a message in which that House insists upon its amendment to the legislation and requests a conference with the House of Representatives or the Senate, as the case may be, on the disagreeing votes thereon, the House receiving the request shall be considered to have disagreed to the amendment of the other House and agreed to the conference requested by that House.

(f) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term "legislative day" means a day on which the House of Representatives or the Senate, as appropriate, is in session.

(g) EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWER.—The provisions of this section are enacted by the Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives and, as such, shall be considered as part of the rules of each House and shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as they relate to the procedures of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 7. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR THE REFERENDA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS DERIVED FROM TAX ON FOREIGN RUM.—During the period beginning October 1, 1997, and ending on the date the President determines that all referenda required by this Act have been held, from the amounts covered into the treasury of Puerto Rico under section 7652(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Secretary of the Treasury—

(A) upon request and in the amounts identified from time to time by the President, shall make the amounts so identified available to the treasury of Puerto Rico for the purposes specified in subsection (b); and

(B) shall transfer all remaining amounts to the treasury of Puerto Rico, as under current law.

(2) REPORT OF REFERENDA EXPENDITURES.—Within 180 days after each referendum required by this Act, and after the end of the period specified in paragraph (1), the President, in consultation with the Government of Puerto Rico, shall submit a report to the United States Senate and United States House of Representatives on the amounts made available under paragraph (1)(A) and all other amounts expended by the State Elections Commission of Puerto Rico for referenda pursuant to this Act.

(b) GRANTS FOR CONDUCTING REFERENDA AND VOTER EDUCATION.—From amounts made available under subsection (a)(1), the Government of Puerto Rico shall make grants to the State Elections Commission of Puerto Rico for referenda held pursuant to the terms of this Act, as follows:

(1) Fifty percent shall be available only for costs of conducting the referenda.

(2) Fifty percent shall be available only for voter education funds for the central ruling body of the political party, parties, or other qualifying entities advocating a particular ballot choice. The amount allocated for advocating a ballot choice under this paragraph shall be apportioned equally among the parties advocating that choice.

(c) ADDITIONAL RESOURCES.—In addition to amounts made available by this Act, the Puerto Rico Legislature may allocate additional resources for administrative and voter education costs to each party so long as the distribution of funds is consistent with the apportionment requirements of subsection (b).

The bill, as amended, 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 bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BONILLA, announced that the nays had it.

Mr. BURTON demanded a recorded vote on passage of said bill, 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 209 Nays 208

Table listing names of representatives: Barrett (WI), Becerra, Bentsen, Bishop, Blagojevich, Blumenauer, Boehlert, Bonilla, Bonior, Borski, Boswell, Boucher, Boyd, Brown (CA), Brown (FL), Brown (OH), Burton, Buyer, Calvert, Cannon, Cardin, Carson, Clay, Clayton, Clement, Clyburn, Condit, Conyers, Cooksey, Coyne, Cummings, Davis (FL), Davis (VA), DeFazio, DeGette, Delahunt, DeLauro, DeLay, Deutsch, Diaz-Balart, Dicks, Dingell, Dixon, Doggett, Dooley, Doyle, Edwards, Ehlers, Engel, English, Eshoo, Etheridge, Evans, Farr, Fattah, Fazio, Filner, Foley, Forbes, Ford, Frank (MA), Franks (NJ), Frelinghuysen, Frost, Furse, Gallegly, Gejdenson, Gekas, Gephardt, Gilchrest, Gilman, Granger, Green, Hall (OH), Hamilton, Hastings (FL), Hefner, Hilliard, Hinchey, Hinojosa, Holden, Hooley, Hoyer, Jackson (IL), Jackson-Lee (TX), Jefferson, John, Johnson, E. B., Kanjorski, Kelly, Kennedy (MA), Kennedy (RI), Kennelly, Kildee, Kim, King (NY), Klink, Kolbe, Kucinich, LaFalce, Lampson, Lantos, Lazio, Leach, Levin, Lewis (GA), Lofgren, Lowey, Maloney (CT), Maloney (NY), Manton, Markey, Martinez, Mascara, Matsui, McCarthy (MO), McCarthy (NY), McCollum, McDermott, McGovern, McHale, McKeon, McKinney, McNulty, Meehan, Meek (FL), Meeks (NY), Mica, Millender, McDonald, Miller (CA), Minge, Mink, Moakley, Mollohan, Moran (VA), Morella, Murtha, Nadler, Neal, Oberstar, Olver, Ortiz, Owens, Pallone, Parker, Pascrell, Pastor, Payne, Pelosi, Peterson (PA), Pombo, Pomeroy, Price (NC), Quinn, Rahall, Rangel, Redmond, Reyes, Rodriguez, Roemer, Ros-Lehtinen, Rothman, Roybal-Allard, Sabo, Sanchez, Sanders, Sandlin, Sawyer, Saxton, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Skaggs, Skeen, Slaughter, Smith (NJ), Smith, Adam, Snyder, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stokes, Stupak, Tauscher, Tauzin, Taylor (MS), Thompson, Thurman, Tierney, Torres, Turner, Vento, Visclosky, Walsh, Waters, Watt (NC), Waxman, Wexler, Weygand, Wise, Woolsey, Wynn, Young (AK)

NOES—208

Table listing names of representatives: Aderholt, Archer, Armye, Bachus, Baesler, Baker, Ballenger, Barr, Barrett (NE), Bartlett, Barton, Bass, Bateman, Bereuter, Berry, Bilbray, Bilirakis, Bliley, Blunt, Boehner, Brady, Bryant, Bunning, Burr, Callahan, Camp, Campbell, Canady, Castle, Chabot, Chambliss, Chenoweth, Christensen, Coble, Coburn, Collins, Combust, Cook, Costello, Cox, Cramer, Crane, Crapo, Cubin, Cunningham, Danner, Davis (IL), Deal, Dickey, Dreier, Duncan, Dunn, Ehrlich, Emerson, Ensign, Everett, Ewing, Fawell, Fossella, Fowler, Fox, Ganske, Gibbons, Gillmor, Goode, Goodlatte, Goodling, Gordon, Goss, Graham, Greenwood, Gutierrez, Gutknecht, Hall (TX), Hansen, Hastert, Hastings (WA), Hayworth, Hefley, Herger, Hill, Hilleary, Hobson, Hoekstra, Horn, Hostettler, Houghton

¶13.28

[Roll No. 37]

AYES—209

Table with 3 columns: Name, Position, Name. Row 1: Abercrombie, Allen, Baldacci. Row 2: Ackerman, Andrews, Barcia.

Hulshof	Neumann	Sherman
Hunter	Ney	Shuster
Hutchinson	Northup	Sisisky
Hyde	Norwood	Skelton
Inglis	Nussle	Smith (MI)
Istook	Obey	Smith (OR)
Jenkins	Oxley	Smith (TX)
Johnson (CT)	Packard	Smith, Linda
Johnson (WI)	Pappas	Snowbarger
Johnson, Sam	Paul	Solomon
Jones	Paxon	Souder
Kaptur	Pease	Spence
Kasich	Peterson (MN)	Stabenow
Kind (WI)	Petri	Stearns
Kingston	Pickering	Strickland
Klecza	Pickett	Stump
Klug	Pitts	Sununu
Knollenberg	Porter	Talent
LaHood	Portman	Tanner
Largent	Pryce (OH)	Taylor (NC)
Latham	Radanovich	Thomas
LaTourette	Ramstad	Thornberry
Lewis (CA)	Regula	Thune
Lewis (KY)	Riley	Tiahrt
Linder	Rivers	Towns
Lipinski	Rogan	Trafficant
Livingston	Rogers	Upton
LoBiondo	Rohrabacher	Velazquez
Lucas	Roukema	Wamp
Manzullo	Royce	Watkins
McCrery	Rush	Watts (OK)
McHugh	Ryun	Weldon (FL)
McInnis	Salmon	Weldon (PA)
McIntosh	Sanford	Weller
McIntyre	Scarborough	White
Menendez	Schaffer, Bob	Whitfield
Metcalf	Sensenbrenner	Wicker
Miller (FL)	Sessions	Wolf
Moran (KS)	Shadegg	Young (FL)
Myrick	Shaw	
Nethercutt	Shays	

NOT VOTING—13

Berman	Luther	Schiff
Doolittle	McDade	Shimkus
Gonzalez	Poshard	Yates
Harman	Riggs	
Kilpatrick	Schaefer, Dan	

So the bill was passed.

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

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

13.29 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—REPORT ON U.S. CITIZENS PAYMENTS TO CUBA

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

To the Congress of the United States:

This report is submitted pursuant to 1705(e)(6) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6) (the "CDA"), as amended by section 102(g) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, Public Law 104-114 (March 12, 1996), 110 Stat. 785, 22 U.S.C. 6021-91 (the "LIBERTAD Act"), which requires that I report to the Congress on a semiannual basis detailing payments made to Cuba by any United States person as a result of the provision of telecommunications services authorized by this subsection.

The CDA, which provides that telecommunications services are permitted between the United States and Cuba, specifically authorizes the President to provide for payments to Cuba by license. The CDA states that licenses may be issued for full or partial settlement of telecommunications services with Cuba, but may not require any withdrawal from a blocked account. Following enactment of the CDA on October 23, 1992, a number of U.S. tele-

communications companies successfully negotiated agreements to provide telecommunications services between the United States and Cuba consistent with policy guidelines developed by the Department of State and the Federal Communications Commission.

Subsequent to enactment of the CDA, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) amended the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 515 (the "CACR"), to provide for specific licensing on a case-by-case basis for certain transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba, 31 C.F.R. 515.542(c), including settlement of charges under traffic agreements.

The OFAC has issued eight licenses authorizing transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba since the enactment of the CDA. None of these licenses permits payments to the Government of Cuba from a blocked account. For the period July 1 through December 31, 1997, OFAC-licensed U.S. carriers reported payments to the Government of Cuba in settlement of charges under telecommunications traffic agreements as follows:

AT&T Corporation (formally, American Telephone and Telegraph Company)	\$11,991,715
AT&T de Puerto Rico	298,916
Global One (formerly, Sprint Incorporated)	3,180,886
IDB WorldCom Services, Inc. (formerly, IDB Communications, Inc.)	4,128,371
MCI International, Inc. (formerly, MCI Communications Corporation)	4,893,699
Telefonica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, Inc.	105,848
WilTel, Inc. (formerly, WilTel Underseas Cable, Inc.)	5,608,751
WorldCom, Inc. (formerly, LDDS Communications, Inc.)	2,887,684
	<hr/>
	\$33,095,870

I shall continue to report semiannually on telecommunications payments to the Government of Cuba from United States persons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1998.

By unanimous consent, the message, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105-221).

13.30 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to

continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the national emergency declared with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) is to continue in effect beyond March 15, 1998, to the *Federal Register* for publication. This emergency is separate from that declared on November 14, 1979, in connection with the Iranian hostage crisis and therefore requires separate renewal of emergency authorities.

The factors that led me to declare a national emergency with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, have not been resolved. The actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including support for international terrorism, its efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and its acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them, continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad programs I have authorized pursuant to the March 15, 1995, declaration of emergency.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 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. 105-222).

13.31 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—U.S. ARMED FORCES IN BOSNIA

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby certify that the continued presence of U.S. armed forces, after June 30, 1998, in Bosnia and Herzegovina is required in order to meet the national security interests of the United States, and that it is the policy of the United States that U.S. armed forces will not serve as, or be used as, civil police in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This certification is presented pursuant to section 1203 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Public Law 105-85, and section 8132 of the National Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal year 1998, Public Law 105-56. The information required under these sections is in the report that accompanies this certification. The supplemental appropriations request required under these sections is being forwarded under separate cover.

America has major national interests in peace in Bosnia. We have learned from hard experience in this turbulent century that America's security and Europe's stability are intimately linked. The Bosnian war saw the worst fighting—and the most profound humanitarian disaster—on that continent since the end of the Second World War.