

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.

The conflict could easily have spread through the region, endangering old Allies and new democracies alike. A larger conflict would have cast doubt on the viability of the NATO alliance itself and crippled prospects for our larger goal of a democratic, undivided, and peaceful Europe.

The Dayton framework is the key to changing the conditions that made Bosnia a fuse in a regional powder keg. It is decisively in American interests to see Dayton implemented as rapidly as feasible, so that peace becomes self-sustaining. U.S. leadership is as essential to sustaining progress as it has been to ending the war and laying the foundation for peace.

I expect the size of the overall NATO force in Bosnia and Herzegovina will remain similar to that of the current SFOR. However, the U.S. contribution would decline by about 20 percent, as our Allies and partners continue to shoulder an increasing share of the burden.

Although I do not propose a fixed end-date for this presence, it is by no means open-ended. Instead, the goal of the military presence is to establish the conditions under which Dayton implementation can continue without the support of a major NATO-led military force. To achieve this goal, we have established concrete and achievable benchmarks, such as the reform of police and media, the elimination of illegal pre-Dayton institutions, the conduct of elections according to democratic norms, elimination of cross-entity barriers to commerce, and a framework for the phased and orderly return of refugees. NATO and U.S. forces will be reduced progressively as achievement of these benchmarks improves conditions, enabling the international community to rely largely on traditional diplomacy, international civil personnel, economic incentives and disincentives, confidence-building measures, and negotiation to continue implementing the Dayton Accords over the longer term.

In fact, great strides already have been made towards fulfilling these aims, especially in the last ten months since the United States re-energized the Dayton process. Since Dayton, a stable military environment has been created; over 300,000 troops returned to civilian life and 6,600 heavy weapons have been destroyed. Public security is improving through the restructuring, retraining and reintegration of local police. Democratic elections have been held at all levels of government and hard-line nationalists—especially in the Republika Srpska—are increasingly marginalized. Independent media and political pluralism are expanding. Over 400,000 refugees and displaced persons have returned home—110,000 in 1997. One third of the publicly-indicted war criminals have been taken into custody.

Progress has been particularly dramatic since the installation of a pro-Dayton, pro-democracy Government in Republika Srpska in December. Al-

ready, the capital of Republika Srpska has been moved from Pale to Banja Luka; media are being restructured along domestic lines; civil police are generally cooperating with the reform process; war criminals are surrendering; and Republika Srpska is working directly with counterparts in the Federation to prepare key cities in both entities for major returns of refugees and displaced persons.

At the same time, long-standing obstacles to inter-entity cooperation also are being broken down: a common flag now flies over Bosnia institutions, a common currency is being printed, a common automobile license plate is being manufactured, and mail is being delivered and trains are running across the inter-entity boundary line.

Although progress has been tangible, many of these achievements still are reversible and a robust international military presence still is required at the present time to sustain the progress. I am convinced that the NATO-led force—and U.S. participation in it—can be progressively reduced as conditions continue to improve, until the implementation process is capable of sustaining itself without a major international military presence.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 3, 1998.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105-223).

¶13.32 CLERK TO CORRECT ENGROSSMENT—H.R. 856

On motion of Mr. BURTON, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That in the engrossment of the bill (H.R. 856) to provide a process leading to full self-government for Puerto Rico, the Clerk be authorized to make such technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the action of the House just taken.

¶13.33 ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS—H.R. 1232

Mr. CONDIT, by unanimous consent, was authorized to be considered as the first sponsor of the bill (H.R. 1232) to require country of origin labeling of perishable agricultural commodities imported into the United States and to establish penalties for violations of such labeling requirements, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprints pursuant to clause 4 of Rule XXII.

¶13.34 AMTRAK REFORM COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BONILLA, by unanimous consent, announced that the Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of section 203(b)(1) of Public Law 105-134, appointed to the Amtrak Reform Council for a term of five years, Mrs. Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey, Mr. Bruce Chapman of Washington, and Mr. Christopher Gleason of Pennsylvania on the part of the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointments.

¶13.35 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. LUTHER, for today; and
To Ms. KILPATRICK, for today after 3 p.m. and the balance of the week.
And then,

¶13.36 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. Bob SCHAFFER of Colorado, at 11 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶13.37 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:

Mrs. MYRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 377. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2369) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to strengthen and clarify prohibitions on electronic eavesdropping, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-427). Referred to the House Calendar.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio: House Resolution 378. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3130) to provide for an alternative penalty procedure for States that fail to meet Federal child support data processing requirements, to reform Federal incentive payments for effective child support performance, and to provide for a more flexible penalty procedure for States that violate interjurisdictional adoption requirements (Rept. No. 105-428). Referred to the House Calendar.

¶13.38 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. SMITH of Oregon:

H.R. 3317. A bill to provide that each State may establish a pilot program for mediation of private rights of action under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BAKER (for himself and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 3318. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to improve the one-call notification process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. WAMP:

H.R. 3319. A bill to provide for notice to owners of property that may be subject to the exercise of eminent domain by private nongovernmental entities under certain Federal authorization statutes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. COYNE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BECERRA, Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. YATES, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DOOLEY of California,