

Lampson	Oberstar	Shimkus
Lantos	Obey	Shuster
Largent	Olver	Sisisky
Latham	Ortiz	Skaggs
LaTourette	Owens	Skeen
Lazio	Oxley	Skelton
Leach	Packard	Slaughter
Lee	Pallone	Smith (MI)
Levin	Pappas	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (CA)	Parker	Smith (OR)
Lewis (KY)	Pascrell	Smith (TX)
Linder	Pastor	Smith, Adam
Lipinski	Paul	Smith, Linda
Livingston	Paxon	Snowbarger
LoBiondo	Payne	Snyder
Lofgren	Pease	Solomon
Lowe	Pelosi	Souder
Lucas	Peterson (MN)	Spence
Luther	Peterson (PA)	Spratt
Maloney (CT)	Petri	Stabenow
Maloney (NY)	Pickering	Stark
Manton	Pickett	Stearns
Manzullo	Pitts	Stenholm
Markey	Pombo	Stokes
Martinez	Pomeroy	Strickland
Mascara	Porter	Stump
Matsui	Portman	Stupak
McCarthy (MO)	Poshard	Sununu
McCarthy (NY)	Price (NC)	Tanner
McCollum	Pryce (OH)	Tauscher
McCrery	Quinn	Tauzin
McDade	Radanovich	Taylor (MS)
McDermott	Rahall	Taylor (NC)
McGovern	Ramstad	Thomas
McHale	Rangel	Thompson
McHugh	Redmond	Thornberry
McInnis	Regula	Thune
McIntosh	Reyes	Thurman
McIntyre	Riggs	Tiahrt
McKeon	Rivers	Tierney
McKinney	Rodriguez	Torres
McNulty	Roemer	Towns
Meehan	Rogan	Trafcant
Meek (FL)	Rogers	Turner
Meeks (NY)	Rohrabacher	Upton
Menendez	Ros-Lehtinen	Velazquez
Metcalf	Rothman	Vento
Mica	Roybal-Allard	Visclosky
Millender-	Royce	Walsh
McDonald	Ryun	Wamp
Miller (FL)	Salmon	Waters
Minge	Sanders	Watkins
Mink	Sandlin	Watt (NC)
Moakley	Sanford	Watts (OK)
Mollohan	Sawyer	Weldon (FL)
Moran (KS)	Saxton	Weldon (PA)
Moran (VA)	Scarborough	Weller
Morella	Schaefer, Dan	Weygand
Myrick	Schaffer, Bob	White
Nadler	Scott	Whitfield
Neal	Sensenbrenner	Wise
Nethercutt	Serrano	Wolf
Neumann	Sessions	Woolsey
Ney	Shadegg	Wynn
Northup	Shaw	Yates
Norwood	Shays	Young (AK)
Nussle	Sherman	

NOT VOTING—22

Ballenger	Lewis (GA)	Schumer
Deutsch	Miller (CA)	Talent
Farr	Murtha	Waxman
Gonzalez	Riley	Wexler
Houghton	Roukema	Wicker
Hyde	Rush	Young (FL)
Inglis	Sabo	
Johnson, Sam	Sanchez	

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:

“Concurrent resolution acknowledging Taiwan’s desire to play a positive role in the current Asian financial crisis and affirming the support of the American people for peace and stability on the Taiwan Strait and security for Taiwan’s democracy.”.

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.

54.28 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2888

Mr. DREIER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 105-572) the resolution (H. Res. 461) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2888) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt from the minimum wage recordkeeping and overtime compensation requirements certain specialized employees.

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

54.29 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3150

Mr. DREIER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 105-573) the resolution (H. Res. 462) providing consideration of the bill (H.R. 3150) to amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes.

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

54.30 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I transmit herewith a 6-month report on the national emergency declared by Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, in response to the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (“weapons of mass destruction”) and of the means of delivering such weapons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 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. 105-271).

54.31 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL CRIME CONTROL

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am transmitting for immediate consideration and enactment the “International Crime Control Act of 1998” (ICCA). The ICCA is one of the foremost initiatives highlighted in my Administration’s International Crime Control Strategy, which I announced

on May 12, 1998. The proposed legislation would substantially improve the ability of U.S. law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute international criminals, seize their money and assets, intercept them at our borders, and prevent them from striking at our people and institutions.

Advances in technology, the resurgence of democracy, and the lowering of global political and economic barriers have brought increased freedom and higher living standards to countries around the world, including our own. However, these changes have also provided new opportunities for international criminals trafficking in drugs, firearms, weapons of mass destruction, and human beings, and engaging in fraud, theft, extortion, and terrorism.

In response to these formidable threats to the American people, I have directed the Departments of Justice, State, and the Treasury, as well as the Federal law enforcement and intelligence communities, to intensify their ongoing efforts to combat international crime. In order to carry out this mandate most effectively, the many departments and agencies involved need the additional tools in the proposed ICCA that will enhance Federal law enforcement authority in several key areas, close gaps in existing laws, and facilitate global cooperation against international crime.

The ICCA’s provisions focus on seven essential areas to improve the Federal Government’s ability to prevent, investigate, and punish international crimes and criminals:

(1) INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED AGAINST AMERICANS ABROAD

- Broadens existing criminal law to authorize the investigation and punishment of organized crime groups who commit serious criminal acts against Americans abroad. (Current law generally requires a link to terrorist activity.)
- Provides jurisdiction in the United States over violent acts committed abroad against State and local officials while in other countries on official Federal business.

(2) STRENGTHENING U.S. AIR, LAND, AND SEA BORDERS

- Increases penalties for smugglers who endanger Federal law enforcement officials seeking to interdict their activities, introducing the Federal criminal offense of “portrunning” (i.e., evading border inspections, often through the use of force).
- Addresses gaps in current law relating to maritime drug interdiction operations, introducing the criminal offense of failing to stop (“heave to”) a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other Federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel.
- Provides clear authority to search international, outbound letter-class mail if there is reasonable

cause to suspect that the mail contains monetary instruments, drugs, weapons of mass destruction, or merchandise mailed in violation of several enumerated statutes (including obscenity and export control laws).

- Broadens the ability to prosecute criminals smuggling goods out of the United States.

(3) DENYING SAFE HAVEN TO INTERNATIONAL FUGITIVES

- Authorizes the extradition, in certain circumstances, of suspected criminals to foreign nations in two separate cases not covered by a treaty: (1) when the United States has an extradition treaty with the nation, but the applicable treaty is an outdated "list" treaty that does not cover the offense for which extradition is sought; and (2) when the United States does not have an extradition treaty with the requesting nation.
- Provides for exclusion from the United States of drug traffickers and their immediate family members and of persons who attempt to enter the United States in order to avoid prosecution in another country.

(4) SEIZING AND FORFEITING THE ASSETS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS

- Expands the list of money laundering "predicate crimes" to include certain violent crimes, international terrorism, and bribery of public officials, thus increasing the availability of money laundering enforcement tools.
- Broadens the definition of "financial institution" to include foreign banks, thereby closing a loophole involving criminally derived funds laundered through foreign banks doing business here.
- Provides new tools to crack down on businesses illegally transmitting money, and to investigate money laundering under the Bank Secrecy Act.
- Toughens penalties for violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.
- Criminalizes attempted violations of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

(5) RESPONDING TO EMERGING INTERNATIONAL CRIME PROBLEMS

- Enhances enforcement tools for combating arms trafficking, including requiring "instant checks" of the criminal history of those acquiring explosive materials from Federal licensees and clarifying Federal authority to conduct undercover transactions subject to the Arms Export Control Act for investigative purposes.
- Addresses the increasing problem of alien smuggling by authorizing the forfeiture of the proceeds and all instrumentalities of alien smuggling.
- Cracks down on the international shipment of "precursor chemicals"

used to manufacture illicit drugs, primarily by authorizing the Drug Enforcement Administration to require additional "end-use" verification.

- Provides extraterritorial jurisdiction for fraud involving credit cards and other "access devices," which cost U.S. businesses hundreds of millions of dollars every year.
- Authorizes wiretapping for investigations of felony computer crime offenses.

(6) PROMOTING GLOBAL COOPERATION

- Expands the authority of U.S. law enforcement agencies to share the seized assets of international criminals with foreign law enforcement agencies.
- Provides new authority, applicable in cases where there is no mutual legal assistance treaty provision, to transfer a person in United States Government custody to a requesting country temporarily for purposes of a criminal proceeding.

(7) STREAMLINING THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME IN U.S. COURTS

- Authorizes the Attorney General to use funds to defray translation, transportation, and other costs of State and local law enforcement agencies in cases involving fugitives or evidence overseas.
- Facilitates the admission into evidence in U.S. court proceedings of certain foreign government records.

The details of this proposal are described in the enclosed section-by-section analysis. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislative proposal by the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 1998.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, The Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105-272).

¶54.32 SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1150. An Act to ensure that federally funded agricultural research, extension, and education address high-priority concerns with national or multistate significance, to reform, extend, and eliminate certain agricultural research programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1244. An Act to amend title 11, United States Code, to protect certain charitable contributions, and for other purposes.

¶54.33 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

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

To Mr. Sam JOHNSON of Texas, for today;

To Mr. HOUGHTON, for today until 6 p.m. June 10;

To Mr. RUSH, for today; and

To Mr. DEUTSCH, for today.

And then,

¶54.34 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. OWENS, pursuant to the special order agreed to on Friday, June 5, 1998, at 11 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 9 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, June 10, 1998.

¶54.35 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. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3069. A bill to extend the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy to allow the Advisory Council to advise Congress on the implementation of the proposals and recommendations of the Advisory Council (Rept. No. 105-571). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 461. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2888) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt from the minimum wage recordkeeping and overtime compensation requirements certain specialized employees (Rept. No. 105-572). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LINDER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 462. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3150) to amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-573). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on Science. H.R. 3824. A bill amending the Fastener Quality Act to exempt from its coverage certain fasteners approved by the Federal Aviation Administration for use in aircraft: with an amendment (Rept. No. 105-574 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

¶54.36 TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 3824. Referral to the Committee on Commerce extended for a period ending not later than June 9, 1998.

¶54.37 DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committee on Commerce discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3824 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

¶54.38 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. STUMP (for himself and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 4016. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent the eligibility of former members of the Selected Reserve for veterans housing loans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.