

(A) a description of the conduct, including the identification of the goods and technology involved in the violation, that resulted in the determination of a violation or violations;

(B) an explanation of the efforts to secure the cooperation of the government with primary jurisdiction of the foreign person to terminate or penalize the activities that resulted in the determination of a violation;

(C) an estimate as to the significance of the goods and technology exported to Iran on that country's ability to extract, refine, process, store, or transport petroleum, petroleum products, or natural gas; and

(D) a statement as to the response of the United States in the event that such foreign person engages in other activities that under this section would constitute an additional violation.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) DURATION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions imposed pursuant to this section shall apply for a period of not less than 12 months following the determination by the President under section 4(a) and shall cease to apply thereafter only if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that reliable information indicates that the foreign person with respect to which the determination was made under section 4(a) has ceased to aid or abet Iran, or any individual, group, or entity owned or controlled by Iran, to acquire goods and technology on the List.

(b) WAIVER.—

(1) CRITERION FOR WAIVER.—The President may waive the continued application of any sanction imposed on any foreign person pursuant to this section, after the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date on which that sanction was imposed on that person, if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that the continued imposition of the sanction would have a serious adverse effect on United States national security.

(2) NOTIFICATION OF AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.—If the President decides to exercise the waiver authority provided in paragraph (1), the President shall so notify the Congress not less than 30 days before the waiver takes effect. Such notification shall include a report fully articulating the rationale and circumstances which led the President to exercise the waiver authority.

SEC. 9. GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL RESTRICTIONS.

(a) CONTROL LIST.—(1) For purposes of the determinations to be made pursuant to section 4(a), the President, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, and the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies, shall establish and maintain the List of Petroleum and Natural Gas-Related Goods and Technology, consisting of goods or technology (including software and technical data) that the President determines materially contribute to the extraction, refining, production, storage, or transportation of petroleum, petroleum products, or natural gas and the products thereof in or by Iran, including goods and technology that are required for the development, production, or use (including the repair, maintenance, or operation of equipment) for the petroleum and natural gas activities described in this subsection.

(2) The President within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act shall cause the List to be published in the Federal Register, together with any regulations necessary thereto. Thereafter, any revisions to the List or amendments to the regulations shall be published in the same manner.

(3) Not less than 30 days in advance of the publication of the List, it shall be provided to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and to the Com-

mittee on International Relations of the House of Representatives. The President shall consult with such Committees regarding the content of the List and shall respond to questions regarding the basis for the inclusion on, or exclusion from, the List of specified goods and technologies.

(4) The President may delegate the functions of this subsection to the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section prevents the inclusion on the List of any goods or technology that may be produced in and traded internationally by companies in countries with which the United States cooperates in controlling the export of goods and technology to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them, or in any other country.

SEC. 10. REPORT REQUIRED.

Beginning 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) the nuclear and other military capabilities of Iran; and

(2) the support, if any, provided by Iran for acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 11. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The term "act of international terrorism" means an act—

(A) which is violent or dangerous to human life and that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; and

(B) which appears to be intended—

(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committees on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(3) COMPONENT PARTS.—The term "component parts" has the meaning given the term in section 11A(e)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2410a(e)(1)).

(4) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term "financial institution" includes—

(A) a depository institution (as defined in section 3(c)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act), including a branch or agency of a foreign bank (as defined in section 1(b)(7) of the International Banking Act of 1978);

(B) a credit union;

(C) a securities firm, including a broker or dealer;

(D) an insurance company, including an agency or underwriter;

(E) any other company that provides financial services; or

(F) any subsidiary of such financial institution.

(5) FINISHED PRODUCTS.—The term "finished products" has the meaning given the term in section 11A(e)(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2410a(e)(2)).

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign person" means—

(A) an individual who is not a United States national or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernment entity which is not a United States national.

(7) IRAN.—The term "Iran" includes any agency or instrumentality of Iran.

(8) NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE.—The term "nuclear explosive device" means any device, whether assembled or disassembled, that is designed to produce an instantaneous release of an amount of nuclear energy from special nuclear material that is greater than the amount of energy that would be released from the detonation of one pound of trinitrotoluene (TNT).

(9) PERSON.—The term "person" means a natural person as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, and any governmental entity, operating as a business enterprise, and any successor of any such entity in the case of countries where it may be impossible to identify a specific government entity referred to in paragraph (2), the term "person" means—

(A) all activities of that government relating to the development or production of any missile equipment or technology; and

(B) all activities of that government affecting the development or production of aircraft, electronics, and space systems or equipment.

(10) PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—As used in this section, the term "petroleum products" means crude oil, residual fuel oil, or any refined petroleum product.

(11) REQUISITE KNOWLEDGE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "requisite knowledge" means situations in which a person "knows", as "knowing" is defined in section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2).

(12) SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The term "senior executive officers" includes officers of sanctioned foreign persons, or their designees, who are in a position to direct the conduct or implement the policies that resulted in the determination by the President to impose sanctions against the foreign person.

(13) UNITED STATES OR STATE.—The term "United States" or "State" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(14) UNITED STATES NATIONAL.—The term "United States national" means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States;

(B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons who are nationals of the United States own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity; and

(C) any foreign subsidiary of a corporation or other legal entity described in subparagraph (B).

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 44

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 44, a bill to amend title 4 of the United States Code to limit State taxation of certain pension income.

S. 358

At the request of Mr. HEFLIN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 358, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an excise tax exemption for certain emergency medical transportation by air ambulance.

S. 678

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] were added as cosponsors of S. 678, a bill to provide for the coordination and implementation of a national aquaculture policy for the private sector by the Secretary of Agriculture, to establish an aquaculture development and research program, and for other purposes.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 789, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the section 170(e)(5) rules pertaining to gifts of publicly-traded stock to certain private foundations, and for other purposes.

S. 852

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 852, a bill to provide for uniform management of livestock grazing on Federal land, and for other purposes.

S. 885

At the request of Mr. SIMPSON, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 885, a bill to establish United States commemorative coin programs, and for other purposes.

S. 949

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] were added as cosponsors of 949, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington.

S. 955

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 955, a bill to clarify the scope of coverage and amount of payment under the Medicare program of items and services associated with the use in the furnishing of inpatient hospital services of certain medical devices approved for investigational use.

S. 1002

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1002, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax to individ-

uals who rehabilitate historic homes or who are the first purchasers of rehabilitated historic homes for use as a principal residence.

S. 1028

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1028, a bill to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers, and for other purposes.

S. 1086

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1086, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a family-owned business exclusion from the gross estate subject to estate tax, and for other purposes.

S. 1138

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1138, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide that certain health insurance policies are not duplicative, and for other purposes.

S. 1220

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS] were added as cosponsors of S. 1220, a bill to provide that Members of Congress shall not be paid during Federal Government shutdowns.

S. 2465

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 2465 proposed to H.R. 4, a bill to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending and reduce welfare dependence.

SENATE RESOLUTION 168—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS INVESTIGATION OF SENATOR PACKWOOD OF OREGON

Mr. MCCONNELL, from the Select Committee on Ethics, reported the following original resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 168

Resolved: That pursuant to Article 1, Section 5, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, Senator PACKWOOD is expelled from the Senate for his illegal actions and improper conduct in attempting to obstruct and impede the Committee's Inquiry; engaging in a pattern of sexual misconduct in at least 18 instances between 1969 and 1990; and engaging in a plan to enhance his financial

position by soliciting, encouraging and coordinating employment opportunities for his wife from individuals with interests in legislation or issues which he could influence.

SENATE RESOLUTION 169—SENSE OF THE SENATE WELCOMING HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA

Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. PELL, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. MACK, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 169

Whereas historically Tibet has demonstrated those attributes which under international law constitute statehood: it has had a defined territory and a permanent population; it has been under the control of its own government; and it has engaged in, or had the capacity to engage in, formal relations with other states;

Whereas beginning in 1949 Tibet was forcibly and coercively invaded and occupied by the People's Republic of China;

Whereas under the principles of international law Tibet is an occupied country and its true representatives continue to be His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government-in-exile, which the Congress has recognized on several occasions;

Whereas the Tibetan people are historically, territorially, and culturally distinct from the Chinese population in the People's Republic of China and were forcibly incorporated into the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the Tibetan people are entitled to the right of self-determination as recognized in 1961 by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution No. 1723;

Whereas instead of being afforded that right they have been subjected to repressive actions on the part of the Government of the People's Republic of China, which have resulted in the deaths of countless Tibetans, the destruction of over 6,000 temples and monasteries as well as much of Tibet's unique cultural and spiritual patrimony, the flight of the Dalai Lama and over 100,000 Tibetans from their homeland, the establishment in Tibet by the Chinese of a consistent and well-documented pattern of human rights abuses including numerous violations of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, and the settlement of thousands of Chinese in Tibet in an effort to reduce Tibetans to being a minority in their own land; and

Whereas this September His Holiness the Dalai Lama will be making his first extended visit to Washington, DC, since 1993: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) warmly welcomes His Holiness the Dalai Lama to the United States;

(2) urges the President to meet with His Holiness the Dalai Lama during his visit to discuss substantive issues of interest to our two respective governments, and to continue to encourage the Government of the People's Republic of China to meet the Dalai Lama or his representatives to discuss a solution to the present impasse in their relations; and

(3) urges His Holiness the Dalai Lama to remind the Tibetan people that, as they move forward in their struggle toward preserving their culture and regaining their freedom, the Congress and the American people stand with them.