



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 105th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 144

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998

No. 28

House of Representatives

The House met at 2:00 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 16, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable BILL BARRETT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Protect us, O gracious God, from our attempts to make You over in our image and our feeble efforts to take control of Your thought for our own purposes. At our best moments we know that we are created in Your image, that You are the sovereign God, our redeemer, our guiding spirit. We know too that we should wait patiently and humbly and look to You for guidance and judgment and it is to You that we should address our prayers and petitions. So we pray this day that You would offer Your blessing upon our lives and that we would hear Your voice and follow Your leading along life's way. This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. UNDERWOOD led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution relating to the indictment and prosecution of Saddam Hussein for war crimes and other crimes against humanity.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ISSUES SURROUNDING GUAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I take the opportunity today to discuss the matter of Federal policy towards insular areas.

H.R. 856, the Puerto Rico Status Bill, passed this House by the narrowest of margins almost 2 weeks ago. I supported that effort because the fulfillment of democratic principles that this country stands for and clarity in the relationship of people to people is not just better, it is the right thing to do.

Today, I want to draw attention to issues surrounding Guam, my home island, which was also taken during the course of the Spanish-American War in 1898, some 100 years ago.

In the course of the debate over Puerto Rico, a debate which touched on the meaning of, I think, our fundamental beliefs in the exercise and implementation of democratic principles, the fact of 100 years of American rule was raised repeatedly. There was much discussion about the meaning of the Spanish-American War, the commitments made under the Treaty of Paris which ended it and the subsequent rule of territories by this country.

We are the shapers of our destiny, the planners of our future. But we are also creatures of our own history and we must seek to understand the meaning of that conflict, as distant as it is in time, and its consequences today if we are to successfully resolve the issues pertaining to territories in this country.

We must recognize that the enduring legacy of the Spanish-American War are the challenges presented to us as a consequence of conquering distant islands thousands of miles from our shores and not knowing what to do

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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with them politically after we have used them for strategic purposes which so animated American interests in the beginning.

In June of this year, we will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the raising of the American flag over Guam to which we pledged allegiance to, ironically held by myself just a few minutes ago. This began an unique relationship between the United States and Guam which continues today in a fashion which most can say is satisfactory but one in which disputes and disagreements get resolved in a characteristically unAmerican way, a way in which U.S. citizens do not elect voting representatives to represent them in this body and there is no representation in the other.

Nor do they assist in the selection of the occupant of the White House at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. Nor do they have a charter which governs the relationship which could conceivably function as a contract, as people do have with each other.

Nor do they have any "constitutional status" as do Native Americans or residents of the District of Columbia or native-born citizens. They simply exist at the pleasure of Congress under the territorial clause. This means that their issues and their dissatisfactions and their concerns are addressed in a framework in which Congress unilaterally decides. Congress can and usually is benign in this unique relationship, but I doubt if anyone can call it truly an American relationship. And I doubt that, as we go into the next century and into the next 100 years of American rule over Guam, that we think such a relationship truly reflects American principles of democracy.

How did my home island of Guam get to this point and what is its ultimate resolution? Well, these are issues which the people of Guam have dealt with since the arrival of the U.S.S. *Charleston* on June 20, 1898, and as a people in earnest since the 1930s when the people of Guam tried many different strategies to change their status under the United States flag.

Guam was taken as part of the Spanish-American War, as part of America's effort to, on the one hand, free the Cubans from Spanish control but take over from Spanish from the Spaniards the reins of control over the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam, in contradistinction to the original purpose of that conflict.

The turn of the century saw America become a world power. It seemed a natural step as America emerged from its industrialization and there was an end to the frontier which always seemed to absorb American energies. But the frontier no longer existed as America reached the Pacific shores.

The Treaty of Paris, which ended that war, required the Congress to "determine the civil and political status of the native inhabitants of Guam and Puerto Rico." The war was fought over Cuba, but the United States ended up

acquiring the Philippines and Puerto Rico and Guam insular areas, which were not only distant but populated with people speaking different languages and adhering to unique cultures.

Subduing the Philippines and defeating the Filipino revolutionaries took more than 4,000 lives, over 10 times the number of battle deaths during the actual Spanish-American War in which the United States acquired the Philippines. And the experience of the Spaniards in Cuba in the 1890s was now being experienced by the Americans in the boondocks of the Philippines in the early 1900s.

Also during the same time period, Wake Island and American Samoa and Hawaii were also taken under the American flag as America flexed its muscles and made its way across the Pacific ocean, guaranteeing coaling stations and naval bases as they moved across the Pacific towards a perceived importance of a China trade.

As a result of acquiring these new territories, the country came up with a new model of dealing with territories. This model posited that there were two kinds of territories the United States now had; there were incorporated and unincorporated.

The incorporated territory was the kind that always existed. In American history, whenever the United States expanded, the newly acquired territories were always seen as areas which would eventually become states. Such territories would eventually become states whenever a petition for statehood was accepted by Congress.

In the meantime, these areas, like the territory of Arizona or New Mexico or territory of Kansas, were organized by Congress through instrumentalities called organic acts; and the Constitution was fully applied to U.S. citizens in those territories. There were no provisions to keep people in those territories from becoming U.S. citizens unless treaty obligations made special conditions for the acquisition of the territories in question. The new territories at the turn of the century were unincorporated, meaning that they were owned by the United States but not part of the United States; and that is where we stand today.

Imagine, if you will, being the member of a body politic where the country and the courts rule that you are owned by that country but you are not part of that country. Now what does that mean? Well, that means that there is limited application of the U.S. Constitution. This body decides what parts of the Constitution apply to Guam and other insular areas, that your political status is yet to be determined, that there is no implied right to statehood.

The new territories which were acquired at the turn of the century were unincorporated, meaning that they were owned by the U.S. but not part of the U.S. What this means in actual application is that there is limited application of the U.S. Constitution, that a

political status has yet to be determined, that there is no implied right to statehood.

Many feel that this new category of territories was based in large measure on the racial climate of the time at the turn of the century in which some people equate the Supreme Court cases which created unincorporated territories as the moral equivalent of "separate by equal," "Plessy vs. Ferguson."

Now the idea that the United States was going to take territories and not treat them the same as other people, the possibility of this phenomenon was clear to many, including the very strong and dynamic anti-imperialists movement at the turn of the century, amongst the leaders being Mark Twain, who argued long and hard that the United States should not take territories overseas that it was not going to accept as political equals. If you acquire territories overseas, you must be willing to accept them as equals. If the United States decides to take territories overseas from other countries through conquests and decides that they cannot be a full part of this country, then that says something about the United States as a country.

□ 1415

Of course, this is exactly what has happened. The case of Guam perhaps would be as compelling as the case of Puerto Rico to the Nation if its people were as numerous as those of Puerto Rico and perhaps if it were as close as Puerto Rico. But Guam indeed is a small area with only a limited population, 150,000 today, and only 10,000 at the time of the conquest. But the implementation of democratic principles should not be compromised, should not depend on the size or importance. Principles, after all, are supposed to be principles.

Guam was taken 100 years ago through the Treaty of Paris because it fit into the naval plans of the time. It became a coaling station, part of a larger access network across the Pacific, including Hawaii, Wake islands, Guam, the Philippines. Not needed were the other islands which also Spain had a claim to. The other islands, the Marianas and the Caroline Islands, the rest of the Marianas Islands and the Caroline Islands were sold by Spain to Germany. Germany in turn lost those islands to Japan for Japanese support of the Allies during World War I. It became a mandate under the League of Nations. Japan in turn lost those islands back to the United States during World War II, in which the names of Peleilu and Saipan and Truk and Ponape joined the lexicon of World War II discussions.

But what happened to Guam in the meantime? Well, Guam was given over to the Department of the Navy to administer. The people were held to be in complete political limbo. Unlike foreigners, unlike even foreigners who came to this country, the people of Guam could not petition to become

citizens of the United States and many attempts were turned down by the courts. Naval Court Martial Order 1923 issued by the Navy about the status of the natives of Guam, quote, held, while a native of Guam owes perpetual allegiance to the United States, he is not a citizen thereof nor is there any mechanism through which he can become a citizen. You owe allegiance to the United States, but you cannot become a citizen of the United States. Thus, the complete colonialization by a handful of naval officers became truly cemented. Taken by the greatest democratic Nation on Earth, they were given over to naval officials to be governed as if their home island was little more than a battleship. The people were forbidden to become citizens, and the native Guamanians or the Chamorros settled down to nearly 5 decades of highly autocratic rule by naval officers who issued citations for not cutting the grass, whistling in the streets of Agana and who passed laws segregating the natives in their own home island.

In spite of this treatment, when Guam was occupied by Japanese forces during World War II, the people were exceptionally loyal, proud of their affiliation with America, even when it was not reciprocated and proved through forced marches and internment and injury and even brutal death through beheadings that the flag which was raised on June 20, 1898, was their flag as well, the flag that is draped behind me in this body, the cradle of democracy. The people of Guam suffered enormously as the only people of the only U.S. territory taken by an enemy Nation in this century.

World War II changed many other things. Guam became, in the words of the Victory At Sea documentary about Guam and the battle for Guam, the supermarket of the Pacific for the military in winning the war against Japan. Much of its land was confiscated by U.S. military authorities from people who were not citizens and who had no civilian courts to adjudicate their claims. This, too, was clearly un-American. But even then, as long as people saw it as contributing to the victory over Japan, the people of Guam did not complain.

World War II also saw the world change in its attitudes toward colonial areas. In the completion of the United Nations Charter, the concept of trust territories and nonself-governing territories were fashioned right into the Charter of the United Nations at the behest, at the urging of the United States Government over the objections of its colonial minded allies like Great Britain. Trust territories were created from the dependencies of enemy states, including ironically the islands which were taken from Spain and sold to Germany at the turn of the century. What happened to areas like Guam? Well, they came under a system called nonself-governing territories, territories which were understood to be in a

state of political development with obligations upon the administering power, in this case the United States. All those areas which belonged to the winning side of World War II were put into this nonself-governing territory system. Guam as an unincorporated territory was placed on that list by the United States, and there it sits to this day awaiting its final resolution for political status.

World War II also changed the people of Guam, who became more assertive and resisted the reintroduction of naval government. Naval government tried to be reintroduced even after all of this experience. An organic act was eventually passed which made possible the current civilian government of Guam and the people were declared citizens en masse. The people of Guam became what are known as statutory citizens. They had statutory citizenship; that is, citizenship by virtue of congressional action. There is dispute about what this means, whether there is a distinction between citizens who became citizens by virtue of the U.S. Constitution, meaning you are born in the United States or you were naturalized a citizen. Well, the people of Guam are clearly not that. Whatever the debate is, the people of Guam are clearly not like citizens, like most American citizens, and the United States could withdraw Guam as a place which makes United States citizens. It may not be likely, but it could technically happen.

The experience of the people of Guam since then has been good. The population has grown to 150,000, it has a very strong economy of over \$3 billion annually. Most of it is fed by over a million tourists who come from Asian countries. The dependence on Federal expenditures on a per capita basis is lower than two-thirds of the States of the Union. The people of Guam are confident, are well-educated and eager to be full participants in the Asia-Pacific economy which surrounds them and to continue to be contributors to American influence, both strategically and politically in that, what I think is the most important part of the world economy today. The people of Guam have contributed enormously to the well-being of the United States. It has demonstrated its loyalty to this country in World War II through sacrifice and hardship not endured by very many as a civilian population during the war years. Its young people have joined the military service in large numbers and have fought with distinction in Korea and Vietnam and the Persian Gulf war. The 77 men who died in Vietnam was the highest per capita of any political jurisdiction in the United States.

The land of Guam has been used to extend American influence into Asia in countless other ways. Admiral Prueher, the current Commander in Chief Pacific, calls Guam America's bridge to Asia for logistics and the extension of military power in any future conflict. This has been the experience

of the people of Guam in the course of these 100 years since the raising of the Stars and Stripes. No human experience of that nature that I am talking about can be one of unmitigated joy or unmitigated sorrow. It stands by itself. It is a proud experience and a proud history that is still filled with many unresolved political issues. Like any other group of people in the world, the people of Guam desire in their lives progress and plan for the perfection of their democratic experience.

But when the people of Guam today sit down to resolve problems with their Federal Government, they do not have the tools to do it. They are not part of any meaningful process of participation here in Washington. They must rely on the good will of some bureaucrat or the attention of some powerful person here in Washington. To some extent all of us share in that experience. But I hope that Members of this House will agree that unincorporated territories owned but not part of the United States, of the political status that I have described, are living in a decidedly unique political world, a very un-American world. It is in honor of this experience which I have described and in recognition of the American creed that I call on this House to join me in seeking ways to resolve the quandary of unincorporated territories.

This should not be interpreted as a plea for independence or statehood. It is a call to exercise our creativity to deal with Guam in other ways which recognize that full American political democracy does not yet exist there but that we will spare no effort to move in that direction. In the course of the debate over Puerto Rico, it struck me as odd that some individuals would raise their suitability for statehood in terms of language or welfare rates or Federal benefits as serious impediments to that legislation. To begin with, that legislation only set up a process for the selection of a political status and the result may not ultimately be statehood. But how curious and how demeaning to the principles of American democracy, to decide upon the right to participate from your fellow citizens on such hollow criteria. The inalienable rights to which we often pontificate are either inalienable and belong to American citizens or they do not. Our perfection of the ideas generated by the Founding Fathers tell me that inalienable political rights are not to be bounded by economic status, the inability to use English well or my cultural legacy. If we feel these elements to be above the democratic creed, then we have degraded all our country and all of our history.

Territories today do not have the most basic of all democratic rights. As stated by William Henry Harrison in a quote that is right off the Members' dining room, and I invite them to look at it and visit it every time they come out of the dining room, quote, "The only legitimate right to govern is an

express grant of power from the governed." The territorial clause inherently denies this. It is up to us to make it work for Guam. One hundred years is a long time to work in this system. Let us work together in a framework that the people of Guam have provided and suggested in H.R. 100 in honor of the centennial, the Guam Commonwealth Act, to provide for a new framework, one commensurate with the American sense of fair play and one which does honor to this Nation.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-229)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on developments concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, and matters relating to the measures in that order and in Executive Order 12959 of May 6, 1995, and in Executive Order 13059 of August 19, 1997. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c) (IEEPA), section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c). This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12957 and does not deal with those relating to the emergency declared on November 14, 1979, in connection with the hostage crisis.

1. On March 15, 1995, I issued Executive Order 12957 (60 Fed. Reg. 14615, March 17, 1995) to declare a national emergency with respect to Iran pursuant to IEEPA, and to prohibit the financing, management, or supervision by United States persons of the development of Iranian petroleum resources. This action was in response to actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. A copy of the Order was provided to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate by letter dated March 15, 1995.

Following the imposition of these restrictions with regard to the development of Iranian petroleum resources, Iran continued to engage in activities that represent a threat to the peace

and security of all nations, including Iran's continuing support for international terrorism, its support for acts that undermine the Middle East peace process, and its intensified efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction. On May 6, 1995, I issued Executive Order 12959 (60 Fed. Reg. 24757, May 9, 1995) to further respond to the Iranian threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. The terms of that order and an earlier order imposing an import ban on Iranian-origin goods and services (Executive Order 12613 of October 29, 1987) were consolidated and clarified in Executive Order 13059 of August 19, 1997.

At the time of signing Executive Order 12959, I directed the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize through specific licensing certain transactions, including transactions by United States persons related to the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in The Hague, established pursuant to the Algiers Accords, and related to other international obligations and U.S. Government functions, and transactions related to the export of agricultural commodities pursuant to preexisting contracts consistent with section 5712(c) of title 7, United States Code. I also directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to consider authorizing United States persons through specific licensing to participate in market-based swaps of crude oil from the Caspian Sea area for Iranian crude oil in support of energy projects in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan.

Executive Order 12959 revoked sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order 12613 of October 29, 1987, and sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, to the extent they are inconsistent with it. A copy of Executive Order 12959 was transmitted to the Congressional leadership by letter dated May 6, 1995.

2. On August 19, 1997, I issued Executive Order 13059 in order to clarify the steps taken in Executive Order 12957 and Executive Order 12959, to confirm that the embargo on Iran prohibits all trade and investment activities by United States persons, wherever located, and to consolidate in one order the various prohibitions previously imposed to deal with the national emergency declared on March 15, 1995. A copy of the Order was transmitted to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate by letter dated August 19, 1997.

The Order prohibits (1) the importation into the United States of any goods or services of Iranian origin or owned or controlled by the Government of Iran except information or informational material; (2) the exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply from the United States or by a United States person, wherever located, of goods, technology, or services to Iran or the Government of Iran, including knowing transfers to a third country for direct or indirect supply, trans-

shipment, or reexportation to Iran or the Government of Iran, or specifically for use in the production, commingling with, or incorporation into goods, technology, or services to be supplied, transshipped, or reexported exclusively or predominantly to Iran or the Government of Iran; (3) knowing reexportation from a third country to Iran or the Government of Iran of certain controlled U.S.-origin goods, technology, or services by a person other than a United States person; (4) the purchase, sale, transport, swap, brokerage, approval, financing, facilitation, guarantee, or other transactions or dealings by United States persons, wherever located, related to goods, technology, or services for exportation, reexportation, sale or supply, directly or indirectly, to Iran or the Government of Iran, or to goods or services of Iranian origin or owned or controlled by the Government of Iran; (5) new investment by United States persons in Iran or in property or entities owned or controlled by the Government of Iran; (6) approval, financing facilitation, or guarantee by a United States person of any transaction by a foreign person that a United States person would be prohibited from performing under the terms of the Order; and (7) any transaction that evades, avoids, or attempts to violate a prohibition under the Order.

Executive Order 13059 became effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern daylight time on August 20, 1997. Because the Order consolidated and clarified the provisions of prior orders, Executive Order 12613 and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (f) of section 1 of Executive Order 12959 were revoked by Executive Order 13059. The revocation of corresponding provisions in the prior Executive orders did not affect the applicability of those provisions, or of regulations, licenses or other administrative actions taken pursuant to those provisions, with respect to any transaction or violation occurring before the effective date of Executive Order 13059. Specific licenses issued pursuant to prior Executive orders continue in effect, unless revoked or amended by the Secretary of the Treasury. General licenses, regulations, orders, and directives issued pursuant to prior orders continue in effect, except to the extent inconsistent with Executive Order 13059 or otherwise revoked or modified by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The declaration of national emergency made by Executive Order 12957, and renewed each year since, remains in effect and is not affected by the Order.

3. On March 4, 1998, I renewed for another year the national emergency with respect to Iran pursuant to IEEPA. This renewal extended the authority for the current comprehensive trade embargo against Iran in effect since May 1995. Under these sanctions, virtually all trade with Iran is prohibited except for trade in information and informational materials and certain other limited exceptions.

4. There have been no amendments to the Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 560 (the "ITR"), since my report of September 17, 1997.

5. During the current 6-month period, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) made numerous decisions with respect to applications for licenses to engage in transactions under the ITR, and issued seven licenses. The majority of denials were in response to requests to authorize commercial exports to Iran—particularly of machinery and equipment for various industries—and the importation of Iranian-origin goods. The licenses issued authorized certain financial transactions, transactions relating to air safety policy, and to disposal of U.S.-owned goods located in Iran. Pursuant to sections 3 and 4 of Executive Order 12959 and consistent with the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 and other statutory restrictions concerning certain goods and technology, including those involved in air-safety cases, the Department of the Treasury continues to consult with the Departments of State and Commerce on these matters.

The U.S. financial community continues to scrutinize transactions associated with Iran and to consult with OFAC about their appropriate handling. Many of these inquiries have resulted in investigations into the activities of U.S. parties and, where appropriate, the initiation of enforcement action.

6. The U.S. Customs Service has continued to effect numerous seizures of Iranian-origin merchandise, primarily carpets, for violation of the import prohibitions of the ITR. Various enforcement actions carried over from previous reporting periods are continuing and new reports of violations are being aggressively pursued. Since my last report, OFAC has collected six civil monetary penalties totaling nearly \$84,000 for violations of IEEPA and the ITR.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from September 15, 1997, through March 14, 1998, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iran are reported to be approximately \$1.3 million, most of which represent 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 Intelligence and Research, and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Commerce (the Bureau of Export Administration and the General Counsel's Office).

8. The situation reviewed above continues to present an extraordinary and

unusual threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. The declaration of the national emergency with respect to Iran contained in Executive Order 12957 and the comprehensive economic sanctions imposed by Executive Order 12959 underscore the United States Government's opposition to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, particularly its support of international terrorism and its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. The Iranian Transactions Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Orders 12957, 12959, and 13059 continue to advance important objectives in promoting the non-proliferation and antiterrorism policies of the United States. I shall exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 16, 1998.*

□ 1430

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT'S FISCAL YEAR 1999 BUDGET REQUEST—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-230)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the District of Columbia Code, as amended, I am transmitting the District of Columbia Court's FY 1999 budget request.

The District of Columbia Courts has submitted a FY 1999 budget request for \$133 million for its operating expenditures and authorization for multiyear capital funding totalling \$58 million for courthouse renovation and improvements. My FY 1999 Budget includes recommended funding levels of \$121 million for operations and \$21 million for capital improvements for the District Courts. My transmittal of the District Court's budget request does not represent an endorsement of its contents.

I look forward to working with the Congress throughout the FY 1999 appropriation process.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 16, 1998.*

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Member (at the request of Mr. UNDERWOOD) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. UNDERWOOD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, on March 17.

Mrs. MORELLA, for 5 minutes, on March 17.

Mr. RIGGS, for 5 minutes each day, on March 17 and 18.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. UNDERWOOD) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

Ms. SANCHEZ.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. KIND.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. MCKEON.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. UNDERWOOD) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. TOWNS.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution relating to the indictment and prosecution of Saddam Hussein for war crimes and other crimes against humanity; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, March 17, 1998, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7971. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Importation of Fruits and Vegetables; Papayas from Brazil and Costa Rica [Docket No. 96-046-5] received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7972. A letter from the Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Macadamia Nut Crop Insurance Regulations [7 CFR Part 455] received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7973. A letter from the Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of

Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—General Crop Insurance Regulations, Various Endorsements; Fresh Market Tomato (Guaranteed Production Plan) Crop Insurance Regulations; and Common Crop Insurance Regulations, Various Crop Insurance Provisions [7 CFR Parts 401, 454, and 457] received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7974. A letter from the Administrator for Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Use of Two Kinds of Poultry Without Label Change [Docket No. 96-007F] (RIN: 0583-AC17) received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7975. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clomazone; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300616; FRL-5770-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7976. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Tebufenozide; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300622; FRL-5773-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7977. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his requests for an FY 1998 supplemental appropriation for the Department of Agriculture and FY 1999 budget amendments for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Office of Management and Budget, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107; (H. Doc. No. 105-228); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

7978. A letter from the Under Secretary for Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the use of federally funded research and development centers, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2367(d)(1); to the Committee on National Security.

7979. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the annual report to Congress on the operations of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for Fiscal Year 1997, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

7980. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting notice of Final Funding Priorities for Fiscal Year 1998-1999 for Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7981. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits [29 CFR Part 4044] received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7982. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Secondary Direct Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption [Docket No. 97F-0038] received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7983. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-

ting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plan; Illinois Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Illinois [IL145-2a, IL152-2a; FRL-5958-3] received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7984. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Control of Air Pollution From Motor Vehicles and New Motor Vehicle Engines; Increase of the Vehicle Mass for 3-wheeled Motorcycles [FRL-5975-9] (RIN: 2060-AH06) received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7985. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Termination of Alternative Emission Reduction Plan for The Reynolds Metals Company, Bellwood Reclamation Plant [VA 082-5032; FRL-5975-5] received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7986. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Alaska [AK-20-1708a; FRL-5974-9] received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7987. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fludioxonil Pesticide Tolerance; Deletion of Duplicate Tolerance, Technical Amendment [OPPTS-300601; FRL-5764-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7988. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Ethane, 1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-; Revocation of Significant New Use Rule [OPPTS-50601I; FRL-5775-2] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7989. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Advanced Television Systems and Their Impact upon the Existing Television Broadcast Service [MM Docket No. 87-268] received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7990. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Federal Communications Bar Association's Petition for Forbearance from Section 310(d) of the Communications Act Regarding Non-Substantial Assignments of Wireless Licenses and Transfers of Control Involving Telecommunications Carriers—received March 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7991. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Units of Property Accounting Regulations [Docket No. RM97-6-000; Order No. 598] received March 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7992. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially to Norway (Transmittal No. DTC-36-98), pursuant to 22

U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

7993. A letter from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

7994. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report entitled "Issues Regarding Payment of Taxes or Duties on Assistance Provided under the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program"; to the Committee on International Relations.

7995. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report of surplus real property transferred or leased for public health purposes in fiscal year 1997, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

7996. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-280, "Procurement Reform Amendment Act of 1998" received March 10, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

7997. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-283, "Dwight Anderson Mosley Athletic Field Designation Act of 1998" received March 10, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

7998. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-284, "Wastewater System Regulation Amendment Act of 1998" received March 10, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

7999. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-285, "Free Gospel Church Equitable Real Property Relief Act of 1998" received March 10, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8000. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-287, "Brightwood Methodist Episcopal Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1998" received March 10, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8001. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-279, "Child Support and Welfare Reform Compliance Temporary Amendment Act of 1998" received March 10, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8002. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-286, "Drug Abuse, Alcohol Abuse, and Mental Illness Insurance Coverage Temporary Amendment Act of 1998" received March 10, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8003. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-301, "Reciprocal Insurance Company Conversion Act of 1998" received March 12, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8004. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-300, "Check Cashers Act of 1998" received March 12, 1998, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8005. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who

Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Deletions from the Procurement List [98-003] received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8006. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8007. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 12-288, "Celestial Church of Christ NW Parish Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1998" received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8008. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Human Resources and Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8009. A letter from the Chairman, District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, transmitting the Authority's report entitled "District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority"; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8010. A letter from the Executive Director, District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, transmitting the Authority's report entitled "Foreign Capital City Governance: Representation, Governmental Structure, Finances, and Intergovernmental Relations in Six Capital Cities; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8011. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8012. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8013. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8014. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; 10 Day Payment Clause For Certain Federal Supply Service Contracts [APD 2800.12A, CHGE 77] (RIN: 3090-AG30) received March 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8015. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's report on the 1999 Annual Performance Plan of the General Services Administration covering the years 1998 through 2002; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8016. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8017. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting the Office's final rule—Louisiana Regulatory Program [SPATS No. LA-015-FOR] received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8018. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8019. A letter from the Chairman, United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

8020. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Sustained-Yield Forest Units [WO-130-1820-00241A (RIN: 1004-AC93) received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8021. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Status for the Peninsular Ranges Population Segment of the Desert Bighorn Sheep in Southern California (RIN: 1018-AB73) received March 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8022. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Management Authority for Black and Blue Rockfish [Docket No. 97112269-8047-02; I.D. 102997A] (RIN: 0648-AK13) received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8023. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 971208295-7295-01; I.D. 030298C] received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8024. A letter from the Director, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act Provisions; American Lobster Fishery; Interim Prohibition on Certain Vessels Landing Lobster in Excess of Specified Limits [Docket No. 980129023-8023-01; I.D. 121997B] (RIN: 0648-AJ74) received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8025. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator For Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Halibut Fisheries in U.S. Convention Waters Off Alaska; Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Management Measures to Reduce Seabird Bycatch in the Hook-and-Line Halibut and Groundfish Fisheries [Docket No. 971201282-8049-02; I.D. 102897B] (RIN: 0648-AK38) received March 9, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8026. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting the Office's final rule—Indiana Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan [SPATS No. IN-139-FOR] received

March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

8027. A letter from the Chief Scout Executive and President, Boy Scouts of America, transmitting the Boy Scouts of America 1997 report to the Nation, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 28; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8028. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report for Congressional approval of the payment of the claim addressed therein, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3702(d); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8029. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Civil Penalties (RIN: 2105-AC63) received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8030. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment [Docket No. RSEP-8, Notice 1] (RIN: 2105-AC63) received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8031. A letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Searching and Detaining or Arresting Persons Other Than Inmates [BOP-1066-F] (RIN: 1120-AA61) received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8032. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A. (CASA) Model C-212 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-277-AD; Amendment 39-10380; AD 98-06-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8033. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; EXTRA Flugzeugbau GmbH Model EA-300 Airplanes [Docket No. 97-CE-81-AD; Amendment 39-10381; AD 98-06-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8034. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Mystere-Falcon 50 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-190-AD; Amendment 39-10379; AD 98-06-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8035. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Eastland, TX [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASW-26] received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8036. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Owensboro, KY [Airspace Docket No. 97-ASO-25] received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8037. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Mason City, IA [Airspace Docket No. 97-ACE-31] received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8038. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Ravenswood, WV [Airspace Docket No. 97-AEA-44] received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8039. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 29133; Amendment No. 1850] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8040. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Yuma, AZ [Airspace Docket No. 97-AWP-29] received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8041. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Stability and Control of Medium and Heavy Vehicles During Braking [Docket No. NHTSA-98-3387] (RIN: 2127-AF96) received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8042. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class D Airspace; Hayward, CA [Airspace Docket No. 97-AWP-31] received March 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8043. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Loan Guaranty: VA-Guaranteed Loans on the Automatic Basis, Withdrawal of Automatic Processing Authority, RECORD Retention Requirements, and Elimination of Late Reporting Waivers (RIN: 2900-AH23) received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8044. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Differential Earnings Rate for Mutual Life Insurance Companies [Notice 98-19] received March 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8045. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting an interim response to the reporting requirement prescribed in section 762 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, pursuant to Pub L. 105-85; jointly to the Committees on National Security and Veterans' Affairs.

8046. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the Effectiveness of Medical Research Initiatives Regarding Gulf War Illness; jointly to the Committees on National Security and Veterans' Affairs.

8047. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report regarding the economic policy and trade practices of countries with which the U.S. has significant economic or trade relations, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 4711; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Ways and Means.

8048. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's annual report on the Automotive Technology Development Program, Fiscal Year 1996, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5914; jointly to the Committees on Science and Commerce.

8049. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a summary of the Administration's proposals for the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA); jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary.

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:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on March 12, 1998 the following report was filed on March 13, 1998]

Mr. GEKAS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1704. A bill to establish a Congressional Office of Regulatory Analysis; with an amendment (Rept. 105-441 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

[Submitted March 16, 1998]

Mr. GILMAN: Committee on International Relations. House Concurrent Resolution 227. Resolution directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to remove United States Armed Forces from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Rept. 105-442). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GILMAN: Committee on International Relations. H.R. 2870. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to facilitate protection of tropical forests through debt reduction with developing countries with tropical forests; with an amendment (Rept. 105-443). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

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

[Submitted March 13, 1998]

H.R. 1704. Referral to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight extended for a period ending not later than March 23, 1998.

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. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. GEJDENSON):

H.R. 3465. A bill to provide an exemption from certain import prohibitions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 3466. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional incentives for the use of clean-fuel vehicles by enterprise zone businesses within empowerment zones; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 51: Mr. THUNE.
H.R. 859: Mr. EVERETT.
H.R. 1166: Mr. KIND of Wisconsin.
H.R. 1250: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 1264: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2070: Mr. NEY.
H.R. 2864: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 2877: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 3099: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 3127: Mr. BAESLER, Mr. TORRES, Mr. BUYER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. CARSON, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. HAMILTON.

H.R. 3181: Ms. SLAUGHTER
H.R. 3216: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin and Mr. EHRLICH.

H.R. 3229: Mr. REDMOND, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H.R. 3230: Mr. REDMOND, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H.R. 3404: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H. Res. 340: Mr. ROTHMAN and Mr. BOSWELL.

H. Res. 363: Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GREEN, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

53. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City Council of Yonkers, New York, relative to Council Resolution 17-1998, the Danny THOMAS Chapter of the Irish American Conference in partnership with the American Irish Political Education Committee in supporting the Charter for Change as a democratic idea which points the way to peace, justice and reconciliation in Ireland; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations.