

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, May 17, 1993

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 14, 1993.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on Monday, May 17, 1993.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### PRAYER

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

We remember this day all people who have any special need and who seek the full measure of Your grace. O gracious God, we pray for those most dear to us who have any hurt in body or soul and for all people who have not received the bounty of Your eternal gifts. May Your healing spirit touch every person with love and reconciliation and may Your peace that passes all human understanding be with us and remain with us always. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceeding 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 gentlewoman from Oregon [Ms. FURSE] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FURSE 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.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
May 17, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 10:25 a.m. on Friday, May 14, 1993, said to contain a message from the President wherein he submits a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran.

With great respect, I am  
Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

### REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN COVERING EVENTS THROUGH MARCH 31, 1993—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 103-86)

The SPEAKER pro tempore 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 Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby report to the Congress on developments since the last Presidential report on November 10, 1992, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979, and matters relating to Executive Order No. 12613 of October 29, 1987. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c). This report covers events through March 31, 1993. The last report, dated November 10, 1992, covered events through October 15, 1992.

1. There have been no amendments to the Iranian Transactions Regulations ("ITRs"), 31 CFR Part 560, or to the Iranian Assets Control Regulations ("IACRs"), 31 CFR Part 535, since the last report.

2. The Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") of the Department of the Treasury continues to process applications for import licenses under the ITRs. However, as previously reported, recent amendments to the ITRs have resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of applications received relating to the importation of nonfungible Iranian-origin goods.

During the reporting period, the Customs Service has continued to effect numerous seizures of Iranian-origin merchandise, primarily carpets, for violation of the import prohibitions of the ITRs. FAC and Customs Service investigations of these violations have resulted in forfeiture actions and the imposition of civil monetary penalties. Additional forfeiture and civil penalty actions are under review.

3. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal (the "Tribunal"), established at The Hague pursuant to the Algiers Accords, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since the last report, the Tribunal has rendered 12 awards, for a total of 545 awards. Of that total, 367 have been awards in favor of American claimants: 222 of these were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 145 were decisions adjudicated on the merits. The Tribunal has issued 36 decisions dismissing claims on the merits and 83 decisions dismissing claims for jurisdictional reasons. Of the 59 remaining awards, 3 approved the withdrawal of cases, and 56 were in favor of Iranian claimants. As of March 31, 1993, awards to successful American claimants from the Security Account held by the NV Settlement Bank stood at \$2,340,072,357.77.

As of March 31, 1993, the Security Account has fallen below the required balance of \$500 million 36 times. Iran has periodically replenished the account, as required by the Algiers Accords, by transferring funds from the separate account held by the NV Settlement Bank in which interest on the Security Account is deposited. Iran has also replenished the account with the proceeds from the sale of Iranian-origin oil imported into the United States, pursuant to transactions licensed on a case-by-case basis by FAC. Iran has not, however, replenished the account since the last oil sale deposit on October 8, 1992. The aggregate amount that has been transferred from the Interest Account to the Security Account is \$874,472,986.47. As of March 31, 1993, the total amount in the Security Account was \$216,244,986.03, and the total amount in the Interest Account was \$8,638,133.15.

4. The Tribunal continues to make progress in the arbitration of claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000.00 or more. Since the last report, nine large claims have been decided. More than 85 percent of the nonbank claims have now been disposed of through adjudication,

□ 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.

settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 76 such claims on the docket. The larger claims, the resolution of which has been slowed by their complexity, are finally being resolved, sometimes with sizable awards to the U.S. claimants. For example, two claimants were awarded more than \$130 million each by the Tribunal in October 1992.

5. As anticipated by the May 13, 1990, agreement settling the claims of U.S. nationals for less than \$250,000.00, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission ("FCSC") has continued its review of 3,112 claims. The FCSC has issued decisions in 1,201 claims, for total awards of more than \$22 million. The FCSC expects to complete its adjudication of the remaining claims in early 1994.

6. In coordination with concerned Government agencies, the Department of State continues to present United States Government claims against Iran, as well as responses by the United States Government to claims brought against it by Iran. In November 1992, the United States filed 25 volumes of supporting information in case B/1 (Claims 2 & 3), Iran's claim against the United States for damages relating to its Foreign Military Sales Program. In February of this year, the United States participated in a daylong pre-hearing conference in several other cases involving military equipment. Iran also filed a new interpretative dispute alleging that the failure of U.S. courts to enforce an award against a U.S. corporation violated the Algiers Accords.

7. As reported in November, Jose Maria Ruda, President of the Tribunal, tendered his resignation on October 2, 1992. No successor has yet been named. Judge Ruda's resignation will take effect as soon as a successor becomes available to take up his duties.

8. The situation reviewed above continues to involve important diplomatic, financial, and legal interests of the United States and its nationals. Iran's policy behavior presents challenges to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The IACRs issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12170 continue to play an important role in structuring our relationship with Iran and in enabling the United States to implement properly the Algiers Accords. Similarly, the ITRs issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12613 continue to advance important objectives in combatting international terrorism. 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, May 14, 1993.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE BOB MICHEL, REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BOB MICHEL, Republican leader.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 11, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Sec. 303(a)(1) of Public Law 103-3, I hereby appoint the following individuals to the Commission on Leave as established by the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993: Representative Steve Gunderson (WI), Mr. Richard L. Reinhardt of York, PA, and Ms. Mary Tavenner of Alexandria, VA.

Sincerely,

BOB MICHEL,  
Republican Leader.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER  
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 300

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 300.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

SUNSHINE ON SENIOR CITIZENS  
TAX RATES

(Ms. DUNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure we have all seen the humorous depiction of President Clinton's new, simplified tax form with only two lines. Line one: How much did you make? Line two: Send it in.

Unfortunately, for some Social Security recipients, that joke is a little too close for comfort.

Under the Clinton tax-hike plan many retirees will be subject to a 52-percent marginal tax rate on interest, dividends, and pension income. And if a senior citizen is unlucky enough to be caught in the earnings limitation trap, their marginal tax rate could be over 90 percent.

In short, many retirees will see a bigger tax bite, and a higher marginal tax rate than the well-to-do who make over \$140,000 a year. So much for soaking the rich and leaving the rest of America alone.

All of a sudden, Mr. Speaker, that joke about the tax form does not seem too funny.

Worse yet, this tax was passed behind closed doors last week. We freshmen Republicans believe this tax should have been debated in the open, with full media coverage. Ironically, some sunshine might have kept senior citizens from getting burned.

SEVEN ECONOMIC FACTS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last year, Bill Clinton asked the American people to take a chance and vote for him. Many did, but it is not paying off. In fact, it is American taxpayers who are doing the paying.

Here are seven economic facts for Americans to consider:

First, President Clinton's largest tax hike in history will reduce the deficit only \$40 billion from 1994 to 1998, leaving it at \$250 billion.

Second, over the next 4 years, Federal spending will increase from \$1.4 trillion to \$1.6 trillion. That means that 80 percent, \$200 billion, of the proposed new taxes will go to pay for new spending, not to reduce the deficit.

Third, we have a deficit, not because the American people are undertaxed, but because the Government spends too much.

Fourth, Federal spending has increased 50 percent over the last 20 years, going from \$250 billion to \$1.4 trillion.

Fifth, never in American history has a large tax hike ever led to economic growth.

Sixth, candidate Clinton promised Americans a tax cut. President Clinton delivered a tax hike.

Seventh, the top half of all taxpayers already pay 94 percent of the taxes. President Clinton wants them to pay more.

If anyone in the administration can refute any of these facts, I would be happy to hear from them. But I would not bet on it.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD WEEK

(Mr. KNOLLENBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, last week, President Clinton successfully strong-armed the Ways and Means Committee, which passed the largest tax increase in American history.

President Clinton thinks he had a good week. I wonder what he would consider a bad week.

In this tax bill, we have energy taxes, Social Security taxes, corporate taxes, almost every tax you could think of, and a few you couldn't.

Next week, the House will consider this tax bill, under the name of reconciliation. But I don't think the middle-class tax payer will ever be reconciled with the President again after these taxes hit their wallets.

Mr. Speaker, the President's tax increase will cause inflation. It will send this economy into a deep recession. And it will not cut the deficit in any way, shape or form.

I am not sure how we as a country will survive if the President has any more good weeks like he had last week.

#### INFLATION ANXIETY

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, the top editorial of the Washington Post today is entitled, "Inflation Anxiety."

Why is there inflation anxiety in the country? Could it have something to do with the fact that the Clinton administration has floated 14 new tax proposals in the first 16 weeks?

In fact, inflation rose in April.

President Clinton thinks he had a good week last week, because he was able to have his tax plan reported from the House Ways and Means Committee.

That may be good news for the President, but it is awful news for the Nation. And that is due to inflation anxiety.

The President's energy tax will increase the price of every single consumer good. That means even higher inflation.

With this kind of message coming from the White House, it is no wonder that the Nation suffers from inflation anxiety. Let us hope it does not turn into runaway inflation.

#### CRIMINAL CONDUCT OF ANIMAL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, yet another gang of animal rights activists attacked the home and personal property of medical researchers. These so-called defenders of animals vandalized the homes of these researchers by spray-painting slogans and smashing the windshields of family automobiles. None of the victimized researchers was guilty of any type of animal neglect or cruelty.

This is sadly just the latest attempt by this criminal minority in a campaign of intimidation and coercion aimed not just at biomedical research, but at American farmers and ranchers, zoos, circuses, and other legal animal operations.

Perhaps most reprehensible is that these so-called animal rights activists extended their campaigns of cowardice to the spouses and children of those who work to find the cures and treatments to the diseases and conditions which cripple us; to those who feed us so abundantly and cheaply, and to those who attempt to bring us joy and entertainment.

Over 150 acts of violence have been perpetrated against laboratories, farms, ranches, retailers, and others in

the last 10 years, costing this country untold millions in lost medical advances and vital food production. For every attack of which we know, most are never reported.

Last August, Congress condemned the terrorism of lab and farm break-ins by passing overwhelmingly Public Law 102-346, which placed within the Federal Criminal Code a section on animal rights terrorism. Should this spineless behavior continue, it may be necessary to revisit and extend Federal protections beyond those we deemed adequate just 9 months ago.

I rise today to express my outrage at these acts of cowardice. I am the first to support a person's right to protest, but committing acts of vandalism and intimidation is indefensible. I fail to see how people who purport to protect defenseless animals can so wantonly attack undefended families in their homes.

Freedom of speech does not extend to such despicable criminal acts. We cannot permit criminal acts in the name of saving the animals. Just as this country does not tolerate terrorism abroad, it cannot tolerate it on U.S. soil.

□ 1210

#### REREFERRAL OF H.R. 1564 TO COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, AND COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 1564 be rereferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN THE GAO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FURSE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk a little bit about the GAO, the General Accounting Office, and to announce that we have put together some legislation that will be introduced today designed to strengthen the GAO as the accounting arm of the Congress to provide that the GAO will be in a stronger position to provide the kind of background informational studies that are necessary for good decisions to be made in this

Congress. The purpose of the bill stems, and the bill itself stems, from a growing concern that the GAO is perceived to have lost its ability to conduct examinations in a fair and reasonable fashion, that in fact too many of the examinations done by this arm of the Congress are done to substantiate decisions that have previously been agreed to by the chairmen of the committees that call for GAO to make the study. Indeed it is simply a way to legitimize a notion that has already been decided upon by the person who called for the study. I think that is too bad if that is, indeed, the perception of this important arm of the Congress.

Madam Speaker, many Members of this body also have experienced situations where the final GAO reports are not made available for study until minutes before a hearing is held. We had one where that very occasion happened to us last year in the Governmental Oversight Committee in which the witnesses and the members of the committee were not given the study until the hearing was to begin, and it was our purpose, of course, to take a look at the issue which the study was designed to give us background on. So, this is not a reasonable way to do it, and it is not good conduct of oversight.

There is another matter that I think is of concern, and that has to do with the perception of an auditing group. The perception of a group that does studies needs to be isolated. It needs to be independent of the group they are studying. Recently a GAO assistant director for Federal management issues was detailed to Vice President GORE's National Performance Review. Clearly there is reason for any group, such as the Vice President's, to have the information that has come forth from the GAO and to be able to use the studies, but to assign a person to be involved in the decisions of revising the functions of government by the same group that will later audit the group and make some sort of an evaluation does not seem to me to be in keeping with the notion of auditing. This person was actually working full time at the White House for the national performance review. Now this issue has been resolved. That person is no longer there. The agency agreed that that was not a procedure that was useful, but the fact is that it was done, and there is not a clear policy as to what the role of the auditing group should be.

This is an issue that seems to me needs to be examined. This bill that we have introduced today, that I have introduced today, will create a bipartisan oversight review board of Members of Congress who will review the request, No. 1, to ensure that there are not more requests than are necessary. It seems to me there is like 7,000 people who work for GAO, and it is a huge organization and busy, I am sure, but more and more requests come to them.

There needs to be some screening process to put some priorities there.

Second, Madam Speaker, I think the independent group's purpose would be to ensure that a study was really designed to create some new, nonbiased, nonpartisan kind of information that could be used then to make the decisions.

So, Madam Speaker, this bill is not meant to hinder GAO. On the contrary, it is designed to strengthen the perception of this group as an independent agency. It does not preclude GAO from making an independent study without a request, and I think that is terribly important. It would be a shame if we had an auditing group that could only audit the Congress as a result of requests from Members of Congress and we continue to have the authority for this group to do it without a request.

The legislation is not meant to hinder. Indeed it will strengthen the investigative arm of GAO, which is critical to decisions, and it needs to be strengthened, and I submit that this bill will increase the soundness and the oversight that are the backbone of any organization designed to provide background information and audit to the Congress and the agencies of the Federal Government.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LEACH (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today and the balance of the week, on account of medical reasons.

#### 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 Members (at the request of Mr. KNOLLENBERG) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ROBERTS, for 60 minutes each day, on May 24, 25, and 26.

Mr. DELAY, for 5 minutes each day, on May 19 and 20.

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

Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, for 5 minutes each day, on May 18, 19, and 20.

Mr. NADLER, for 60 minutes, on May 19.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Ms. MOLINARI.  
Mr. SANTORUM.  
Mr. MACHTLEY.  
Mr. BALLENGER.  
Mr. SHAYS.  
Mr. BURTON of Indiana.  
Mr. ROTH.  
Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.  
Mr. GALLEGLY.

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

Mr. FAZIO.  
Ms. ESHOO in two instances.  
Mr. STOKES in two instances.  
Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.  
Mr. HUGHES.  
Mr. STARK.  
Mr. LIPINSKI.  
Mr. LANTOS.  
Mr. SCHUMER.  
Mr. STUDDS.  
Mr. ROEMER.

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

Mr. MFUME.  
Mr. EDWARDS of Texas.  
Mr. RICHARDSON.  
Mr. MINETA.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 18, 1993, at 12 noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1221. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 103-87), was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### 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. NATCHER: Committee on Appropriations, Supplemental report on H.R. 2118 (Rept. 103-91, Pt. 2).

Mr. STUDDS: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 1934. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Maritime Commission, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-93). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolu-

tions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MAZZOLI:

H.R. 2128. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize appropriations for refugee assistance for fiscal years 1993 and 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself and Mr. MOORHEAD):

H.R. 2129. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHTLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, and Mr. LANCASTER):

H.R. 2130. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to modify requirements for payment and prepayment of debentures issued by State and local development companies; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MCHUGH:

H.R. 2131. A bill to amend the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 to require that testimony before the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission be given under oath; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SHAYS (for himself and Mr. PARKER):

H.R. 2132. A bill to require recreational camps to report information concerning deaths and certain injuries and illnesses to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to direct the Secretary to collect the information in a central data system, to establish a President's Advisory Council on Recreational Camps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 2133. A bill to increase the effectiveness of international nonproliferation safeguards; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STUDDS (for himself, Mr. MANTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mrs. BENTLEY):

H.R. 2134. A bill to improve the conservation and management of interjurisdictional fisheries along the Atlantic coast by providing for greater cooperation among the States in implementing conservation and management programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming (for himself, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STUMP, Mrs. MINK, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. TORRES, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KYL, Mr. FALCOMVAEGA, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, and Ms. FURSE):

H.R. 2135. A bill to provide for a National Native American Veterans' Memorial; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming (for himself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. WALKER,

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. EWING, Mr. BALLENGER, and Mr. EVBRET):

H.R. 2136. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to ensure that the General Accounting Office performs its functions in an impartial, complete, and timely manner in investigating issues of concern to the public; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself and Mr. DREIER):

H.R. 2137. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to provide relief to local taxpayers, municipalities, and small businesses regarding the cleanup of hazardous substances, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WAXMAN:

H.R. 2138. A bill to provide for budget reconciliation with respect to part B of the Medicare Program, the Medicaid Program, and other health programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROEMER (for himself, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GUNDERSON, Ms. MOLINARI, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. GENE GREEN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ROYCE, Ms. LAMBERT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. REED, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MINK, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. KLINK, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. SKELTON, Ms. MEEK, and Mr. MAZZOLI):

H.J. Res. 196. Joint resolution to designate July 1, 1993, as "National NYSP Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr.

HUGHES, Mr. WYNN, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. MFUME, Mr. BALLENGER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. THOMPSON, and Ms. BROWN of Florida):

H. Con. Res. 102. Concurrent resolution concerning the efforts to end the civil war in Liberia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H. Res. 170. Resolution requesting the President to designate July 2, 1993, as "Thurgood Marshall Day"; to the Committee of Post Office and Civil Service.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

- H.R. 5: Mr. INSLEE and Mr. SANGMEISTER.
- H.R. 44: Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Ms. DANNER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MOLINARI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. ZIMMER.
- H.R. 114: Mr. FOGLIETTA.
- H.R. 145: Mr. BARCIA and Mr. COX.
- H.R. 345: Ms. SHEPHERD.
- H.R. 349: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.
- H.R. 726: Mr. EVANS and Ms. DELAURO.
- H.R. 811: Mr. HAMBURG.
- H.R. 826: Mr. GOSS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. PARKER.
- H.R. 933: Mr. BRYANT.
- H.R. 1255: Ms. SHEPHERD.
- H.R. 1296: Mr. ROSE, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. MFUME.
- H.R. 1377: Mr. KREIDLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mrs. CLAY-

TON, Ms. MEEK, Mr. MORAN, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 1389: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 1437: Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. PALLONE.  
H.R. 1517: Mr. BARLOW, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1670: Mr. BARTLETT.  
H.R. 1671: Mr. GREENWOOD.  
H.R. 1712: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
H.R. 1788: Mr. SHAYS and Ms. FURSE.  
H.R. 1814: Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 1948: Mr. WAXMAN and Ms. PELOSI.  
H.J. Res. 86: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. VISLOSKEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. EMERSON.  
H.J. Res. 155: Mr. QUILLIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. LAZIO.

H. Con. Res. 36: Mr. KINGSTON.  
H. Con. Res. 66: Mr. UNDERWOOD.  
H. Con. Res. 91: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
H. Con. Res. 95: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. HUGHES.

H. Res. 35: Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. FISH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. KING, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. COLEMAN, and Ms. MEEK.  
H. Res. 54: Mr. STEARNS.  
H. Res. 135: Mr. REGULA and Mr. SUNDQUIST.

H. Res. 165: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. HORN.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

- H.R. 300: Mr. STEARNS.