

(c) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 21 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 87j) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) The authority provided to the Secretary for the establishment and maintenance of an advisory committee under this section shall expire on September 30, 2000.”.

**SEC. 15. COMPREHENSIVE COST CONTAINMENT PLAN.**

Section 3A (7 U.S.C. 75a) is amended—

(1) by striking “There is created” and inserting “(a) Establishment.—There is created”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) COST CONTAINMENT PLAN.—(1) The Administrator shall develop and carry out a comprehensive cost containment plan to streamline and maximize the efficiency of the operations of the Service, including standardization activities, in order to minimize taxpayer expenditures and user fees and encourage the maximum use of official inspection and weighing services at domestic and export locations.

“(2) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall submit a report that describes actions taken to carry out paragraph (1) to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.”.

**SEC. 16. EFFECTIVE DATES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) SPECIAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—The amendments made by section 2, 3, and 13(a) shall take effect as of September 30, 1993.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time by title, and passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: “An Act to amend the United States Grain Standards Act to extend the authority of the Federal Grain Inspection Service to collect fees to cover administrative and supervisory costs, to extend the authorization of appropriations for such Act, and to improve administration of such Act, and for other purposes.”.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill, as amended, was passed and the title was amended, was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said amendments.

¶129.20 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 170

Mr. BONIOR, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 103-328) the resolution (H. Res. 293) providing consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 170) directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to remove United States Armed Forces from Somalia by January 31, 1994.

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

¶129.21 ADJOURNMENT OVER

On motion of Mr. BONIOR, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, November 8, 1993.

¶129.22 HOUR OF MEETING

On motion of Mr. BONIOR, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That when the House adjourns on Monday, November 8, 1993, it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, November 9, 1993.

¶129.23 CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

On motion of Mr. BONIOR, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That business in order for consideration on Wednesday, November 10, 1993, under clause 7, rule XXIV, the Calendar Wednesday rule, be dispensed with.

¶129.24 SUBPOENA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, NON-LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES,  
Washington, DC, November 3, 1993.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that the Office Supply Service has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

LEONARD P. WISHART III,  
Director.

¶129.25 SUBPOENA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, November 3, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
House of Representatives,  
Longworth HOB, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to inform you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that my office was served with a subpoena for documents issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel I will make the determinations required by the Rule.

With kindest regards, I am  
Sincerely,

JAMES E. CLYBURN,  
Member of Congress.

¶129.26 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.

¶129.27 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NAFTA LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, laid before the

House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit today legislation to implement the North American Free Trade Agreement, an agreement vital to the national interest and to our ability to compete in the global economy. I also am transmitting a number of related documents required for the implementation of NAFTA.

For decades, the United States has enjoyed a bipartisan consensus on behalf of a free and open trading system. Administrations of both parties have negotiated, and Congresses have approved, agreements that lower tariffs and expand opportunities for American workers and American firms to export their products overseas. The result has been bigger profits and more jobs here at home.

Our commitment to more free and more fair world trade has encouraged democracy and human rights in nations that trade with us. With the end of the Cold War, and the growing significance of the global economy, trade agreements that lower barriers to American exports rise in importance.

The North American Free Trade Agreement is the first trade expansion measure of this new era, and it is in the national interest that the Congress vote its approval.

Not only will passage of NAFTA reduce tariff barriers to American goods, but it also will operate in an unprecedented manner—to improve environmental conditions on the shared border between the United States and Mexico, to raise the wages and living standards of Mexican workers, and to protect our workers from the effects if unexpected surges in Mexican imports into the United States.

This pro-growth, pro-jobs, pro-exports agreement—if adopted by the Congress—will vastly improve the status quo with regard to trade, the environment, labor rights, and the creation and protection of American jobs.

Without NAFTA, American business will continue to face high tariff rates and restrictive nontariff barriers that inhibit their ability to export to Mexico. Without NAFTA, incentives will continue to encourage American firms to relocate their operations and take American jobs to Mexico. Without NAFTA, we face continued degradation of the natural environment with no strategy for clean-up. Most of all, without NAFTA, Mexico will have every incentive to make arrangements with Europe and Japan that operate to our disadvantage.

Today, Mexican tariffs are two and a half times greater than U.S. tariffs. This agreement will create the world's largest tariff-free zone, from the Canadian Arctic to the Mexican tropics—more than 370 million consumers and over \$6.5 trillion of production, led by the United States. As tariff walls come down and exports go up, the United States will create 200,000 new jobs by 1995. American goods will enter this