

¶2.3 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 201. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of both Houses.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to a resolution of the following title:

S. Res. 165. *Resolved*, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

¶2.4 PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GEPHARDT rose to a question of the privileges of the House and submitted the following resolution (H. Res. 341):

Whereas, Loretta Sanchez was issued a certificate of election as the duly elected Member of Congress from the 46th District of California by the Secretary of State of California and was seated by the U.S. House of Representatives on January 7, 1997; and

Whereas, a notice of contest of election was filed with the Clerk of the House by Mr. Robert Dornan on December 26, 1996; and

Whereas, the task force on the contested election in the 46th District of California met on February 26, 1997 in Washington, DC, on April 18, 1997 in Orange County, California, and on October 24, 1997 in Washington, DC; and

Whereas, Mr. Robert Dornan made unsubstantiated charges of improper voting from a business, rather than a resident address; underage voting; double voting; and large numbers of individuals voting from the same address; and

Whereas, these charges are without merit, as it was found that those voting from the same address included United States Marines residing at a marine barracks and nuns residing at a domicile of nuns; that business addresses were legal residences for the individuals, including the zoo keeper of the Santa Ana Zoo; that duplicate voting was by different individuals and those accused of underage voting were of age; and

Whereas, the Committee on House Oversight has issued unprecedented subpoenas directing the Immigration and Naturalization Service to compare its records with Orange County voter registration records, the first time in any election in the history of the United States that the INS has been asked by Congress to verify the citizenship of voters; and

Whereas, the INS has complied with the committee's request and, at the committee's request, for over eight months, has engaged in a manual check of its paper files and has provided worksheets containing supplemental information on that manual check to the Committee on House Oversight; and

Whereas, the committee's investigation has extended far beyond a review of those who actually voted in this contested election and;

Whereas, the district attorney of Orange County has ended his investigation and an Orange County grand jury has refused to return any indictments and allegations of a conspiracy to engage in voter fraud have been proven groundless; and

Whereas, the Committee on House Oversight has received a report from the secretary of State of California, in response to the committee's request, which yielded no new information; and

Whereas, the committee's requests have caused this contest to be needlessly extended

for four additional months while the secretary of State of California provided no new information regarding the citizenship status of registrants or voters; and

Whereas, the task force on the contested election in the 46th district of California and the committee have been reviewing these materials and have all the information they need regarding who voted in the 46th district and all the information required to make judgments concerning those votes; and

Whereas, the Committee on House Oversight has after 13 months of review and investigation failed to present any credible evidence demonstrating that Congresswoman Sanchez did not win this election and continues to pursue never ending and groundless areas of investigation; and

Whereas, contestant Robert Dornan has not shown or provided credible evidence that the outcome of the election is other than Congresswoman Sanchez's election to the Congress; and

Whereas, the Committee on House Oversight should complete its review of this matter and bring this contest to an end; and now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the election contest concerning the 46th district of California is dismissed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. NUSSLE, ruled that the resolution submitted did present a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX.

Mr. SOLOMON moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House lay the resolution on the table?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. NUSSLE, announced that the nays had it.

Mr. SOLOMON objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present, The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas ..... 214  
Nays ..... 189

¶2.5 [Roll No. 2] YEAS—214

Aderholt	Chenoweth	Gekas
Archer	Christensen	Gibbons
Armye	Coble	Gilchrest
Bachus	Coburn	Gillmor
Baker	Collins	Gilman
Ballenger	Combest	Goodlatte
Barr	Cook	Goodling
Barrett (NE)	Cooksey	Goss
Bartlett	Cox	Graham
Barton	Crane	Granger
Bass	Crapo	Greenwood
Bateman	Cubin	Gutknecht
Bereuter	Cunningham	Hansen
Bilbray	Davis (VA)	Hastert
Bilirakis	DeLay	Hastings (WA)
Bliley	Diaz-Balart	Hayworth
Blunt	Dickey	Hefley
Boehlert	Doolittle	Heger
Boehner	Dreier	Hill
Bonilla	Duncan	Hilleary
Brady	Dunn	Hobson
Bryant	Ehlers	Hoekstra
Bunning	Ehrlich	Horn
Burr	Emerson	Hostettler
Burton	English	Houghton
Buyer	Ensign	Hulshof
Callahan	Everett	Hunter
Calvert	Fawell	Hyde
Camp	Foley	Inglis
Campbell	Fossella	Istook
Canady	Fowler	Jenkins
Cannon	Fox	Johnson, Sam
Castle	Franks (NJ)	Jones
Chabot	Frelinghuysen	Kasich
Chambliss	Ganske	Kelly

Kim	Packard	Shimkus
King (NY)	Pappas	Shuster
Kingston	Parker	Skeen
Klug	Paul	Smith (MI)
Knollenberg	Paxon	Smith (NJ)
Kolbe	Pease	Smith (TX)
LaHood	Peterson (PA)	Smith, Linda
Largent	Petri	Snowbarger
Latham	Pickering	Solomon
LaTourette	Pitts	Souder
Lazio	Pombo	Spence
Leach	Porter	Stearns
Lewis (CA)	Portman	Stump
Lewis (KY)	Pryce (OH)	Sununu
Linder	Quinn	Talent
Livingston	Radanovich	Tauzin
LoBiondo	Ramstad	Taylor (NC)
Lucas	Redmond	Thomas
Manzullo	Regula	Thornberry
McCollum	Riggs	Thune
McCrery	Riley	Tiahrt
McHugh	Rogan	Traficant
McInnis	Rogers	Upton
McIntosh	Rohrabacher	Walsh
McKeon	Roukema	Wamp
Metcalf	Royce	Watkins
Mica	Ryun	Watts (OK)
Miller (FL)	Salmon	Weldon (FL)
Moran (KS)	Sanford	Weldon (PA)
Myrick	Saxton	Weller
Nethercutt	Schaefer, Dan	White
Neumann	Schaffer, Bob	Whitfield
Ney	Sensenbrenner	Wicker
Northup	Sessions	Wolf
Norwood	Shadegg	Young (FL)
Nussle	Shaw	
Oxley	Shays	

NAYS—189

Abercrombie	Goode	Moakley
Ackerman	Gordon	Moran (VA)
Allen	Green	Murtha
Andrews	Gutierrez	Nadler
Baesler	Hall (OH)	Neal
Baldacci	Hall (TX)	Oberstar
Barcia	Hamilton	Obey
Barrett (WI)	Harman	Olver
Bentsen	Hastings (FL)	Owens
Berry	Hilliard	Pallone
Bishop	Hinchey	Pascrell
Blagojevich	Hinojosa	Pastor
Blumenauer	Holden	Payne
Bonior	Hooley	Pelosi
Boswell	Hoyer	Peterson (MN)
Boucher	Jackson (IL)	Pickert
Boyd	Jackson-Lee	Pomeroy
Brown (CA)	(TX)	Poshard
Brown (FL)	Jefferson	Price (NC)
Brown (OH)	John	Rahall
Cardin	Johnson (WI)	Rangel
Carson	Johnson, E. B.	Reyes
Clay	Kanjorski	Rivers
Clayton	Kaptur	Rodriguez
Clement	Kennedy (MA)	Roemer
Clyburn	Kennedy (RI)	Rothman
Condit	Kildee	Roybal-Allard
Conyers	Kilpatrick	Rush
Costello	Kleczka	Sabo
Coyne	Klink	Sanchez
Cramer	Kucinich	Sanders
Cummings	LaFalce	Sandlin
Danner	Lampson	Sawyer
Davis (FL)	Lantos	Schumer
Davis (IL)	Levin	Scott
DeFazio	Lewis (GA)	Serrano
Delahunt	Lofgren	Sherman
DeLauro	Lowe	Sisisky
Dellums	Maloney (CT)	Skaggs
Deutsch	Maloney (NY)	Skelton
Dicks	Manton	Slaughter
Dingell	Markey	Smith, Adam
Dixon	Martinez	Snyder
Doggett	Mascara	Spratt
Doyle	Matsui	Stabenow
Edwards	McCarthy (MO)	Stark
Engel	McCarthy (NY)	Stenholm
Eshoo	McDermott	Stokes
Etheridge	McGovern	Strickland
Evans	McHale	Stupak
Farr	McIntyre	Tauscher
Fattah	McKinney	Taylor (MS)
Fazio	McNulty	Thompson
Filner	Meehan	Thurman
Forbes	Meek	Tierney
Ford	Menendez	Torres
Frank (MA)	Millender-	Towns
Frost	McDonald	Turner
Furse	Miller (CA)	Velazquez
Gejdenson	Minge	Vento
Gephardt	Mink	Visclosky

Waters	Wexler	Wynn
Watt (NC)	Weygand	Yates
Waxman	Woolsey	

## NOT VOTING—27

Becerra	Hefner	Morella
Berman	Hutchinson	Ortiz
Borski	Johnson (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen
Deal	Kennelly	Scarborough
DeGette	Kind (WI)	Schiff
Dooley	Lipinski	Smith (OR)
Ewing	Luther	Tanner
Gallegly	McDade	Wise
Gonzalez	Mollohan	Young (AK)

So the motion to lay the resolution on the table was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said motion was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

## 2.6 PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

On motion of Mr. OXLEY, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Commerce was granted permission to file a supplemental report (Rept. No. 105-164, Part IV) on the bill (H.R. 10) to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers, and for other purposes.

## 2.7 COMMITTEE ELECTION—MINORITY

Mr. FAZIO, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 342):

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

To the Committee on Budget, David Price of North Carolina.

When said resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

## 2.8 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

## 2.9 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—MIDDLE EAST TERRORISM

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments concerning the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

1. On January 23, 1995, I signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Proc-

ess" (the "Order") (60 Fed. Reg. 5079, January 25, 1995). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of 12 terrorist organizations that threaten the Middle East peace process as identified in an Annex to the Order. The Order also blocks the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found (1) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or (2) to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. In addition, the Order blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specifically Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The Order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons. This prohibition includes donations that are intended to relieve human suffering.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or her delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of filing with the *Federal Register*, or upon prior actual notice.

Because terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, on January 21, 1998, I continued for another year the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency. This action was taken in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)).

2. On January 25, 1995, the Department of the Treasury issued a notice listing persons blocked pursuant to Executive Order 12947 who have been designated by the President as terrorist organizations threatening the Middle East peace process or who have been found to be owned or controlled by, or to be acting for or on behalf of, these terrorist organizations (60 Fed. Reg. 5084, January 25, 1995). The notice identified 31 entities that act for or on behalf of the 12 Middle East terrorist organizations listed in the Annex to Ex-

ecutive Order 12947, as well as 18 individuals who are leaders or representatives of these groups. In addition, the notice provided 9 name variations or pseudonyms used by the 18 individuals identified. The list identifies blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process or to have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or act for or on behalf of other blocked persons. The Department of the Treasury issued three additional notices adding the names of three individuals, as well as their pseudonyms, to the List of SDTs (60 Fed. Reg. 41152, August 11, 1995; 60 Fed. Reg. 44932, August 29, 1995; and 60 Fed. Reg. 58435, November 27, 1995).

3. On February 2, 1996, OFAC issued the Terrorism Sanctions Regulations (the "TSRs" or the "Regulations") (61 Fed. Reg. 3805, February 2, 1996). The TSRs implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against certain persons whose acts of violence have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process. There has been one amendment to the TSRs, 31 C.F.R. Part 595 administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, since my report of August 5, 1997. The Regulations were amended on August 25, 1997. General reporting, recordkeeping, licensing, and other procedural regulations were moved from the Regulations to a separate part (31 C.F.R. Part 501) dealing solely with such procedural matters (62 Fed. Reg. 45098, August 25, 1997). A copy of the amendment is attached.

4. Since January 25, 1995, OFAC has issued three licenses pursuant to the Regulations. These licenses authorize payment of legal expenses of individuals and the disbursement of funds for normal expenditures for the maintenance of family members of individuals designated pursuant to Executive Order 12947, and for secure storage of tangible assets of Specially Designated Terrorists.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from July 22, 1997, through January 22, 1998, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency with respect to organizations that disrupt the Middle East peace process are estimated at approximately \$165,000. These data do not reflect certain costs of operations by the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

6. Executive Order 12947 provides this Administration with a tool for combating fundraising in this country on behalf of organizations that use terror to undermine the Middle East peace process. The Order makes it harder for such groups to finance these criminal activities by cutting off their access to