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nicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

¶19.4 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST HAITI

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

To the Congress of the United States:

1. In December 1990, the Haitian people elected Jean-Bertrand Aristide as their President by an overwhelming margin in a free and fair election. The United States praised Haiti's success in peacefully implementing its democratic constitutional system and provided significant political and economic support to the new government. The Haitian military abruptly interrupted the consolidation of Haiti's new democracy when, in September 1991, it illegally and violently ousted President Aristide from office and drove him into exile.

2. The United States, on its own and with the Organization of American States (OAS), immediately imposed sanctions against the illegal regime. Upon the recommendation of the legitimate government of President Aristide and of the OAS, the United Nations Security Council imposed incrementally a universal embargo on Haiti, beginning June 16, 1993, with trade restrictions on certain strategic commodities. The United States actively supported the efforts of the OAS and the United Nations to restore democracy to Haiti and to bring about President Aristide's return by facilitating negotiations between the Haitian parties. The United States and the international community also offered material assistance within the context of an eventual negotiated settlement of the Haitian crisis to support the return to democracy, build constitutional structures, and foster economic well-being.

The continued defiance of the will of the international community by the illegal regime led to an intensification of bilateral and multilateral economic sanctions against Haiti in May 1994. The U.N. Security Council on May 6 adopted Resolution 917, imposing comprehensive trade sanctions and other measures on Haiti. This was followed by a succession of unilateral U.S. sanctions designed to isolate the illegal regime. To augment embargo enforcement, the United States and other countries entered into a cooperative endeavor with the Dominican Republic to monitor that country's enforcement of sanctions along its land border and in its coastal waters.

Defying coordinated international efforts, the illegal military regime in Haiti remained intransigent for some time. Internal repression continued to worsen, exemplified by the expulsion in July 1994 of the U.N./O.A.S.-sponsored International Civilian Mission (ICM) human rights observers. Responding to the threat to peace and security in the region, the U.N. Security Council passed Resolution 940 on July 31, 1994, authorizing the formation of a multinational force to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership and the return of legitimate authorities including President Aristide.

In the succeeding weeks, the international community under U.S. leadership assembled a multinational coalition force to carry out this mandate. At my request, former President Carter, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee Sam Nunn, and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell went to Haiti on September 16 to meet with the *de facto* Haitian leadership. The threat of imminent military intervention combined with determined diplomacy achieved agreement in Port-au-Prince on September 18 for the *de facto* leaders to relinquish power by October 15. United States forces in the vanguard of the multinational coalition force drawn from 26 countries began a peaceful deployment in Haiti on September 19 and the military leaders have since relinquished power.

In a spirit of reconciliation and reconstruction, on September 25 President Aristide called for the immediate easing of sanctions so that the work of rebuilding could begin. In response to this request, on September 26 in an address before the United Nations General Assembly, I announced my intention to suspend all unilateral sanctions against Haiti except those that affected the military leaders and their immediate supporters and families. On September 29, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 944 terminating U.N.-imposed sanctions as of the day after President Aristide returned to Haiti.

On October 15, President Aristide returned to Haiti to assume his official responsibilities. Effective October 16, 1994, by Executive Order No. 12932 (59 Fed. Reg. 52403, October 14, 1994), I terminated the national emergency declared on October 4, 1991, in Executive Order No. 12775, along with all sanctions with respect to Haiti imposed in that Executive order, subsequent Executive orders, and the Department of the Treasury regulations to deal with that emergency. This termination does not affect compliance and enforcement actions involving prior transactions or violations of the sanctions.

3. This report is submitted to the Congress pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c). It is not a report on all U.S. activities with respect to Haiti, but discusses only those Administration actions and expenses since my last report (October 13, 1994) that are directly related to the national emergency with respect to Haiti declared in Executive Order No. 12775, as implemented pursuant to that order and Executive Orders Nos. 12779, 12853, 12872, 12914, 12917, 12920, and 12922.

4. The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (FAC) amended the Haitian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 580 (the ''HTR'') on December 27, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 66476, December 27, 1994), to add section 580.524, indicating the termination of sanctions pursuant to Executive Order No. 12932, effective October 16, 1994. The effect of this amendment is to authorize all transactions previously prohibited by subpart B of the HTR or by the previously stated Executive orders. Reports due under general or specific license must still be filed with FAC covering activities up until the effective date of this termination. Enforcement actions with respect to past violations of the sanctions are not affected by the termination of sanctions. A copy of the FAC amendment is attached.

5. The total expenses incurred by the Federal Government during the period of the national emergency with respect to Haiti from October 4, 1991, through October 15, 1994, that are directly attributable to the authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Haiti are estimated to be approximately $6.2 million, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. This estimate has been revised downward substantially from the sum of estimates previously reported in order to eliminate certain previously reported costs incurred with respect to Haiti, but not directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the terminated national emergency with respect to Haiti.

Thus, with the termination of sanctions, this is the last periodic report that will be submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c) and also constitutes the last semiannual report and final report on Administration expenditures required pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 3, 1995.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104–32).

¶19.5 LINE-ITEM VETO

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. TORKILDSEN, pursuant to House Resolution 55 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2) to give the President item veto authority over appropriations Acts and targeted tax benefits in revenue Acts.

Mr. BOEHNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, resumed the chair; and after some time spent therein,

¶19.6 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. SPRATT:

In section 2(a), insert ''or tax incentive'' after ''tax benefit'' the first place it appears.

At the end of Section 4, insert the following new paragraph:

(5) The term ‘‘tax incentive’’ means any deduction, credit, preference, or exemption from gross income, or any deferral of tax liability, causing tax revenues to be forgone as inducement for taxpayers to pursue or forbear from certain actions or activities.

It was decided in the negative .... { Yeas .... 175; Nays ...... 243 }

¶19.7 [Roll No. 89]

AYES—175

Abercrombie	Gibbons	Ortiz
Ackerman	Gonzalez	Orton
Andrews	Gordon	Owens
Baesler	Green	Pallone
Baldacci	Gutierrez	Payne (NJ)
Barrett (WI)	Hall (OH)	Payne (VA)
Beilenson	Hall (TX)	Pelosi
Bentsen	Hamilton	Peterson (FL)
Berman	Harman	Peterson (MN)
Bevill	Hastings (FL)	Pickett
Bishop	Hefner	Pomeroy
Bonior	Hilliard	Rahall
Borski	Hinchey	Rangel
Brewster	Holden	Reed
Browder	Jackson-Lee	Reynolds
Brown (CA)	Jacobs	Richardson
Brown (FL)	Jefferson	Rivers
Brown (OH)	Johnson (SD)	Roemer
Bryant (TX)	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Chapman	Johnston	Rush
Clay	Kanjorski	Sabo
Clayton	Kaptur	Sanders
Clement	Kennedy (MA)	Sawyer
Clyburn	Kennedy (RI)	Schroeder
Coleman	Kennelly	Schumer
Collins (IL)	Kildee	Scott
Condit	Kleczka	Serrano
Coyne	LaFalce	Skaggs
Cramer	Lantos	Skelton
Danner	Laughlin	Slaughter
de la Garza	Lewis (GA)	Spratt
Deal	Lincoln	Stark
DeFazio	Lofgren	Stenholm
DeLauro	Lowey	Stokes
Dellums	Luther	Studds
Deutsch	Maloney	Stupak
Dicks	Manton	Tanner
Dingell	Markey	Tauzin
Doggett	Mascara	Taylor (MS)
Dooley	Matsui	Tejeda
Doyle	McCarthy	Thompson
Durbin	McDermott	Thornton
Edwards	McHale	Thurman
Engel	McKinney	Torricelli
Eshoo	Meehan	Traficant
Farr	Meek	Tucker
Fattah	Menendez	Velazquez
Fazio	Mfume	Vento
Fields (LA)	Miller (CA)	Visclosky
Filner	Mineta	Volkmer
Flake	Minge	Ward
Foglietta	Mollohan	Waters
Ford	Montgomery	Williams
Frank (MA)	Moran	Wilson
Frost	Nadler	Wise
Furse	Neal	Wyden
Gejdenson	Oberstar	Yates
Gephardt	Obey	
Geren	Olver	

NOES—243

Allard	Bunning	Cubin
Archer	Burr	Cunningham
Armey	Burton	Davis
Bachus	Buyer	DeLay
Baker (CA)	Callahan	Diaz-Balart
Baker (LA)	Calvert	Dickey
Ballenger	Camp	Dixon
Barcia	Canady	Doolittle
Barr	Cardin	Dornan
Barrett (NE)	Castle	Dreier
Barton	Chabot	Duncan
Bass	Chambliss	Dunn
Bateman	Chenoweth	Ehlers
Bereuter	Christensen	Ehrlich
Bilbray	Chrysler	Emerson
Bilirakis	Clinger	English
Bliley	Coble	Ensign
Blute	Coburn	Evans
Boehlert	Combest	Everett
Boehner	Conyers	Ewing
Bonilla	Cooley	Fawell
Bono	Costello	Fields (TX)
Boucher	Cox	Flanagan
Brownback	Crane	Foley
Bryant (TN)	Crapo	Forbes
Bunn	Cremeans	Fowler
Fox	Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Franks (CT)	Lewis (KY)	Rose
Franks (NJ)	Lightfoot	Roth
Frelinghuysen	Linder	Roukema
Frisa	Lipinski	Royce
Funderburk	Livingston	Salmon
Gallegly	LoBiondo	Sanford
Ganske	Longley	Saxton
Gekas	Lucas	Scarborough
Gilchrest	Manzullo	Schaefer
Gillmor	Martinez	Schiff
Gilman	Martini	Seastrand
Goodlatte	McCollum	Sensenbrenner
Goodling	McCrery	Shadegg
Goss	McDade	Shaw
Graham	McHugh	Shays
Greenwood	McInnis	Shuster
Gutknecht	McIntosh	Skeen
Hancock	McKeon	Smith (MI)
Hansen	McNulty	Smith (NJ)
Hastert	Meyers	Smith (TX)
Hastings (WA)	Mica	Smith (WA)
Hayes	Miller (FL)	Solomon
Hayworth	Mink	Souder
Hefley	Molinari	Spence
Heineman	Moorhead	Stearns
Herger	Morella	Stump
Hilleary	Murtha	Talent
Hobson	Myers	Tate
Hoekstra	Myrick	Taylor (NC)
Hoke	Nethercutt	Thomas
Horn	Neumann	Thornberry
Hostettler	Ney	Tiahrt
Houghton	Norwood	Torkildsen
Hunter	Nussle	Torres
Hutchinson	Oxley	Upton
Hyde	Packard	Vucanovich
Inglis	Parker	Waldholtz
Johnson (CT)	Pastor	Walker
Johnson, Sam	Paxon	Walsh
Jones	Petri	Wamp
Kasich	Pombo	Watt (NC)
Kim	Porter	Watts (OK)
King	Portman	Weldon (FL)
Kingston	Poshard	Weldon (PA)
Klink	Pryce	Weller
Klug	Quillen	White
Knollenberg	Quinn	Whitfield
Kolbe	Radanovich	Wicker
LaHood	Ramstad	Wolf
Latham	Regula	Wynn
LaTourette	Riggs	Young (AK)
Lazio	Roberts	Young (FL)
Leach	Rogers	Zeliff
Levin	Rohrabacher	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—16

Bartlett	Istook	Stockman
Becerra	Kelly	Towns
Collins (GA)	Largent	Waxman
Collins (MI)	Metcalf	Woolsey
Gunderson	Moakley	
Hoyer	Sisisky	

So the amendment was not agreed to.

After some further time,

¶19.8 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment in the nature of a substitute submitted by Mr. WISE:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN PROPOSED RESCISSIONS AND TARGETED TAX BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1012 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 683) is amended to read as follows:

‘‘EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN PROPOSED RESCISSIONS

‘‘SEC. 1012. (a) PROPOSED RESCISSION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY OR REPEAL OF TARGETED TAX BENEFITS.—The President may propose, at the time and in the manner provided in subsection (b), the rescission of any budget authority provided in an appropriation Act or repeal of any targeted tax benefit provided in any revenue Act. If the President proposes a rescission of budget authority, he may also propose to reduce the appropriate discretionary spending limit set forth in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 by an amount that does not exceed the amount of the proposed rescission. Funds made available for obligation under this procedure may not be proposed for rescission again under this section.

‘‘(b) TRANSMITTAL OF SPECIAL MESSAGE.—

‘‘(1) The President may transmit to Congress a special message proposing to rescind amounts of budget authority or to repeal any targeted tax benefit and include with that special message a draft bill that, if enacted, would only rescind that budget authority or repeal that targeted tax benefit unless the President also proposes a reduction in the appropriate discretionary spending limit set forth in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. That bill shall clearly identify the amount of budget authority that is proposed to be rescinded for each program, project, or activity to which that budget authority relates or the targeted tax benefit proposed to be repealed, as the case may be. A targeted tax benefit may only be proposed to be repealed under this section during the 10-legislative-day period commencing on the day after the date of enactment of the provision proposed to be repealed.

‘‘(2) In the case of an appropriation Act that includes accounts within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, the President in proposing to rescind budget authority under this section shall send a separate special message and accompanying draft bill for accounts within the jurisdiction of each such subcommittee.

‘‘(3) Each special message shall specify, with respect to the budget authority proposed to be rescinded, the following—

‘‘(A) the amount of budget authority which he proposes to be rescinded;

‘‘(B) any account, department, or establishment of the Government to which such budget authority is available for obligation, and the specific project or governmental functions involved;

‘‘(C) the reasons why the budget authority should be rescinded;

‘‘(D) to the maximum extent practicable, the estimated fiscal, economic, and budgetary effect (including the effect on outlays and receipts in each fiscal year) of the proposed rescission;

‘‘(E) all facts, circumstances, and considerations relating to or bearing upon the proposed rescission and the decision to effect the proposed rescission, and to the maximum extent practicable, the estimated effect of the proposed rescission upon the objects, purposes, and programs for which the budget authority is provided; and

‘‘(F) a reduction in the appropriate discretionary spending limit set forth in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, if proposed by the President.

Each special message shall specify, with respect to the proposed repeal of targeted tax benefits, the information required by subparagraphs (C), (D), and (E), as it relates to the proposed repeal.

‘‘(c) PROCEDURES FOR EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—

‘‘(1)(A) Before the close of the second legislative day of the House of Representatives after the date of receipt of a special message transmitted to Congress under subsection (b), the majority leader or minority leader of the House of Representatives shall introduce (by request) the draft bill accompanying that special message. If the bill is not introduced as provided in the preceding sentence, then, on the third legislative day of the House of Representatives after the date of receipt of that special message, any Member of that House may introduce the bill.

‘‘(B) The bill shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee