

Camp	Hayes	Payne (VA)
Canady	Hayworth	Pombo
Castle	Hefley	Portman
Chabot	Heineman	Pryce
Chambliss	Herger	Quillen
Chapman	Hilleary	Quinn
Christensen	Hobson	Radanovich
Chrysler	Hoekstra	Ramstad
Clinger	Hoke	Regula
Coble	Holden	Riggs
Coburn	Horn	Roberts
Collins (GA)	Hostettler	Rogers
Combest	Houghton	Rohrabacher
Cooley	Hunter	Ros-Lehtinen
Cox	Hutchinson	Roth
Cramer	Hyde	Roukema
Crane	Inglis	Royce
Crapo	Istook	Salmon
Creameans	Jacobs	Sanford
Cubin	Johnson (CT)	Saxton
Cunningham	Johnson, Sam	Scarborough
Davis	Jones	Schaefer
Deal	Kasich	Schiff
DeLay	Kelly	Seastrand
Diaz-Balart	Kim	Sensenbrenner
Dickey	King	Shadegg
Doolittle	Kingston	Shaw
Dornan	Klug	Shays
Dreier	Knollenberg	Shuster
Duncan	Kolbe	Skeen
Dunn	LaHood	Smith (MI)
Ehlers	Largent	Smith (NJ)
Ehrlich	Latham	Smith (TX)
Emerson	LaTourrette	Smith (WA)
English	Laughlin	Solomon
Ensign	Lazio	Souder
Everett	Lewis (CA)	Spence
Ewing	Lewis (KY)	Stearns
Fawell	Lightfoot	Stockman
Fields (TX)	Linder	Stump
Flanagan	Lipinski	Talent
Foley	Livingston	Tanner
Forbes	LoBiondo	Tate
Fowler	Longley	Tauzin
Fox	Lucas	Taylor (MS)
Franks (CT)	Manzullo	Taylor (NC)
Franks (NJ)	Martini	Thomas
Frelinghuysen	McCollum	Thornberry
Frisa	McCrery	Tiahrt
Funderburk	McDade	Torkildsen
Gallegly	McInnis	Trafficant
Ganske	McIntosh	Upton
Gekas	McKeon	Vucanovich
Geren	McNulty	Waldholtz
Gilchrist	Metcalf	Walker
Gillmor	Meyers	Walsh
Gilman	Mica	Wamp
Gingrich	Miller (FL)	Watts (OK)
Goodlatte	Molinari	Weldon (FL)
Goodling	Moorhead	Weldon (PA)
Goss	Myers	Weller
Graham	Myrick	White
Greenwood	Nethercutt	Whitfield
Gunderson	Neumann	Wicker
Gutknecht	Ney	Young (AK)
Hall (TX)	Norwood	Young (FL)
Hancock	Nussle	Zeliff
Hansen	Oxley	Zimmer
Hastert	Packard	
Hastings (WA)	Paxon	

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Abercrombie	Costello	Frost
Ackerman	Coyne	Furse
Baesler	Danner	Gejdenson
Baldacci	de la Garza	Gephardt
Barcia	DeFazio	Gibbons
Barrett (WI)	DeLauro	Gonzalez
Beilenson	Dellums	Gordon
Bentsen	Deutsch	Gutierrez
Berman	Dicks	Hall (OH)
Bishop	Dingell	Hamilton
Bonior	Dixon	Harman
Borski	Doggett	Hefner
Boucher	Dooley	Hilliard
Brewster	Doyle	Hinchey
Browder	Durbin	Hoyer
Brown (CA)	Edwards	Jackson-Lee
Brown (FL)	Engel	Jefferson
Brown (OH)	Eshoo	Johnson (SD)
Bryant (TX)	Evans	Johnson, E. B.
Cardin	Farr	Kanjorski
Clayton	Fattah	Kaptur
Clement	Fazio	Kennedy (MA)
Clyburn	Fields (LA)	Kennedy (RI)
Coleman	Filner	Kennelly
Collins (IL)	Flake	Kildee
Collins (MI)	Foglietta	Kleczka
Condit	Ford	Klink
Conyers	Frank (MA)	LaFalce

Lantos	Oberstar	Sisisky
Leach	Obey	Skaggs
Levin	Olver	Skelton
Lincoln	Ortiz	Slaughter
Lofgren	Orton	Spratt
Lowey	Owens	Stark
Luther	Pallone	Stenholm
Maloney	Parker	Studds
Manton	Pastor	Stupak
Markey	Payne (NJ)	Tejeda
Martinez	Pelosi	Thompson
Mascara	Peterson (FL)	Thurman
Matsui	Peterson (MN)	Torres
McCarthy	Pickett	Torricelli
McDermott	Pomeroy	Towns
McHale	Porter	Tucker
McKinney	Poshard	Velazquez
Meehan	Rahall	Vento
Meek	Rangel	Visclosky
Menendez	Reed	Volkmer
Mfume	Reynolds	Ward
Miller (CA)	Richardson	Waters
Mineta	Rivers	Watt (NC)
Minge	Roemer	Waxman
Mink	Rose	Williamson
Moakley	Roybal-Allard	Wise
Mollohan	Rush	Wolf
Montgomery	Sabo	Woolsey
Moran	Sanders	Wyden
Morella	Sawyer	Wynn
Murtha	Schroeder	Yates
Nadler	Scott	
Neal	Serrano	

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Becerra	Johnston	Stokes
Chenoweth	Lewis (GA)	Thornton
Clay	McHugh	Wilson
Green	Petri	
Hastings (FL)	Schumer	

So the bill was passed.

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

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

¶28.19 CLERK TO CORRECT ENGROSSMENT

On motion of Mr. SPENCE, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That in the engrossment of the foregoing bill, H.R. 7, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, cross references, and to make other technical corrections, clerical, grammatical, and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House in amending the bill.

¶28.20 PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

On motion of Mr. CLINGER, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight was granted permission until midnight tonight to file a report (Rept. No. 104-39, Part I) on the bill (H.R. 450) to ensure economy and efficiency of Federal Government operations by establishing a moratorium on regulatory rulemaking actions, and for other purposes.

¶28.21 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 831

Mr. SOLOMON, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-38) the resolution (H. Res. 88) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 831) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to repeal the provision permitting nonrecognition of gain on sales and exchanges effectuating policies of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes.

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

¶28.22 ORDER OF BUSINESS—"MORNING HOUR" DEBATES

On motion of Mr. ARMEY, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That the order of the House of January 5, 1995, relating to "morning hour debates" be continued through May 12, 1995, with the understanding that the formation for recognition for special order speeches first instituted on February 23, 1995, be continued for the same period.

¶28.23 COMMITTEE RESIGNATION—MAJORITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BUNNING, laid before the House the following communication, which was read as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, February 15, 1995.*

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House, Capitol Building, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As of this date, I hereby submit my resignation as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee for the following reason.

Due to the time restraints and heavy work load associated with Banking and Financial Services, along with the Science Committees, I do not have adequate time to meet the demanding work load associated with the duties required of the Veterans' Affairs Committee in a satisfactory manner.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your time and consideration of my request.

Sincerely,  
STEVE STOCKMAN,  
*Member of Congress.*

By unanimous consent, the resignation was accepted.

¶28.24 COMMITTEE ELECTION—MAJORITY

Mr. ARMEY, by direction of the Republican Conference, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 89):

*Resolved*, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives: Representative Dan Schaefer of Colorado.

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.

¶28.25 CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

On motion of Mr. ARMEY, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That business in order for consideration on Wednesday, February 22, 1995, under clause 7, rule XXIV, the Calendar Wednesday rule, be dispensed with.

¶28.26 SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS, APPOINT COMMISSIONS

On motion of Mr. ARMEY, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tues-

day, February 21, 1995, the Speaker and the Minority Leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments to commissions, boards and committees duly authorized by law or by the House.

¶28.27 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by one of his secretaries.

¶28.28 ADJOURNMENT OVER

On motion of Mr. WALKER, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That when the House adjourns on Friday, February 17, 1995, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 21, 1995, for "morning hour" debates.

¶28.29 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—  
PROLIFERATION OF CHEMICAL AND  
BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

On November 16, 1990, in light of the dangers of the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, President Bush issued Executive Order No. 12735, and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration unless the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice of its continuation.

On November 14, 1994, I issued Executive Order No. 12938, which revoked and superseded Executive Order No. 12735. As I described in the report transmitting Executive Order No. 12938, the new Executive order consolidates the functions of Executive Order No. 12735, which declared a national emergency with respect to the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, and Executive Order No. 12930, which declared a national emergency with respect to nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and their means of delivery. The new Executive order continued in effect any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action taken under the authority of Executive Order No. 12735. This is the final report with respect to Executive Order No. 12735.

This report is made pursuant to section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to the emergency declaration. Additional information on chemical and biological weapons proliferation is contained in the annual report to the Congress provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.

The three export control regulations issued under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative are fully in force and continue to be used to control the export of items with potential use in chemical or biological weapons [CBW] or unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

During the final 6 months of Executive Order No. 12735, the United States continued to address actively in its international diplomatic efforts the problem of the proliferation and use of CBW.

At the termination of Executive Order No. 12735, 158 nations had signed the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC] and 16 had ratified it. On November 23, 1993, I submitted the CWC to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. The United States continues to press for prompt ratification of the Convention to enable its entry into force as soon as possible. We also continue to urge those countries that have not signed the Convention to do so. The United States has remained actively engaged in the work of the CWC Preparatory Commission headquartered in The Hague, to elaborate the technical and administrative procedures for implementing the Convention.

The United States was an active participant in the Special Conference of States Parties, held September 19-30, 1994, to review the consensus final report of the Ad Hoc Group of experts mandated by the Third Biological Weapons Convention [BWC] Review conference. The Special Conference produced a mandate to establish an Ad Hoc Group whose objective is to develop a legally binding instrument to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the implementation of the BWC. The United States strongly supports the development of a legally binding protocol to strengthen the Convention.

The United States maintained its active participation in the Australia Group [AG], which welcomed the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia as the 26th, 27th, and 28th AG members, respectively. The Group reaffirmed members' collective belief that full adherence to the CWC and the BWC provides the only means to achieve a permanent global ban on CBW, and that all states adhering to these conventions have an obligation to ensure that their national activities support these goals.

The AG also reiterated its conviction that harmonized AG report licensing measures are consistent with and indeed actively support, the requirement under Article I of the CWC that States Parties never assist, in any way, the manufacture of chemical weapons. These measures also are consistent with the undertaking in Article XI of the CWC to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of chemical materials and related information for purposes not prohibited by the Convention, as they focus solely on preventing assistance to activities banned under the CWC. Similarly, such efforts also support existing nonproliferation obligations under the BWC.

The United States Government determined that one foreign individual and two foreign commercial entities—respectively, Nahum Manbar, and Mana International Investments and Europol Holding Ltd.—had engaged in chemical weapons proliferation activities that required the imposition of trade sanctions against them, effective on July 16, 1994. A separate determination was made and sanctions imposed against Alberto di Salle, an Italian national, effective on August 19, 1994. Additional information on these determinations will be contained in a classified report to the Congress, provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, I report that there were no expenses directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency in Executive Order No. 12735 during the period from November 16, 1990, through November 14, 1994.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 16, 1995.

By unanimous consent, the message was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104-36).

¶28.30 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—  
PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR,  
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

On September 29, 1994, in Executive Order No. 12930, I declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act [IEEPA] (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the continued proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and their means of delivery. Specifically, this order provided necessary authority under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative [EPCI], as provided in the Export Administration Regulations, set forth in Title 15, Chapter VII, Subchapter C, of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 768 to 799 inclusive, to continue to regulate the activities of United States persons in order to prevent their participation in activities that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means.

I issued Executive Order No. 12930 pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the IEEPA, the National Emergencies Act [NEA] (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. At that time, I also submitted a report to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)).