

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On November 14, 1994, I issued Executive Order No. 12938, which revoked and superseded Executive Order No. 12735.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)).

Executive Order No. 12930 was revoked by Executive Order No. 12938 of November 14, 1994. Executive Order No. 12938 consolidates a number of authorities and eliminated certain redundant authorities. All authorities contained in Executive Order No. 12930 were transferred to Executive Order No. 12938.

Section 204 of the IEEPA requires follow-up reports, with respect to actions or changes, to be submitted every 6 months. Additionally, section 401(c) of the NEA requires that the President: (1) within 90 days after the end of each 6-month period following a declaration of a national emergency, report to the Congress on the total expenditures directly attributable to that declaration; or (2) within 90 days after the termination of an emergency, transmit a final report to the Congress on all expenditures. This report, covering the period from September 29, 1994, to November 14, 1994, is submitted in compliance with these requirements.

Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12930, the Department of Commerce has continued to administer and enforce the provisions contained in the Export Administration Regulations concerning activities by United States persons that may contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In addition, the Department of Commerce has conducted ongoing outreach to educate concerned communities regarding these restrictions. Regulated activities may include financing, servicing, contracting, or other facilitation of missile or weapons projects, and need not be linked to exports or reexports of U.S.-origin items. No applications for licenses to engage in such activities were received during the period covered by this report.

No expenses directly attributable to the exercise of powers or authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order No. 12930 were incurred by the Federal Government in the period from September 29, 1994, to 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. 104-37).

¶28.31 ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. SCARBOROUGH, submitted the following privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 30):

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, February 16, 1995, it stand adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 21, 1995, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, February 16, 1995, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon, or

at such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, on Wednesday, February 22, 1995, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

When said concurrent resolution was agreed to.

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

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶28.32 RECESS—4:48 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOSS, pursuant to clause 12 of rule 1, declared the House in recess at 4 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m., subject to the call of the Chair.

¶28.33 AFTER RECESS—4:54 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOSS, called the House to order.

¶28.34 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 86-380, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. KEMPTHORNE to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, vice Mr. Durenberger.

¶28.35 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. MCHUGH, for today after 12:30 p.m.;

To Mrs. CHENOWETH, for today after 1:30 p.m.;

To Mr. GREEN, for today; and

To Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, for today.

And then,

¶28.36 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. FOLEY, pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 30, at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 21, 1995.

¶28.37 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. QUILLEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 88. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 831) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to perma-

nently extend the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to repeal the provision permitting non-recognition of gain on sales and exchanges effectuating policies of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-38). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CLINGER: Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. H.R. 450. A bill to ensure economy and efficiency of Federal Government operations by establishing a moratorium on regulatory rulemaking actions, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 104-39 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

¶28.38 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. GILCREST):

H.R. 971. A bill to ensure that homeowners receive adequate notice of and opportunity to comment on activities likely to adversely affect the value of their home; and to create procedures for homeowners to receive financial compensation for development which produces pollution and other impacts adversely affecting the value of their homes; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. MASCARA):

H.R. 972. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the exclusion from gross income for veterans benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 973. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the statute of limitations shall not bar a claim for credit or refund based on a retroactive determination of an entitlement to receive military disability benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. ROTH):

H.R. 974. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore a 100 percent deduction for business meals and entertainment and the deduction for the travel expenses of spouses and others accompanying the taxpayer on business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAKER of Louisiana:

H.R. 975. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to make optional the provision of nonemergency medical transportation services under the Medicaid Program and to deny Federal financial participation for such services; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 976. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent price gouging during disasters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland:

H.R. 977. A bill to amend the Goals 2000: Educate America Act to eliminate the National Education Standards and Improvement Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

By Mr. BLUTE:

H.R. 978. A bill to amend the formula for determining the official mail allowance for Members of the House of Representatives; to amend the provisions of title 39, United States Code, relating to the franking privilege for Members of Congress and provide