

City of Oklahoma City, or to any Oklahoma public trust that has the City of Oklahoma City as its beneficiary and is designated by the City to receive such property. Any such disposal shall not be subject to (1) the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 601 et seq.); (2) the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.); or (3) any other Federal law establishing requirements or procedures for the disposal of Federal property: *Provided*, That these funds shall not be available for expenses in connection with the construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for required expenses in connection with the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further*, That for additional amounts, to remain available until expended and to be deposited into the Federal Buildings Fund, for emergency expenses resulting from the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City: for "Construction", Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, Demolition, \$2,300,000; for "Minor Repairs and Alterations", \$3,300,000; for "Rental of Space", \$8,300,000, to be used to lease, furnish, and equip replacement space; and for "Buildings Operations", \$12,500,000: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for emergency expenses resulting from the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, \$3,200,000, to remain available through September 30, 1996: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$3,523,000, to increase Federal, State and local preparedness for mitigating and responding to the consequences of terrorism: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Emergency Management Planning and Assistance", \$3,477,000, to increase federal, state and local preparedness for mitigating and responding

to the consequences of terrorism: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Additional Disaster Assistance, for Anti-terrorism Initiatives, for Assistance in the Recovery from the Tragedy that Occurred at Oklahoma City, and Rescissions Act, 1995".

And amend the title of the bill to read as follows:

*Making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance, for anti-terrorism initiatives, for assistance in the recovery from the tragedy that occurred at Oklahoma City, and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

BOB LIVINGSTON,  
JOHN T. MYERS,  
RALPH REGULA,  
JERRY LEWIS,  
JOHN EDWARD PORTER,  
HAL ROGERS,  
JOE SKEEN,  
FRANK R. WOLF,  
TOM DELAY,  
BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH,  
JIM LIGHTFOOT,  
S. CALLAHAN,  
RON PACKARD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MARK O. HATFIELD,  
TED STEVENS,  
THAD COCHRAN,  
ARLEN SPECTER,  
PETE V. DOMENICI,  
P. GRAMM,  
C.S. BOND,  
SLADE GORTON,  
MITCH MCCONNELL,  
CONNIE MACK,  
CONRAD BURNS,  
RICHARD SHELBY,  
JIM JEFFORDS,  
JUDD GREGG,  
R.F. BENNETT,  
ROBERT C. BYRD,  
D.K. INOUE,  
E.F. HOLLINGS,  
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,  
PATRICK J. LEAHY,  
DALE BUMPERS,  
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,  
HARRY REID,  
BOB KERREY,  
HERB KOHL,  
PATTY MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

When said conference report was considered.

After debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the conference report to its adoption or rejection.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to said conference report?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WALKER, announced that pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV the yeas and nays were ordered, and the call was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the

¶69.23	[Roll No. 346]	YEAS—235	Yeas .....	235
			Nays .....	189

Bartlett	Geren	Nethercutt
Barton	Gilchrest	Neumann
Bass	Gillmor	Ney
Bateman	Gilman	Norwood
Bereuter	Gingrich	Nussle
Bilbray	Goodlatte	Oxley
Bilirakis	Goodling	Packard
Bliley	Goss	Parker
Blute	Graham	Paxon
Boehlert	Greenwood	Petri
Boehner	Gunderson	Pombo
Bonilla	Gutknecht	Porter
Bono	Hancock	Portman
Brownback	Hansen	Pryce
Bryant (TN)	Hastert	Quinn
Bunn	Hastings (WA)	Radanovich
Bunning	Hayes	Ramstad
Burr	Hayworth	Regula
Burton	Hefley	Riggs
Buyer	Heineman	Roberts
Callahan	Herger	Rogers
Calvert	Hilleary	Rohrabacher
Camp	Hobson	Ros-Lehtinen
Canady	Hoekstra	Roth
Castle	Hoke	Roukema
Chabot	Horn	Royce
Chambliss	Hostettler	Salmon
Chenoweth	Houghton	Sanford
Christensen	Hunter	Saxton
Chrysler	Hutchinson	Schaefer
Clinger	Hyde	Schiff
Coble	Inglis	Seastrand
Coburn	Istook	Sensenbrenner
Collins (GA)	Johnson (CT)	Shadegg
Combest	Johnson, Sam	Shaw
Condit	Jones	Shays
Cooley	Kasich	Shuster
Cox	Kelly	Skeen
Crane	Kim	Smith (MI)
Crapo	Kingston	Smith (NJ)
Cremeans	Klug	Smith (TX)
Cubin	Knollenberg	Smith (WA)
Cunningham	Kolbe	Solomon
Davis	LaHood	Spence
Deal	Largent	Stearns
DeLay	Latham	Stockman
Diaz-Balart	Laughlin	Stump
Dickey	Lazio	Talent
Dooley	Leach	Tate
Doolittle	Lewis (CA)	Tauzin
Dornan	Lewis (KY)	Taylor (MS)
Dreier	Lightfoot	Taylor (NC)
Duncan	Linder	Thomas
Dunn	Livingston	Thornberry
Ehlers	LoBiondo	Tiahrt
Ehrlich	Longley	Torkildsen
Emerson	Lucas	Upton
English	Manzullo	Visclosky
Ensign	Martini	Vucanovich
Everett	McCollum	Waldholtz
Ewing	McCrery	Walker
Fawell	McDade	Walsh
Fields (TX)	McHugh	Wamp
Flanagan	McInnis	Watts (OK)
Foley	McIntosh	Weldon (PA)
Forbes	McKeon	Weller
Fowler	Metcalf	White
Fox	Meyers	Whitfield
Franks (CT)	Mica	Wicker
Franks (NJ)	Miller (FL)	Wolf
Frelinghuysen	Molinary	Young (AK)
Frisa	Montgomery	Young (FL)
Funderburk	Moorhead	Zeliff
Galleghy	Morella	Zimmer
Ganske	Myers	
Gekas	Myrick	

NAYS—189

Abercrombie	Chapman	Doyle
Ackerman	Clay	Durbin
Andrews	Clayton	Edwards
Baessler	Clement	Engel
Baldacci	Clyburn	Eshoo
Barcia	Coleman	Evans
Barrett (WI)	Collins (IL)	Farr
Becerra	Collins (MI)	Fattah
Beilenson	Conyers	Fazio
Bentsen	Costello	Fields (LA)
Bevill	Coyne	Filner
Bishop	Cramer	Flake
Bonior	Danner	Foglietta
Borski	de la Garza	Ford
Boucher	DeFazio	Frank (MA)
Brewster	DeLauro	Frost
Browder	Dellums	Furse
Brown (CA)	Deutsch	Gejdenson
Brown (FL)	Dicks	Gephardt
Brown (OH)	Dingell	Gibbons
Bryant (TX)	Dixon	Gonzalez
Cardin	Doggett	Gordon

Green	McDermott	Sabo
Gutierrez	McHale	Sanders
Hall (OH)	McKinney	Sawyer
Hall (TX)	Meehan	Scarborough
Hamilton	Meek	Schroeder
Harman	Menendez	Schumer
Hastings (FL)	Mfume	Scott
Hefner	Miller (CA)	Serrano
Hilliard	Mineta	Sisisky
Hinchee	Minge	Skaggs
Holden	Mink	Skelton
Hoyer	Moakley	Slaughter
Jackson-Lee	Mollohan	Souder
Jefferson	Moran	Spratt
Johnson (SD)	Murtha	Stark
Johnson, E. B.	Nadler	Stokes
Johnston	Neal	Studds
Kanjorski	Oberstar	Stupak
Kaptur	Obey	Tanner
Kennedy (MA)	Olver	Tejeda
Kennedy (RI)	Ortiz	Thompson
Kennelly	Orton	Thornton
Kildee	Owens	Thurman
Klink	Pallone	Torres
LaFalce	Pastor	Torricelli
Lantos	Payne (VA)	Towns
LaTourette	Pelosi	Traficant
Levin	Peterson (MN)	Velazquez
Lewis (GA)	Pickett	Vento
Lincoln	Pomeroy	Volkmer
Lipinski	Poshard	Ward
Lofgren	Rahall	Waters
Lowe	Rangel	Watt (NC)
Luther	Reed	Waxman
Maloney	Reynolds	Williams
Manton	Richardson	Wilson
Markey	Rivers	Wise
Martinez	Roemer	Woolsey
Mascara	Rose	Wyden
Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Wynn
McCarthy	Rush	Yates

NOT VOTING—11

Berman	McNulty	Stenholm
Jacobs	Payne (NJ)	Tucker
King	Peterson (FL)	Weldon (FL)
Kleckza	Quillen	

So the conference report was agreed to.

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

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

169.24 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—  
NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT  
TO NUCLEAR AND BIOLOGICAL  
WEAPONS

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

On November 14, 1994, in light of the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and their means of delivery ("weapons of mass destruction"), I issued Executive Order No. 12938 and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*).

As I described in the report transmitting Executive Order No. 12938, the new Executive order consolidated the functions of and revoked Executive Order No. 12735 of November 16, 1990, which declared a national emergency with respect to the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, and Executive Order No. 12930 of September 29, 1994, which declared a national emergency with respect to nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and their means of delivery. The new Executive order also expanded certain existing authorities

in order to strengthen the U.S. ability to respond to proliferation problems.

The following 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 nuclear, missile, and/or chemical and biological weapons (CBW) nonproliferation efforts is contained in the annual report on the proliferation of missiles and essential components of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, provided to the Congress pursuant to section 1097 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-190), also known as the "Nonproliferation Report," and the annual report provided to the Congress pursuant to section 308 of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-182).

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

In the 6 months since I issued Executive Order No. 12938, the number of countries that have ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) has reached 27 (out of 159 signatory countries). I am urging the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification as soon as possible. The CWC is a critical element of U.S. nonproliferation policy that will significantly enhance our security and that of our friends and allies. I believe that U.S. ratification will help to encourage the ratification process in other countries and, ultimately, the CWC's entry into force.

The United States actively participates in the CWC Preparatory Commission in The Hague, the deliberative body drafting administrative and implementing procedures for the CWC. Last month, this body accepted the U.S. offer of an information management system for the future Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons that will implement the CWC. The United States also is playing a leading role in developing a training program for international inspectors.

The United States strongly supports international efforts to strengthen the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC). In January 1995, the Ad Hoc Group mandated by the September 1994 BWC Special Conference to draft a legally binding instrument to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the implementation of the BWC held its first meeting. The Group agreed on a program of work and schedule of substantive meetings, the first of which will occur in July 1995. The United States is pressing for completion of the Ad Hoc Group's work and consideration of the legally binding instrument by the next BWC Review Conference in 1996.

The United States maintained its active participation in the 29-member Australia Group (AG), which now includes the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and Romania. The AG reaffirmed in December the 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 export 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 three foreign nationals (Luciano Moscatelli, Manfred Felber, and Gerhard Merz) had engaged in chemical weapons proliferation activities that required the imposition of sanctions against them, effective on November 19, 1994. Similar determinations were made against three foreign companies (Asian Ways Limited, Mainway International, and Worldco) effective on February 18, 1995, and imposed sanctions against them. Additional information on these determinations is contained in a classified report to the Congress, provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991. The United States Government continues to monitor closely activities that may be subject to CBW sanctions provisions.

The United States continued to control vigilantly U.S. exports that could make a contribution to unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, exercising restraint in considering all such transfers consistent with the Guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The MTCR Partners shared information not only with each other but with other possible supplier, consumer, and transshipment states about proliferation problems and also stressed the importance of implementing effective export control systems.

The United States initiated unilateral efforts and coordinated with MTCR Partners in multilateral efforts, aimed at combatting missile proliferation by nonmembers and at encouraging nonmembers to adopt responsible export behavior and to adhere to the MTCR Guidelines. On October 4, 1994, the United States and China signed a Joint Statement on Missile Nonproliferation in which China reiterated