

Dreier	Johnson, Sam	Regula	Mink	Reynolds	Stupak
Duncan	Jones	Riggs	Moakley	Richardson	Tanner
Dunn	Kasich	Roberts	Mollohan	Rivers	Tejeda
Ehlers	Kelly	Rogers	Moran	Roemer	Thompson
Ehrlich	Kim	Rohrabacher	Murtha	Rose	Thornton
Emerson	Kingston	Ros-Lehtinen	Nadler	Roybal-Allard	Thurman
English	Klug	Roth	Neal	Rush	Torres
Ensign	Knollenberg	Roukema	Oberstar	Sabo	Torricelli
Everett	Kolbe	Royce	Obey	Sanders	Towns
Ewing	LaHood	Salmon	Olver	Sawyer	Trafigant
Fawell	Largent	Sanford	Ortiz	Scarborough	Velazquez
Fields (TX)	Latham	Saxton	Orton	Schroeder	Vento
Flanagan	Laughlin	Schaefer	Owens	Schumer	Volkmer
Foley	Lazio	Schiff	Pallone	Scott	Ward
Forbes	Leach	Seastrand	Pastor	Serrano	Waters
Fowler	Lewis (CA)	Sensenbrenner	Payne (VA)	Sisisky	Watt (NC)
Fox	Lewis (KY)	Shadegg	Pelosi	Skaggs	Waxman
Franks (CT)	Lightfoot	Shaw	Peterson (MN)	Skelton	Williams
Franks (NJ)	Linder	Shays	Pickett	Slaughter	Wilson
Frelinghuysen	Livingston	Shuster	Pomeroy	Souder	Wise
Frisa	LoBiondo	Skeen	Spratt	Stark	Woolsey
Funderburk	Longley	Smith (MI)	Rahall	Stokes	Wyden
Gallegly	Lucas	Smith (NJ)	Rangel	Studds	Wynn
Ganske	Manzullo	Smith (TX)	Reed		Yates
Gekas	Martini	Smith (WA)			
Geren	McCollum	Solomon	Berman	McNulty	Stenholm
Gilchrest	McCrery	Spence	Jacobs	Payne (NJ)	Tucker
Gillmor	McDade	Stearns	King	Peterson (FL)	Weldon (FL)
Gilman	McHugh	Stockman	Klecza	Quillen	
Gingrich	McInnis	Stump			
Goodlatte	McIntosh	Talent			
Goodling	McKeon	Tate			
Goss	Metcalf	Tauzin			
Graham	Meyers	Taylor (MS)			
Greenwood	Mica	Taylor (NC)			
Gunderson	Miller (FL)	Thomas			
Gutknecht	Molinari	Thornberry			
Hancock	Montgomery	Tiahrt			
Hansen	Moorhead	Torkildsen			
Hastert	Morella	Upton			
Hastings (WA)	Myers	Visclosky			
Hayes	Myrick	Vucanovich			
Hayworth	Nethercutt	Waldholtz			
Hefley	Neumann	Walker			
Heineman	Ney	Walsh			
Herger	Norwood	Wamp			
Hilleary	Nussle	Watts (OK)			
Hobson	Oxley	Weldon (PA)			
Hoekstra	Packard	Weller			
Hoke	Parker	White			
Horn	Paxon	Whitfield			
Hostettler	Petri	Wicker			
Houghton	Pombo	Wolf			
Hunter	Porter	Young (AK)			
Hutchinson	Portman	Young (FL)			
Hyde	Pryce	Zeliff			
Inglis	Quinn	Zimmer			
Istook	Radanovich				
Johnson (CT)	Ramstad				

## NOT VOTING—11

□ 1852

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Weldon of Florida for, with Mr. McNulty against.

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND THEIR MEANS OF DELIVERY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—(H. DOC. NO. 104-76)

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. WALKER] laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

## 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

## NAYS—189

Abercrombie	Deutsch	Jackson-Lee
Ackerman	Dicks	Jefferson
Andrews	Dingell	Johnson (SD)
Baesler	Dixon	Johnson, E. B.
Baldacci	Doggett	Johnston
Barcia	Doyle	Kanjorski
Barrett (WI)	Durbin	Kaptur
Becerra	Edwards	Kennedy (MA)
Beilenson	Engel	Kennedy (RI)
Bentsen	Eshoo	Kennelly
Bevill	Evans	Kildee
Bishop	Farr	Klink
Bonior	Fattah	LaFalce
Borski	Fazio	Lantos
Boucher	Fields (LA)	LaTourette
Brewster	Filner	Levin
Browder	Flake	Lewis (GA)
Brown (CA)	Foglietta	Lincoln
Brown (FL)	Ford	Lipinski
Brown (OH)	Frank (MA)	Lofgren
Bryant (TX)	Frost	Lowe
Cardin	Furse	Luther
Chapman	Gejdenson	Maloney
Clay	Gephardt	Manton
Clayton	Gibbons	Markey
Clement	Gonzalez	Martinez
Clyburn	Gordon	Mascara
Coleman	Green	Matsui
Collins (IL)	Gutierrez	McCarthy
Collins (MI)	Hall (OH)	McDermott
Conyers	Hall (TX)	McHale
Costello	Hamilton	McKinney
Coyne	Harman	Meehan
Cramer	Hastings (FL)	Meek
Danner	Hefner	Menendez
de la Garza	Hilliard	Mfume
DeFazio	Hinchey	Miller (CA)
DeLauro	Holden	Mineta
Dellums	Hoyer	Minge

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 its 1992 commitment to the MTCR Guidelines and agreed to ban the export of ground-to-ground MTCR-class missiles. In 1995, the United States met bilaterally with Ukraine in January, and with Russia in April, to discuss missile nonproliferation and the implementation of the MTCR Guidelines. In May 1995, the United States will participate with other MTCR Partners in a regime approach to Ukraine to discuss missile nonproliferation and to share information about the MTCR.

The United States actively encouraged its MTCR Partners and fellow AG participants to adopt "catch-all" provisions, similar to that of the United States and EPCI, for items not subject to specific export controls. Austria, Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom actually have such provisions in place. The European Union (EU) issued a directive in 1994 calling on member countries to adopt "catch-all" controls. These controls will be implemented July 1, 1995. In line with this harmonization move, several countries, including European States that are not actually members of the EU, have adopted or are considering putting similar provisions in place.

The United States has continued to pursue this Administration's nuclear nonproliferation goals. More than 170 nations joined in the indefinite, unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on May 11, 1995. This historic decision strengthens the security of all countries, nuclear weapons states and nonweapons states alike.

South Africa joined the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), increasing NSG membership to 31 countries. The NSG held a plenary in Helsinki, April 5-7, 1995, which focused on membership issues and the NSG's relationship to the NPT Conference. A separate, dual-use consultation meeting agreed upon 32 changes to the dual-use list.

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. 12938 during the period from November 14, 1994, through May 14, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 18, 1995.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes on May 10, 12, 16, and 17, and regretfully was not present for rollcall numbers 311, the rule under which H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments of 1995 was considered; 312, the Saxton amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 961; 313, the Mineta amendment striking various provisions in the bill which allow waivers, exemptions, or modifications of current Clean Water

Act requirements; 314, the Boehlert amendment regarding the Coastal Zone Management Program; 327, the Bate-man substitute to the Lipinski amendment to change the formula for allocating sewage treatment plant construction funds; 328, the Lipinski amendment changing the formula for allocating Federal funds for sewage treatment plant construction among States; 330, to suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 1590 to require the Trustees of the Medicare trust funds to report recommendations on resolving projected financial imbalance in Medicare trust funds; 331, the Arme-y motion to permit standing committees and subcommittees to sit during proceeding of the House under the 5-minute rule; 332, the Boehlert amendment to define "wetland" more broadly under the Clean Water Act; 333, the Gilchrest amendment to strike language establishing a new definition of what constitutes a wetland as well as its detailed wetlands classification system; the Frelinghuysen amendment to allow States that are administering their own federally approved wetlands permit programs as of the date of enactment to continue administering their own programs rather than the new program established in the bill; 335, the Wyden amendment to provide that the Federal Government would not have to pay compensation for losses in property value caused by wetlands regulation in certain cases; 336, the Bonior motion to recommit the bill H.R. 961 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with instructions; 337, final passage of the bill H.R. 961, the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1995; and 338 to approve the Journal of Tuesday, May 16, 1995.

Had I been present I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 311, 312, 313, and 314; "no" on 327; "aye" on 328; "no" on 330 and 331; "aye" on 332, 333, 334, 335, and 336; "no" on 337; and "yea" on 338.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GEPHARDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time for the purpose of inquiring of the distinguished majority leader the schedule for next week.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the House will meet in pro forma session on Monday, May 22. There will be no recorded votes.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 10:30 a.m. for morning hour and 12 o'clock noon for legislative business to consider three bills under open rules previously adopted by the House. The bills are: H.R. 614, the New London Fish Hatchery Conveyance; H.R. 584,