

on and establish a permanent boundary between both states; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the 74th Legislature of the State of Texas, That the Red River Boundary Commission is hereby created; the commission shall consist of not more than 17 members appointed by the governor; the commissioners shall be representative of private property owners, local government elected officials, mineral interests, and the general public; such members shall serve without compensation, except for reasonable travel reimbursement; staffing for this commission shall be provided by the General Land Office, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission; and, be it further

Resolved, That the chairman shall be appointed by the governor; the first meeting of the commission shall be no later than July 15, 1995; and, be it further

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the commission to confer and act in conjunction with the representatives to be appointed on behalf of the State of Oklahoma for the following purposes:

"(1) to initially make a joint investigation at the joint expense of the two states as to the appropriate method of establishing a permanent location of the common boundary between the two states with respect to the Red River;

"(2) to investigate, negotiate, and report as to the necessity and advisability of a compact between the two states defining and locating a permanent, identifiable state line;

"(3) to hold such hearings and conferences in either of the two states as may be required and to take such action, either separately or in cooperation with the State of Oklahoma or the United States, or both, as may be necessary or convenient to accomplish the purposes of this resolution; and

"(4) to report to the governor and the Legislature of the State of Texas annually no later than January 15 of each year its findings and recommendations concerning joint action by the State of Texas and the State and the State of Oklahoma; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Red River Boundary Commission shall terminate on June 30, 1998; and, be it further

Resolved, That the legislature hereby respectfully request the president and the Congress of the United States to meet and confer with the commission and the representatives of the State of Oklahoma and to assist in carrying out the purposes of this resolution; and, be it further

Resolved, That the governor of the State of Texas be and is hereby empowered and requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the governor of the State of Oklahoma and to request that the governor or legislature of that state appoint representatives of the State of Oklahoma to confer and act in conjunction with the commission for the purposes above specified, with the understanding that each state pay all expenses of its representatives; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Texas secretary of state forward official copies of this resolution to the president of the United States, the speaker of the house of representatives and president of the senate of the United States Congress and to all members of the Texas delegation to the congress with the request that it be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States of America."

POM-343. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Oregon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3

"Section 1. Total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that

fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"Section 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"Section 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year, in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"Section 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote.

"Section 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"Section 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts.

"Section 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal.

"Section 8. This article shall take effect beginning with fiscal year 1999 or with the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification, whichever is later."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1028. A bill to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-156).

By Mr. PRESSLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 1318. An original bill to reform the statutes relating to Amtrak, to authorize appropriations for Amtrak, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-157).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

Seymour Martin Lipset, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1999.

Eli J. Segal, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for the remainder of the term expiring February 8, 1999.

Marc R. Pacheco, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term expiring October 3, 2000.

Mel Carnahan, of Missouri, to a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1999.

Chester A. Crocker, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1999.

Max M. Kampelman, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1999.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1314. A bill for the relief of Saeed Rezai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HEFLIN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BURNS, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1315. A bill to designate the Federal Triangle Project under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. REID, Mr. KERREY, Mr. DOLE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. EXON, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. HATFIELD, and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 1316. A bill to reauthorize and amend title XIV of the Public Health Service Act (commonly known as the "Safe Drinking Water Act"), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. DODD, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. MACK, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. DOLE, and Mr. LOTT):

S. 1317. A bill to repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, to enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1995, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PRESSLER:

S. 1318. An original bill to reform the statutes relating to Amtrak, to authorize appropriations for Amtrak, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; placed on the calendar.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 181. A resolution relating to the appointment of Senate Legal Counsel; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 182. A resolution relating to the appointment of Deputy Senate Legal Counsel; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for Mr. DOLE):

S. Res. 183. A resolution making majority party appointments to certain Senate committees for the 104th Congress; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 184. A resolution making majority party appointments to certain Senate committees for the 104th Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Ms. SNOWE):

S. Con. Res. 30. A concurrent resolution expressing the support of the United States Congress for the initial efforts of President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico to eliminate drug-related and other corruption within the political system of Mexico and urging the President of the United States to encourage President Zedillo to continue with reforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1314. A bill for the relief of Saeed Rezai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE RELIEF LEGISLATION

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce private relief legislation on behalf of my constituents, Mr. Saeed Rezai, and his wife, Mrs. Julie Rezai.

As my colleagues are aware, those immigration cases that warrant private legislation are extremely rare. In fact, it has been nearly 6 years since I last introduced a bill to grant such relief. Indeed, I had hoped that this case would not require congressional intervention. Unfortunately, it is clear that private legislation is the only means remaining to ensure a thorough and comprehensive Justice Department review of a number of specific unresolved questions in Mr. Rezai's case.

I wish to take a moment, Mr. President, to provide something by way of background to this somewhat complicated case and to explain the urgency of this legislation. Mr. Rezai first came to the United States in 1986. On June 15, 1991, he married his current wife, Julie, who is a U.S. citizen. Shortly thereafter, she filed an immigrant visa petition on behalf of her husband. Approval of this petition has been blocked, however, by the application of §204(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Section 204(c) precludes the approval of a visa petition for anyone who entered, or conspired to enter, into a fraudulent marriage. The Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] applied this provision in Mr. Rezai's case because his previous marriage ended in divorce before the conditions on his residence were lifted. In deportation proceedings following the divorce, the judge was very careful to mention that there was no proof of false testimony by Mr. Rezai, and he

granted voluntary departure rather than ordering deportation because, in his words, Mr. Rezai "may be eligible for a visa in the future."

Despite these comments by the immigration judge, the INS has refused to approve Mrs. Rezai's petition. An appeal of this decision is currently pending before the Board of Immigration Appeals [BIA]. In the meantime, Mr. Rezai appealed the initial termination of his lawful permanent resident status in 1990 and the denial of his application for asylum and withholding of deportation. In August of this year, the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals denied this appeal and granted him 90 days in which to leave the country voluntarily or be deported. Under current law, there is no provision to postpone Mr. Rezai's deportation pending the BIA's ruling on the current immigrant visa petition filed by his wife.

Mr. President, there is no doubt that deportation would be the source of extraordinary hardship to both Mr. and Mrs. Rezai. Throughout all the proceedings of the past 4 years, no one including the INS, has questioned the validity of their current marriage. In fact, the many friends and acquaintances I have heard from have emphatically asserted that their marriage is as strong as any they have seen. Given the prevailing political and cultural climate in Iran, I would not expect that Mrs. Rezai will choose to make her home there. Mr. Rezai's deportation will thus cause either the destruction of their legitimate marriage or the forced removal of a U.S. citizen and her husband to a country unfamiliar to either of them, and in which they have neither friends nor family.

It should also be noted that Mr. Rezai has been present in the United States for nearly a decade. During this time he has assimilated to American culture and has become a contributing member of his community. He has been placed in a responsible position of employment as the security field supervisor at Westminster College where he has gained the respect and admiration of both his peers and his superiors. In fact, I have received a letter from the interim president of Westminster College, signed by close to 150 of Mr. Rezai's associates, attesting to his many contributions to the college and the community. This is just one of the many, many letters and phone calls I have received from members of our community. Mr. Rezai's forced departure in light of these considerations would both unduly limit his own opportunities and deprive the community of his continued contributions.

Finally, Mr. Rezai's deportation would be a particular hardship to his wife given the fact that she was diagnosed earlier this year with multiple sclerosis [MS]. She was severely ill for some time and was taking a number of medications for her condition. Although Mrs. Rezai's health since the initial diagnosis of MS has improved, her physician has stated that severe

symptoms may return at any time and that rapid deterioration could ensue as a result of the stress being placed upon her by her husband's immigration proceedings.

Mr. President, I firmly believe that we must think twice before enforcing an action that will result in such severe consequences as the destruction of Mr. and Mrs. Rezai's marriage and the endangering of Mrs. Rezai's already fragile health. At a minimum, the outstanding questions regarding the propriety of the denial of Mr. Rezai's current immigrant visa petition need to be addressed. The legislation I am introducing today will ensure that the necessary information is gathered to address these questions, that the Justice Department will conduct a comprehensive review of Mr. Rezai's case in light of this information and that Mr. Rezai's deportation will be stayed pending the outcome of this review.

By Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HEFLIN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BURNS, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1315. A bill to designate the Federal Triangle Project under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE RONALD REAGAN BUILDING AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER ACT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, earlier today, I was joined by a number of my Senate colleagues, and by Congresswoman ANDREA SEASTRAND of California in announcing the introduction of legislation to designate the Federal Triangle project as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center."

Like most who work in Washington, I have enjoyed watching the monthly progress made on the construction of what, upon its completion in 1997, will be an important addition to this city's architectural landscape.

And in my view, Congresswoman ANDREA SEASTRAND had come up with exactly the right name for the project.

President Reagan always believed that Government and the private sector should be partners and not adversaries. And the Federal Triangle project—authorized during the Reagan administration—was constructed in that spirit.

As Senator MOYNIHAN, who is a cosponsor of this legislation, was the driving force behind congressional approval of the project. And he pointed out on the Senate floor in 1987 that the project's construction involved no appropriated Federal funds.

Rather, money was borrowed from the Federal Financing Bank, and will be repaid with revenues derived from leasing office space. It is anticipated