

importation or exportation of, or dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, or any transaction involving, any property in which Iran or any national thereof has any interest; by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(5) The licensing for export to Iran, or for export to any other country for reexport to Iran, by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of any item or technology controlled under the Export Administration Act of 1979, the Arms Export Control Act, or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(6) The importation into the United States of any good or service which is, in whole or in part, grown, produced, manufactured, extracted, or processed in Iran.

(c) EXTRATERRITORIAL APPLICATION.—In addition to the transactions described in subsection (b), the trade embargo imposed by this Act prohibits any transaction described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of that subsection when engaged in by a United States national abroad.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—This section shall not apply to any transaction involving the furnishing, for humanitarian purposes, of food, clothing, medicine, or medical supplies, instruments, or equipment to Iran or to any national thereof.

(e) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates this section or any license, order, or regulation issued under this section shall be subject to the same penalties as are applicable under section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to violations of licenses, orders, or regulations under that Act.

(f) APPLICATION TO EXISTING LAW.—This section shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law or international agreement.

SEC. 4. OPPOSITION TO MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution described in paragraph (2) to oppose and vote against any extension of credit or other financial assistance by that institution to Iran.

(2) The international financial institutions referred to in paragraph (1) are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

(b) UNITED NATIONS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations should oppose and vote against the provision of any assistance by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies to Iran.

SEC. 5. WAIVER AUTHORITY.

The provisions of sections 3 and 4 shall not apply if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Iran—

(1) has substantially improved its adherence to internationally recognized standards of human rights;

(2) has ceased its efforts to acquire a nuclear explosive device; and

(3) has ceased support for acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 6. REPORT REQUIRED.

Beginning 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) the nuclear and other military capabilities of Iran; and

(2) the support, if any, provided by Iran for acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term “act of international terrorism” means an act—

(A) which is violent or dangerous to human life and that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; and

(B) which appears to be intended—

(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.

(2) the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives;

(3) the term “Iran” includes any agency or instrumentality of Iran;

(4) the term “United States” means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States; and

(5) the term “United States national” means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States;

(B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons who are nationals of the United States own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity; and

(C) any foreign subsidiary of a corporation or other legal entity described in subparagraph (B).•

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 9

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 9, a bill to direct the Senate and the House of Representatives to enact legislation on the budget for fiscal years 1996 through 2003 that would balance the budget by fiscal year 2003.

S. 47

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] were added as cosponsors of S. 47, a bill to amend certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, in order to ensure equality between Federal firefighters and other employees in the civil service and other public sector firefighters, and for other purposes.

S. 50

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 50, a bill to repeal the increase in tax on social security benefits.

S. 141

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] were added as co-

sponsors of S. 141, a bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost savings on Federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting, reduce unnecessary paperwork and reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 165

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 165, a bill to require a 60-vote supermajority in the Senate to pass any bill increasing taxes.

S. 174

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 174, a bill to repeal the prohibitions against political recommendations relating to Federal employment and United States Postal Service employment, and for other purposes.

S. 194

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] were added as cosponsors of S. 194, a bill to repeal the Medicare and Medicaid Coverage Data Bank, and for other purposes.

S. 198

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 198, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit medicare select policies to be offered in all States, and for other purposes.

S. 200

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 200, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to regulate the manufacture, importation, and sale of any projectile that may be used in handgun and is capable of penetrating police body armor.

S. 205

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 205, a bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to revise and expand the prohibition on accrual of pay and allowances by members of the Armed Forces who are confined pending dishonorable discharge.

S. 208

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 208, a bill to require that any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget establish procedures to ensure enforcement before the amendment is submitted to the States.

S. 226

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from New Mexico

[Mr. BINGAMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 226, a bill to designate additional land as within the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes.

S. 240

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] were added as cosponsors of S. 240, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to establish a filing deadline and to provide certain safeguards to ensure that the interests of investors are well protected under the implied private action provisions of the Act.

S. 241

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 241, a bill to increase the penalties for sexual exploitation of children, and for other purposes.

S. 262

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 262, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and make permanent the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 1, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 16

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 16, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant the President line-item veto authority.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17

At the request of Mr. KEMPTHORNE, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 17, a joint resolution naming the CVN-76 aircraft carrier as the U.S.S. *Ronald Reagan*.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 22

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 22, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

AMENDMENT NO. 199

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] and the Senator

from California [Mrs. BOXER] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 199 proposed to S. 1, a bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 201

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 201 proposed to S. 1, a bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 202

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 202 proposed to S. 1, a bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4—RELATIVE TO THE KOREAN PENINSULA

Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. THOMAS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 4

Whereas the Agreed Framework Between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of October 21, 1994, states in Article III, paragraph (2), that "[t]he DPRK will consistently take steps to implement the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula";

Whereas the Agreed Framework also states the "[t]he DPRK will engage in North-South dialogue, as this Agreed Framework will help create an atmosphere that promotes such dialogue";

Whereas the two agreements entered into between North and South Korea in 1992, namely the North-South Denuclearization Agreement and the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchanges and Cooperation, provide an existing and detailed framework for dialogue between North and South Korea;

Whereas the North Korean nuclear program is just one of the lingering threats to peace on the Korean Peninsula; and

Whereas the reduction of tensions between North and South Korea directly serve United States interests, given the substantial defense commitment of the United States to South Korea and the presence on the Korean Peninsula of United States troops: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. STEPS TOWARD NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the executive branch should take steps to ensure that the implementation of the Agreed Framework between the United States and North Korea, dated October 21, 1994, is linked to substantive and rapid progress in dialogue between North and South Korea; and

(2) together with South Korea and other concerned allies, and in keeping with the spirit and letter of the 1992 agreements between North and South Korea, the executive branch should develop specific timetables for achieving measures to reduce tensions between North and South Korea, such as—

(A) holding a North Korea-South Korea summit;

(B) the prompt dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear reprocessing facility;

(C) the initiation of mutual nuclear facility inspections by North and South Korea;

(D) the establishment in both North and South Korea of North-South Liaison Offices;

(E) the establishment of a North-South joint military commission to discuss steps to reduce tensions between North and South Korea, including—

(i) the mutual notification and control of major troop movements and major military exercises;

(ii) the relocation of troops to positions further from the demilitarized zone;

(iii) exchanges of military personnel and information;

(iv) the installation of a telephone "hot-line" between military authorities; and

(v) phased reductions of armaments and troops, and verification thereof;

(F) the expansion of trade relations between North and South Korea;

(G) the promotion of freedom to travel between North and South Korea by citizens of both North and South Korea;

(H) exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, education, the arts, health, sports, the environment, publishing, journalism, and other fields of mutual interest;

(I) the establishment of postal and telecommunications services between North and South Korea; and