

The law also provides that nuclear cooperation with EURATOM can be extended on an annual basis after March 10, 1980, upon determination by the President that failure to cooperate would be seriously prejudicial to the achievement of U.S. nonproliferation objectives or otherwise jeopardize the common defense and security, and after notification to the Congress. President Carter made such a determination 15 years ago and signed Executive Order No. 12193, permitting nuclear cooperation with EURATOM to continue until March 10, 1981. Presidents Reagan and Bush made similar determinations and signed Executive orders each year during their terms. I signed Executive Order No. 12840 in 1993 and Executive Order No. 12903 in 1994, which extended cooperation until March 10, 1994, and March 10, 1995, respectively.

In addition to numerous informal contacts, the United States has engaged in frequent talks with EURATOM regarding the renegotiation of the U.S.-EURATOM agreements for cooperation. Talks were conducted in November 1978; September 1979; April 1980; January 1982; November 1983; March 1984; May, September, and November 1985; April and July 1986; September 1987; September and November 1988; July and December 1989; February, April, October, and December 1990; and September 1991. Formal negotiations on a new agreement were held in April, September, and December 1992; March, July, and October 1993; June, October, and December 1994; and January and February 1995. They are expected to continue.

I believe that it is essential that cooperation between the United States and EURATOM continue, and likewise, that we work closely with our allies to counter the threat of proliferation of nuclear explosives. Not only would a disruption of nuclear cooperation with EURATOM eliminate any chance of progress in our negotiations with that organization related to our agreements, it would also cause serious problems in our overall relationships. Accordingly, I have determined that failure to continue peaceful nuclear cooperation with EURATOM would be seriously prejudicial to the achievement of U.S. nonproliferation objectives and would jeopardize the common defense and security of the United States. I therefore intend to sign an Executive order to extend the waiver of the application of the relevant export criterion of the Atomic Energy Act until the current agreements expire on December 31, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 9, 1995.

REPORT ON UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR MEXICO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 32

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United

States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

On January 31, 1995, I determined pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 5302(b) that the economic crisis in Mexico posed "unique and emergency circumstances" that justified the use of the Exchange Stabilization Fund [ESF] to provide loans and credits with maturities of greater than 6 months to the Government of Mexico and the Bank of Mexico. Consistent with the requirements of 31 U.S.C. 5302(b), I am hereby notifying the Congress of that determination. The congressional leadership issued a joint statement with me on January 31, 1995, in which we all agreed that such use of the ESF was a necessary and appropriate response to the Mexican financial crisis and in the United States' vital national interest.

On February 21, 1995, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Mexican Secretary of Finance and Public Credit signed four agreements that provide the framework and specific legal arrangements under which up to \$20 billion in support will be made available from the ESF to the Government of Mexico and the Bank of Mexico. Under these agreements, the United States will provide three forms of support to Mexico: short-term swaps through which Mexico borrows dollars for 90 days and that can be rolled over for up to 1 year; medium-term swaps through which Mexico can borrow dollars for up to 5 years; and securities guarantees having maturities of up to 10 years.

Repayment of these loans and guarantees is backed by revenues from the export of crude oil and petroleum products formalized in an agreement signed by the United States, the Government of Mexico, and the Mexican government's oil company. In addition, as added protection in the unlikely event of default, the United States is requiring Mexico to maintain the value of the pesos it deposits with the United States in connection with the medium-term swaps. Therefore, should the rate of exchange of the peso against the U.S. dollar drop during the time the United States holds pesos, Mexico would be required to provide the United States with enough additional pesos to reflect the rate of exchange prevailing at the conclusion of the swap.

I am enclosing a Fact Sheet prepared by the Department of the Treasury that provides greater details concerning the terms of the four agreements. I am also enclosing a summary of the economic policy actions that the Government of Mexico and the Central Bank have agreed to take as a condition of receiving assistance.

The agreements we have signed with Mexico are part of a multilateral effort involving contributions from other countries and multilateral institutions. The Board of the International Monetary Fund has approved up to

\$17.8 billion in medium-term assistance for Mexico, subject to Mexico's meeting appropriate economic conditions. Of this amount, \$7.8 billion has already been disbursed, and additional conditional assistance will become available beginning in July of this year. In addition, the Bank for International Settlements is expected to provide \$10 billion in short-term assistance.

The current Mexican financial crisis is a liquidity crisis that has had a significant destabilizing effect on the exchange rate of the peso, with consequences for the overall exchange rate system. The spill-over effects of inaction in response to this crisis would be significant for other emerging market economies, particularly those in Latin America, as well as for the United States. Using the ESF to respond to this crisis is therefore plainly consistent with the purpose of 31 U.S.C. 5302(b): to give the United States the ability to take action consistent with its obligations in the International Monetary Fund to assure orderly exchange arrangements and a stable system of exchange rates.

The Mexican peso crisis erupted with such suddenness and in such magnitude as to render the usual short-term approaches to a liquidity crisis inadequate to address the problem. To resolve problems arising from Mexico's short-term debt burden, longer term solutions are necessary in order to avoid further pressure on the exchange rate of the peso. These facts present unique and emergency circumstances, and it is therefore both appropriate and necessary to make the ESF available to extend credits and loans to Mexico in excess of 6 months.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 9, 1995.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:53 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 9. An act to create jobs, enhance wages, strengthen property rights, maintain certain economic liberties, decentralize and reduce the power of the Federal Government with respect to the States, localities, and citizens of the United States, and to increase the accountability of Federal officials.

H.R. 988. An act to reform the Federal civil justice system.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 9. An act to create jobs, enhance wages, strengthen property rights, maintain certain economic liberties, decentralize and reduce the power of the Federal Government with respect to the States, localities, and citizens of the United States, and to increase the accountability of Federal officials; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER
COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-480. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on a transaction involving U.S. exports to various countries; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-481. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on a transaction involving U.S. exports to various countries; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-482. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on a transaction involving U.S. exports to various countries; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-483. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on tied aid credits; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-484. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting pursuant to law, the report entitled "Effect of the 1990 Census on CDBG Program Funding"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-485. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide additional flexibility for the Department of Energy's program for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high level radioactive waste, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-486. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Territorial and International Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for United States insular areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-487. A communication from the Deputy Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the building project survey for Hilo, Hawaii; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-488. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Policy, Management and Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the progress in conducting environmental remedial action at federally owned or federally operated facilities; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-489. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the administration's policy proposals on disaster assistance and disaster-related insurance; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-490. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences, July-September 1994"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-491. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, prospectuses for U.S. courthouses in Jacksonville, FL, Albany, GA, and Corpus Christi, TX; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-492. A communication from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, trans-

mitting, pursuant to law, the report of the December 1994 issue of the Treasury Bulletin; to the Committee on Finance.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF
COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Wilma A. Lewis, of the District of Columbia, to be inspector general, Department of the Interior.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that she be confirmed, subject to the nominee's 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. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. KYL):

S. 518. A bill to limit the acquisition by the United States of land located in a State in which 25 percent or more of the land in that State is owned by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. EXON, Mr. FORD, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. ROBB, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. BIDEN):

S. 519. A bill to require the Government to balance the Federal budget; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. SHELBY:

S. 520. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit for adoption expenses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 521. A bill entitled "the Small Business Enhancement Act of 1995"; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 522. A bill to provide for a limited exemption to the hydroelectric licensing provisions of part I of the Federal Power Act for certain transmission facilities associated with the El Vado Hydroelectric Project in New Mexico; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. KYL):

S. 523. A bill to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. REID, Mr. BRADLEY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 524. A bill to prohibit insurers from denying health insurance coverage, benefits, or

varying premiums based on the status of an individual as a victim of domestic violence and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. PRES-SLER):

S. 525. A bill to ensure equity in, and increased recreation and maximum economic benefits from, the control of the water in the Missouri River system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. BOND):

S. 526. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to make modifications to certain provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. LOTT:

S. 527. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade and for the vessel *Empress*; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 528. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation and coastwise trade endorsement for three vessels; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED
BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. KYL):

S. 518. A bill to limit the acquisition by the United States of land located in a State in which 25 percent or more of the land in that State is owned by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE NO-NET-LOSS OF PRIVATE LANDS ACT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill, the No-Net-Loss of Private Lands Act.

Mr. President, this is a bill that I think is a commonsense approach that would begin to slow and halt the Federal Government's continual land acquisition in the public land States.

This is an issue that is peculiar to the West; peculiar to public land States. As you know, as the original States grew at the Mississippi River and beyond, as the States came into the Union, they acquired all the lands that lay within their States. They even went into private ownership, or in fact belonged to the State. Those kinds of things that were of public interest, such as parks and forests and others, were withdrawn later by the Government for a particular use. I certainly support that idea.

In the West, however, it was handled differently. There was a period of time for homestead, and much of the public land was taken up. But there were incentives to take it up. However, the West is peculiar. The arid States are peculiar in that the lands pretty much rely on the water. They rely on the feed for livestock.