

Bush issued Executive Order No. 12735, and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration unless the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice of its continuation. On November 12, 1993, I extended the national emergency on the basis that the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

Section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act contain periodic reporting requirements regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to an emergency declaration. The following report is made pursuant to those provisions. Additional information on chemical and biological weapons proliferation is contained in the report to the Congress provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.

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

During the last 6 months, the United States has continued to address actively in its international diplomatic efforts the problem of the proliferation and use of CBW.

More than 150 nations have signed the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and a number have already ratified it. On November 23, 1993, I submitted the CWC to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. I have urged all nations, including the United States, to ratify the Convention quickly so that it can enter into force at the earliest possible date of January 13, 1995. We also have continued to urge those countries that have not signed the Convention to do so. The United States plays a leading role in the work of the CWC Preparatory Commission headquartered in The Hague, to elaborate the technical and administrative procedures for implementing the Convention.

The United States participated actively in the Ad Hoc Group of Government Experts convened by the Third Biological Weapons Review Conference to identify and examine potential verification measures. The consensus final report of the experts group will be considered at a Special Conference of States Parties, to be held September 19-30, 1994. The United States supports the holding of a Special Conference and will promote new transparency measures to help strengthen the Convention.

The membership of the Australia Group (AG) of countries cooperating against CBW proliferation stands at 25. At the December 1993 meeting of the AG, members reiterated their commitment to comprehensive and global chemical and biological disarmament, which can only be achieved by the early entry into force and effective and universal implementation of the CWC and full compliance with the Biological Weapons Convention. In this context, members stressed the importance of encouraging the widest possible adherence to the CWC.

Experts at the December AG meeting also discussed ways of implementing CBW export controls more effectively. The Group considered streamlining licensing procedures applicable to mixtures and small quantities of precursor chemicals, with a view to facilitating legitimate trade without increasing the risk of contributing to potential weapons production. It also took steps to enhance cooperation in enforcement of existing controls.

The United States Government determined that three commercial entities in Thailand had engaged in chemical weapons proliferation activities that required the imposition of trade sanctions against the entities, effective on February 8, 1994. Additional information on this determination is contained in a classified report to the Congress provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.

Progress also was made in the steps taken by countries outside the AG to extend chemical weapons-related export controls. For example, the Royal Thai Government adopted regulations to prevent the export of Thai laborers to programs of CBW concern. Poland enacted legislation to implement controls on CBW-related items.

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, I report that there were no additional expenses directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 1994.

By unanimous consent, the message, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-259).

¶54.10 VA MEDICAL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4425) to authorize major medical facility construction projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 1995, to revise and improve veterans's health programs, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RICHARDSON, recognized Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mr. STUMP, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RICHARDSON, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶54.11 NATIVE AMERICAN LAWS
TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate (S. 1654) to make certain technical corrections:

Page 1, strike out all after line 2 over to and including line 10 on page 2 of the House engrossed amendment and insert:

(a) ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS.—Section 7 of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-374, 106 Stat. 1186 et seq.) is amended by adding the following new subsections (f) and (g) and redesignating the succeeding subsections accordingly:

“(f) ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS.—All costs associated with the Tongue River Dam Project for environmental compliance mandated by Federal law and fish and wildlife mitigation measures adopted by the Secretary are the sole responsibility of the United States. Funds for such compliance shall be appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (e), and shall be in addition to funds appropriated pursuant to section 7(b)(1) of the Act. The Secretary is authorized to expend not to exceed \$625,000 of funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (e) for fish and wildlife mitigation costs associated with Tongue River Dam construction authorized by the Act, and shall be in addition to funds appropriated pursuant to section 7(b)(1) of the Act.

“(g) REIMBURSEMENT TO STATE.—The Secretary shall reimburse Montana for expenditures for environmental compliance activities, conducted on behalf of the United States prior to enactment of this subsection (g), which the Secretary determines to have been properly conducted and necessary for completion of the Tongue River Dam Project. Subsequent to enactment of this subsection (g), the Secretary may not reimburse Montana for any such environmental compliance activities undertaken without the Secretary's prior approval.”

(b) AUTHORIZATIONS.—The first sentence of section 4(c) of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-374; 106 Stat. 1186 et seq.) is amended to read as follows: “Except for authorizations contained in subsections 7(b)(1)(A), 7(b)(1)(B), and the authorization for environmental compliance activities for the Tongue River Dam Project contained in subsection 7(e), the authorization of appropriations contained in this Act shall not be effective until such time as the Montana water court enters and approves a decree as provided in subsection (d) of this section.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall be considered to have taken effect on September 30, 1992.

Page 4, line 15, before “Section” of the House engrossed amendment insert: (a)

Page 5, after the 4th unnumbered line of the House engrossed amendment, insert:

(b) Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 476) is amended by adding at the end of the following new subsections:

“(f) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF INDIAN TRIBES; PROHIBITION ON NEW REGULATIONS.—Departments or agencies of the United States shall not promulgate any regulation or make any decision or determination pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq., 48 Stat. 984) as amended, or any other Act of Congress, with respect to a federally recognized Indian tribe that classifies, enhances, or diminishes the privileges and immunities available to the Indian tribe relative to other federally recognized tribes by virtue of their status as Indian tribes.

“(g) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF INDIAN TRIBES; EXISTING REGULATIONS.—Any regulation or administrative decision or determination of a department or agency of the United States that is in existence or effect on the date of enactment of this Act and that classifies, enhances, or diminishes the privileges and immunities available to a federally recognized Indian tribe relative to the privileges and immunities available to other federally recognized tribes by virtue of their status as Indian tribes shall have no force or effect.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, recognized Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said amendments were agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

§54.12 NATIONAL SILVER HAIREDCONGRESS

Mr. KILDEE moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 176):

Whereas many States have encouraged and facilitated the creation of senior citizen legislative and advocacy bodies;

Whereas in creating such bodies these States have provided many older Americans the opportunity to express concerns, promote appropriate interests, and advance the common good by influencing legislation and actions of State government; and

Whereas a National Silver Haired Congress, with representatives from each State, would provide a national forum for a non-partisan evaluation of grassroots solutions to concerns shared by an increasing number of older Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby recognizes and encourages the convening of an annual National Silver Haired Congress in the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, recognized Mr. KILDEE and Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*, Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

§54.13 JUNIOR DUCK STAMP CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Mr. STUDDS moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3679) to authorize appropriations to expand implementation of the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation Program conducted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, recognized Mr. STUDDS and Mr. WALKER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: “An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a program to be known as the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program, and for other purposes.”.

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

§54.14 OCEAN RADIOACTIVE DUMPING BAN

Mr. STUDDS moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3982) entitled “The Ocean Radioactive Dumping Act of 1994”; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, recognized Mr. STUDDS and Mr. TORKILDSEN, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof,

the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: “An Act to amend the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 to prohibit the ocean dumping of radioactive waste.”.

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

§54.15 PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

On motion of Mr. STUDDS, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was granted permission until 5 p.m., Friday, June 3, 1994, to file a report on the bill (H.R. 4003) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1995 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation, to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1995, as amended, to revitalize the United States-flag merchant marine, and for other purposes.

§54.16 CHILD SAFETY PROTECTION

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following conference report (H. Rept. No. 103-500):

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 965), to provide for toy safety and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Child Safety Protection Act”.

TITLE 1—TOY LABELING REQUIREMENTS SEC. 101. REQUIREMENTS FOR LABELING CERTAIN TOYS AND GAMES.

(a) REQUIREMENT UNDER FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT.—The Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 24. REQUIREMENTS FOR LABELING CERTAIN TOYS AND GAMES.

“(a) TOYS OR GAMES FOR CHILDREN WHO ARE AT LEAST 3.—

“(1) REQUIREMENT.—The packaging of any toy or game intended for use by children who are at least 3 years old but not older than 6 years (or such other upper age limit as the Commission may determine, which may not be less than 5 years old), any descriptive material which accompanies such toy or game, and, in the case of bulk sales of such toy or game when unpackaged, any bin, container for retail display, or vending machine from which the unpackaged toy or game is dispensed shall bear or contain the cautionary statement described in paragraph (2) if the toy or game—

“(A) is manufactured for sale, offered for sale, or distributed in commerce in the United States, and

“(B) includes a small part, as defined by the Commission.