

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H. Con. Res. 227. Concurrent resolution directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to remove United States Armed Forces from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida:

H. Con. Res. 228. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the primary objectives of the process for preparing the Federal budget for fiscal year 1999; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BATEMAN, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLDEN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SKELTON, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. WOLF):

H. Con. Res. 229. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued honoring the United States Submarine Force on its 100th anniversary; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H. Con. Res. 230. Concurrent resolution honoring the Berlin Airlift; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. BONIOR:

H. Res. 370. A resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 371. A resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BUYER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. GEKAS):

H. Res. 372. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that marijuana is a dangerous and addictive drug and should not be legalized for medicinal use; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

H. Res. 373. A resolution commending democracy in Botswana; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. GOODE, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. REGULA, Mr. METCALF, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 27: Mr. REDMOND.

H.R. 145: Mr. UNDERWOOD and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 164: Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 209: Mr. ROTHMAN and Mr. LAZIO of New York.

H.R. 218: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. RIGGS, and Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 245: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 371: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. DAVIS of Virginia.

H.R. 453: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 610: Ms. RIVERS.

H.R. 619: Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Mr. HOBSON.

H.R. 754: Mr. WATT of North Carolina and Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 864: Ms. DELAULO, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WYNN, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. OLIVER, and Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 979: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. BASS, and Mr. BERRY.

H.R. 1013: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1032: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 1040: Mr. CALLAHAN and Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 1111: Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 1126: Mr. OWENS and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1151: Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. KIND of Wisconsin, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. REYES.

H.R. 1189: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 1241: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1354: Mr. NEY and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 1362: Mr. LAZIO of New York.

H.R. 1376: Mr. LUTHER.

H.R. 1401: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1571: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1607: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 1689: Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WELLER, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 1704: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. METCALF, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. LARGENT.

H.R. 1807: Mr. RUSH, Mr. FILNER, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1864: Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 1872: Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 1873: Mr. TORRES and Ms. DELAULO.

H.R. 1874: Ms. DELAULO.

H.R. 1995: Mr. MANTON, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2052: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 2154: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MANTON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2224: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 2228: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2465: Mr. DELAY.

H.R. 2489: Mr. PORTER, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, and Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 2527: Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 2537: Mr. EHRLICH.

H.R. 2586: Mr. EDWARDS.

H.R. 2699: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 2701: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BOYD, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. QUINN.

H.R. 2718: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 2807: Mr. MANTON, Mr. SKAGGS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. FURSE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. COOK.

H.R. 2818: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 2837: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 2870: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 2908: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 2921: Mr. COLLINS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. QUINN, Mr. NEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. BATEMAN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 2963: Mr. MANTON, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. FROST, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. FORD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. OLIVER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 2968: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 2973: Mr. METCALF and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.R. 2991: Mr. FROST, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 3007: Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. OBERSTAR.

H.R. 3033: Mr. EVANS, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 3052: Mr. WYNN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FROST, Ms. FURSE, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. LAMPSON, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 3086: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. GEJDENSON, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. STARK, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 3093: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3101: Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut.

H.R. 3102: Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3121: Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 3134: Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. DANNER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. COYNE.

H.R. 3137: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. GORDON, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCDADE, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 3139: Ms. FURSE and Ms. DANNER.

H.R. 3149: Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. RIGGS.

H.R. 3151: Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. RIGGS.

H.R. 3156: Mr. MCKEON, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. METCALF.

H.R. 3206: Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. HORN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. DREIER, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. WHITE, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. RADANOVICH, and Mr. WICKER.

H.R. 3211: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 3213: Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 3216: Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. YATES, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. FORD, Mr. REGULA, Mr. LEWIS of California, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. GREEN.

H.R. 3217: Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. MCDADE.

H.R. 3218: Mr. SKEEN.

H.R. 3224: Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 3236: Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. DELAY, Mr. REYES, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. BILEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. WELLER.

H.R. 3239: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 3242: Mrs. MYRICK.
 H.R. 3243: Mr. MICA.
 H.R. 3248: Mr. GINGRICH and Mr. SHADEGG.
 H.R. 3262: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 3265: Mr. HILLEARY, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. RILEY, and Mr. BAKER.
 H.J. Res. 17: Ms. RIVERS.
 H.J. Res. 99: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
 H. Con. Res. 55: Mr. KLECZKA.
 H. Con. Res. 148: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. KAPTUR.
 H. Con. Res. 154: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. FURSE.
 H. Con. Res. 195: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. SANDLIN.
 H. Con. Res. 200: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H. Con. Res. 210: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
 H. Con. Res. 216: Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado and Mrs. MYRICK.
 H. Con. Res. 217: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. UPTON.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 235: Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 856

OFFERED BY: MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute

AMENDMENT No. 1: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title, table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Policy.
- Sec. 4. Process for Puerto Rican full self-government, including the initial decision stage, transition stage, and implementation stage.
- Sec. 5. Requirements relating to referenda, including inconclusive referendum and applicable laws.
- Sec. 6. Congressional procedures for consideration of legislation.
- Sec. 7. Availability of funds for the referenda.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States and came under this Nation's sovereignty pursuant to the Treaty of Paris ending the Spanish-American War in 1898. Article IX of the Treaty of Paris recognized the authority of Congress to provide for the political status of the inhabitants of the territory.

(2) Consistent with establishment of United States nationality for inhabitants of Puerto Rico under the Treaty of Paris, Congress has exercised its powers under the Territorial Clause of the Constitution (article IV, section 3, clause 2) to provide by several statutes beginning in 1917, for the United States citizenship status of persons born in Puerto Rico.

(3) Consistent with the Territorial Clause and rulings of the United States Supreme Court, partial application of the United States Constitution has been established in the unincorporated territories of the United States including Puerto Rico.

(4) In 1950, Congress prescribed a procedure for instituting internal self-government for Puerto Rico pursuant to statutory authorization for a local constitution. A local constitution was approved by the people of Puerto Rico, approved by Congress, subject to conforming amendment by Puerto Rico, and thereupon given effect in 1952 after acceptance of congressional conditions by the Puerto Rico Constitutional Convention and an appropriate proclamation by the Governor. The approved constitution established the structure for constitutional government in respect of internal affairs without altering Puerto Rico's fundamental political, social, and economic relationship with the United States and without restricting the authority of Congress under the Territorial Clause to determine the application of Federal law to Puerto Rico, resulting in the present "Commonwealth" structure for local self-government. The Commonwealth remains an unincorporated territory and does not have the status of "free association" with the United States as that status is defined under United States law or international practice.

(5) In 1953, the United States transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for circulation to its Members a formal notification that the United States no longer would transmit information regarding Puerto Rico to the United Nations pursuant to Article 73(e) of its Charter. The formal United States notification document informed the United Nations that the cessation of information on Puerto Rico was based on the "new constitutional arrangements" in the territory, and the United States expressly defined the scope of the "full measure" of local self-government in Puerto Rico as extending to matters of "internal government and administration, subject only to compliance with applicable provisions of the Federal Constitution, the Puerto Rico Federal Relations Act and the acts of Congress authorizing and approving the Constitution, as may be interpreted by judicial decision." Thereafter, the General Assembly of the United Nations, based upon consent of the inhabitants of the territory and the United States explanation of the new status as approved by Congress, adopted Resolution 748 (VIII) by a vote of 22 to 18 with 9 abstentions, thereby accepting the United States determination to cease reporting to the United Nations on the status of Puerto Rico.

(6) In 1960, the United Nations General Assembly approved Resolution 1541 (XV), clarifying that under United Nations standards regarding the political status options available to the people of territories yet to complete the process for achieving full self-government, the three established forms of full self-government are national independence, free association based on separate sovereignty, or full integration with another nation on the basis of equality.

(7) The ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the 1980 case *Harris v. Rosario* (446 U.S. 651) confirmed that Congress continues to exercise authority over Puerto Rico pursuant to the Territorial Clause found at Article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the United States Constitution; and in the 1982 case of *Rodriguez v. Popular Democratic Party* (457 U.S. 1), the Court confirmed that the Congress delegated powers of administration to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico sufficient for it to function "like a State" and as "an autonomous political entity" in respect of internal affairs and ad-

ministration, "sovereign over matters not ruled by the Constitution" of the United States. These rulings constitute judicial interpretation of Puerto Rico's status which is in accordance with the clear intent of Congress that establishment of local constitutional government in 1952 did not alter Puerto Rico's fundamental status.

(8) In a joint letter dated January 17, 1989, cosigned by the Governor of Puerto Rico in his capacity as president of one of Puerto Rico's principal political parties and the presidents of the two other principal political parties of Puerto Rico, the United States was formally advised that "... the People of Puerto Rico wish to be consulted as to their preference with regards to their ultimate political status", and the joint letter stated "... that since Puerto Rico came under the sovereignty of the United States of America through the Treaty of Paris in 1898, the People of Puerto Rico have not been formally consulted by the United States of America as to their choice of their ultimate political status".

(9) In the 1989 State of the Union Message, President George Bush urged the Congress to take the necessary steps to authorize a federally recognized process allowing the people of Puerto Rico, for the first time since the Treaty of Paris entered into force, to freely express their wishes regarding their future political status in a congressionally recognized referendum, a step in the process of self-determination which the Congress has yet to authorize.

(10) On November 14, 1993, the Government of Puerto Rico conducted a plebiscite initiated under local law on Puerto Rico's political status. In that vote none of the three status propositions received a majority of the votes cast. The results of that vote were: 48.6 percent for a commonwealth option, 46.3 percent statehood, and 4.4 percent independence.

(11) In a letter dated December 2, 1994, President William Jefferson Clinton informed leaders in Congress that an Executive Branch Interagency Working Group on Puerto Rico had been organized to coordinate the review, development, and implementation of executive branch policy concerning issues affecting Puerto Rico, including the November 1993 plebiscite.

(12) Under the Territorial Clause of the Constitution, Congress has the authority and responsibility to determine Federal policy and clarify status issues in order to resolve the issue of Puerto Rico's final status.

(13) On January 23, 1997, the Puerto Rico Legislature enacted Concurrent Resolution 2, which requested the 105th Congress "... to respond to the democratic aspirations of the American citizens of Puerto Rico" by approving legislation authorizing "... a plebiscite sponsored by the Federal Government, to be held no later than 1998".

(14) Nearly 4,000,000 United States citizens live in the islands of Puerto Rico, which have been under United States sovereignty and within the United States customs territory for almost 100 years, making Puerto Rico the oldest, largest, and most populous United States island territory at the southeastern-most boundary of our Nation, located astride the strategic shipping lanes of the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea.

(15) Full self-government is attainable only through establishment of a political status which is based on either separate sovereignty and nationality or full and equal United States nationality and citizenship through membership in the Union.

SEC. 3. POLICY.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITMENT.—In recognition of the significant level of local self-government which has been attained by