

Deal	Klug	Rohrabacher	Barrett (WI)	Gilchrest	Murtha	Horn	Myrick	Shays
DeLay	Knollenberg	Roukema	Becerra	Gilman	Nadler	Hostettler	Nethercutt	Sherman
Dickey	LaHood	Royce	Bentsen	Granger	Neal	Houghton	Neumann	Shuster
Dreier	Largent	Ryun	Bishop	Green	Oberstar	Hulshof	Ney	Sisisky
Duncan	Latham	Salmon	Blagojevich	Hall (OH)	Olver	Hunter	Northup	Skelton
Dunn	LaTourette	Sanford	Blumenauer	Hamilton	Ortiz	Hutchinson	Norwood	Smith (MI)
Emerson	Lewis (CA)	Scarborough	Boehlert	Hastings (FL)	Owens	Hyde	Nussle	Smith (OR)
Ensign	Lewis (KY)	Schaffer, Bob	Bonilla	Hefner	Pallone	Inglis	Obey	Smith (TX)
Everett	Linder	Sensenbrenner	Bonior	Hilliard	Parker	Istook	Oxley	Smith, Linda
Fawell	Lipinski	Sessions	Borski	Hincheey	Pascarell	Jenkins	Packard	Snowbarger
Fowler	Livingston	Shadegg	Boswell	Hinojosa	Pastor	Johnson (CT)	Pappas	Solomon
Franks (NJ)	LoBiondo	Shays	Boucher	Holden	Payne	Johnson (WI)	Paul	Souder
Frelinghuysen	Lucas	Shuster	Boyd	Hooley	Pelosi	Johnson, Sam	Paxon	Spence
Ganske	Manzullo	Sisisky	Brown (CA)	Hoyer	Peterson (PA)	Jones	Pease	Stabenow
Gibbons	McCrery	Smith (MI)	Brown (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Pombo	Kaptur	Peterson (MN)	Stearns
Goode	McIntosh	Smith (OR)	Brown (OH)	Jackson-Lee	Pomeroy	Kasich	Petri	Strickland
Goodlatte	Menendez	Smith, Linda	Burton	(TX)	Price (NC)	Kind (WI)	Pickering	Stump
Goodling	Metcalf	Snowbarger	Buyer	Jefferson	Quinn	Kingston	Pickett	Sununu
Goss	Miller (FL)	Solomon	Calvert	John	Rahall	Klecza	Pitts	Talent
Graham	Moran (KS)	Souder	Cannon	Johnson, E. B.	Rangel	Klug	Porter	Tanner
Gutierrez	Myrick	Spence	Cardin	Kanjorski	Redmond	Knollenberg	Portman	Taylor (NC)
Gutknecht	Nethercutt	Stearns	Carson	Kelly	Reyes	LaHood	Pryce (OH)	Thomas
Hall (TX)	Neumann	Stenholm	Clay	Kennedy (MA)	Rodriguez	Largent	Radanovich	Thornberry
Hansen	Ney	Stump	Clayton	Kennedy (RI)	Roemer	Latham	Ramstad	Thune
Hastert	Northup	Sununu	Clement	Kennelly	Ros-Lehtinen	LaTourette	Regula	Tiahrt
Hastings (WA)	Norwood	Talent	Clyburn	Kildee	Rothman	Lewis (CA)	Riley	Towns
Hayworth	Packard	Taylor (NC)	Condit	Kim	Roybal-Allard	Lewis (KY)	Rivers	Trafficant
Hefley	Pappas	Thomas	Conyers	King (NY)	Sabo	Linder	Rogan	Upton
Henger	Parker	Thornberry	Cooksey	Klink	Sanchez	Lipinski	Rogers	Velazquez
Hill	Paul	Thune	Coyne	Kolbe	Sanders	Livingston	Rohrabacher	Wamp
Hilleary	Paxon	Tiahrt	Cummings	Kucinich	Sandlin	LoBiondo	Roukema	Watkins
Hobson	Pease	Towns	Davis (FL)	LaFalce	Sawyer	Lucas	Royce	Watts (OK)
Hoekstra	Peterson (PA)	Trafficant	Davis (VA)	Lampson	Saxton	Manzullo	Rush	Weldon (FL)
Holden	Petri	Upton	DeFazio	Lantos	Schumer	McCrery	Ryun	Weldon (PA)
Horn	Pickering	Velazquez	DeGette	Lazio	Scott	McHugh	Salmon	Weller
Hunter	Pickett	Wamp	Delahunt	Leach	Serrano	McInnis	Sanford	White
Hutchinson	Pitts	Watkins	DeLauro	Levin	Skaggs	McIntosh	Scarborough	Whitfield
Hyde	Pombo	Watts (OK)	DeLay	Lewis (GA)	Skeen	McIntyre	Schaffer, Bob	Wicker
Inglis	Porter	Weldon (FL)	Deutsch	Lofgren	Slaughter	Menendez	Sensenbrenner	Wolf
Istook	Portman	Weldon (PA)	Diaz-Balart	Lowey	Smith (NJ)	Metcalf	Sessions	Young (FL)
Jenkins	Pryce (OH)	Weller	Dicks	Maloney (CT)	Smith, Adam	Miller (FL)	Shadegg	
Johnson (CT)	Ramstad	White	Dingell	Maloney (NY)	Snyder	Moran (KS)	Shaw	
Johnson, Sam	Regula	Whitfield	Dixon	Manton	Spratt			
Jones	Riley	Wicker	Doggett	Markey	Stark			
Kasich	Rogan	Wolf	Dooley	Martinez	Stenholm			
Kingston	Rogers	Young (FL)	Doyle	Martinez	Stokes			
			Edwards	Matsui	Stupak			
			Engel	McCarthy (MO)	Tauscher			
			English	McCarthy (NY)	Tauzin			
			Eshoo	McCollum	Taylor (MS)			
			Etheridge	McDermott	Thompson			
			Evans	McGovern	Thurman			
			Farr	McHale	Tierney			
			Fattah	McKeon	Torres			
			Fazio	McKinney	Turner			
			Filner	McNulty	Vento			
			Foley	Meehan	Visclosky			
			Forbes	Meek (FL)	Walsh			
			Ford	Meeks (NY)	Waters			
			Frank (MA)	Mica	Watt (NC)			
			Franks (NJ)	Millender-	Waxman			
			Frelinghuysen	McDonald	Wexler			
			Frost	Miller (CA)	Weygand			
			Furse	Minge	Wise			
			Gallegly	Mink	Woolsey			
			Gedjenson	Moakley	Wynn			
			Gekas	Mollohan	Young (AK)			
			Gephardt	Moran (VA)				
				Morella				

## NOT VOTING—13

Berman	Luther	Schiff
Doolittle	McDade	Shimkus
Gonzalez	Poshard	Yates
Harman	Riggs	
Kilpatrick	Schaefer, Dan	

□ 2147

Mr. BENTSEN and Mr. HILLIARD changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BONILLA). The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

## RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 209, noes 208, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 37]

## AYES—209

Abercrombie	Allen	Baldacci
Ackerman	Andrews	Barcia

Aderholt	Castle	Ewing
Archer	Chabot	Fawell
Armey	Chambliss	Fossella
Bachus	Chenoweth	Fowler
Baesler	Christensen	Fox
Baker	Coble	Ganske
Ballenger	Coburn	Gibbons
Barr	Collins	Gillmor
Barrett (NE)	Combest	Goode
Bartlett	Cook	Goodlatte
Barton	Costello	Goodling
Bass	Cox	Gordon
Bateman	Cramer	Goss
Bereuter	Crane	Graham
Berry	Crapo	Greenwood
Bilbray	Cubin	Gutierrez
Bilirakis	Cunningham	Gutknecht
Bliley	Danner	Hall (TX)
Blunt	Davis (IL)	Hansen
Boehner	Deal	Hastert
Brady	Dickey	Hastings (WA)
Bryant	Dreier	Hayworth
Bunning	Duncan	Hefley
Burr	Dunn	Henger
Callahan	Ehrlich	Hill
Camp	Emerson	Hilleary
Campbell	Ensign	Hobson
Canady	Everett	Hoekstra

## NOES—208

Chabot	Ewing
Chambliss	Fawell
Chenoweth	Fossella
Christensen	Fowler
Coble	Fox
Coburn	Ganske
Collins	Gibbons
Combest	Gillmor
Cook	Goode
Costello	Goodlatte
Cox	Goodling
Cramer	Gordon
Crane	Goss
Crapo	Graham
Cubin	Greenwood
Cunningham	Gutierrez
Danner	Gutknecht
Davis (IL)	Hall (TX)
Deal	Hansen
Dickey	Hastert
Dreier	Hastings (WA)
Duncan	Hayworth
Dunn	Hefley
Ehrlich	Henger
Emerson	Hill
Ensign	Hilleary
Everett	Hobson
	Hoekstra

## NOT VOTING—13

Berman	Luther	Schiff
Doolittle	McDade	Shimkus
Gonzalez	Poshard	Yates
Harman	Riggs	
Kilpatrick	Schaefer, Dan	

□ 2207

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. McDade for, with Mr. Riggs against.

Mr. FOSSELLA and Mr. RUSH changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. POMEROY changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BONILLA). The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings are in violation of the rules of the House.

## REPORT ON PAYMENTS TO CUBA PURSUANT TO CUBAN DEMOCRACY ACT OF 1992—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-221)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, without

objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

This report is submitted pursuant to 1705(e)(6) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6) (the "CDA"), as amended by section 102(g) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, Public Law 104-114 (March 12, 1996), 110 Stat. 785, 22 U.S.C. 6021-91 (the "LIBERTAD Act"), which requires that I report to the Congress on a semiannual basis detailing payments made to Cuba by any United States person as a result of the provision of telecommunications services authorized by this subsection.

The CDA, which provides that telecommunications services are permitted between the United States and Cuba, specifically authorizes the President to provide for payments to Cuba by license. The CDA states that licenses may be issued for full or partial settlement of telecommunications services with Cuba, but may not require any withdrawal from a blocked account. Following enactment of the CDA on October 23, 1992, a number of U.S. telecommunications companies successfully negotiated agreements to provide telecommunications services between the United States and Cuba consistent with policy guidelines developed by the Department of State and the Federal Communications Commission.

Subsequent to enactment of the CDA, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) amended the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 515 (the "CACR"), to provide for specific licensing on a case-by-case basis for certain transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba, 31 C.F.R. 515.542(c), including settlement of charges under traffic agreements.

The OFAC has issued eight licenses authorizing transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba since the enactment of the CDA. None of these licenses permits payments to the Government of Cuba from a blocked account. For the period July 1 through December 31, 1997, OFAC-licensed U.S. carriers reported payments to the Government of Cuba in settlement of charges under telecommunications traffic agreements as follows:

AT&T Corporation (formally, American Telephone and Telegraph Company) .....	\$11,991,715
AT&T de Puerto Rico .....	298,916
Global One (formerly, Sprint Incorporated) .....	3,180,886
IDB WorldCom Services, Inc. (formerly, IDB Communications, Inc.) .....	4,128,371
MCI International, Inc. (formerly, MCI Communications Corporation) .....	4,893,699
Telefonica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, Inc. ....	105,848
WilTel, Inc. (formerly, WilTel Underseas Cable, Inc.) .....	5,608,751

WorldCom, Inc. (formerly, LDDS Communications, Inc.) .....	2,887,684
	\$33,095,870

I shall continue to report semiannually on telecommunications payments to the Government of Cuba from United States persons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1998.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-222)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the national emergency declared with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) is to continue in effect beyond March 15, 1998, to the *Federal Register* for publication. This emergency is separate from that declared on November 14, 1979, in connection with the Iranian hostage crisis and therefore requires separate renewal of emergency authorities.

The factors that led me to declare a national emergency with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, have not been resolved. The actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including support for international terrorism, its efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and its acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them, continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad programs I have authorized pursuant to the March 15, 1995, declaration of emergency.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1998.

CONTINUATION OF NEED FOR U.S. ARMED FORCES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-223)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message

from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby certify that the continued presence of U.S. armed forces, after June 30, 1998, in Bosnia and Herzegovina is required in order to meet the national security interests of the United States, and that it is the policy of the United States that U.S. armed forces will not serve as, or be used as, civil police in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This certification is presented pursuant to section 1203 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Public Law 105-85, and section 8132 of the National Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal year 1998, Public Law 105-56. The information required under these sections is in the report that accompanies this certification. The supplemental appropriations request required under these sections is being forwarded under separate cover.

America has major national interests in peace in Bosnia. We have learned from hard experience in this turbulent century that America's security and Europe's stability are intimately linked. The Bosnian war saw the worst fighting—and the most profound humanitarian disaster—on that continent since the end of the Second World War. The conflict could easily have spread through the region, endangering old Allies and new democracies alike. A larger conflict would have cast doubt on the viability of the NATO alliance itself and crippled prospects for our larger goal of a democratic, undivided, and peaceful Europe.

The Dayton framework is the key to changing the conditions that made Bosnia a fuse in a regional powder keg. It is decisively in American interests to see Dayton implemented as rapidly as feasible, so that peace becomes self-sustaining. U.S. leadership is as essential to sustaining progress as it has been to ending the war and laying the foundation for peace.

I expect the size of the overall NATO force in Bosnia and Herzegovina will remain similar to that of the current SFOR. However, the U.S. contribution would decline by about 20 percent, as our Allies and partners continue to shoulder an increasing share of the burden.

Although I do not propose a fixed end-date for this presence, it is by no means open-ended. Instead, the goal of the military presence is to establish the conditions under which Dayton implementation can continue without the support of a major NATO-led military force. To achieve this goal, we have established concrete and achievable