

known as the "Nonproliferation Report," and the annual report provided to the Congress pursuant to section 308 of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-182).

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

In the 6 months since I issued Executive Order No. 12938, the number of countries that have ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) has reached 27 (out of 159 signatory countries). I am urging the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification as soon as possible. The CWC is a critical element of U.S. nonproliferation policy that will significantly enhance our security and that of our friends and allies. I believe that U.S. ratification will help to encourage the ratification process in other countries and, ultimately, the CWC's entry into force.

The United States actively participates in the CWC Preparatory Commission in The Hague, the deliberative body drafting administrative and implementing procedures for the CWC. Last month, this body accepted the U.S. offer of an information management system for the future Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons that will implement the CWC. The United States also is playing a leading role in developing a training program for international inspectors.

The United States strongly supports international efforts to strengthen the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC). In January 1995, the Ad Hoc Group mandated by the September 1994 BWC Special Conference to draft a legally binding instrument to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the implementation of the BWC held its first meeting. The Group agreed on a program of work and schedule of substantive meetings, the first of which will occur in July 1995. The United States is pressing for completion of the Ad Hoc Group's work and consideration of the legally binding instrument by the next BWC Review Conference in 1996.

The United States maintained its active participation in the 29-member Australia Group (AG), which now includes the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and Romania. The AG reaffirmed in December the members' collective belief that full adherence to the CWC and the BWC provides the only means to achieve a permanent global ban on CBW, and that all states adhering to these Conventions have an obligation to ensure that their national activities support these goals.

The AG also reiterated its conviction that harmonized AG export licensing measures are consistent with, and indeed actively support, the requirement under Article I of the CWC that States

Parties never assist, in any way, the manufacture of chemical weapons. These measures also are consistent with the undertaking in Article XI of the CWC to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of chemical materials and related information for purposes not prohibited by the Convention, as they focus solely on preventing assistance to activities banned under the CWC. Similarly, such efforts also support existing nonproliferation obligations under the BWC.

The United States Government determined that three foreign nationals (Luciano Moscatelli, Manfred Felber, and Gerhard Merz) had engaged in chemical weapons proliferation activities that required the imposition of sanctions against them, effective on November 19, 1994. Similar determinations were made against three foreign companies (Asian Ways Limited, Mainway International, and Worldco) effective on February 18, 1995, and imposed sanctions against them. Additional information on these determinations is contained in a classified report to the Congress, provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991. The United States Government continues to monitor closely activities that may be subject to CBW sanctions provisions.

The United States continued to control vigilantly U.S. exports that could make a contribution to unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, exercising restraint in considering all such transfers consistent with the Guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The MTCR Partners shared information not only with each other but with other possible supplier, consumer, and transshipment states about proliferation problems and also stressed the importance of implementing effective export control systems.

The United States initiated unilateral efforts and coordinated with MTCR Partners in multilateral efforts, aimed at combatting missile proliferation by nonmembers and at encouraging nonmembers to adopt responsible export behavior and to adhere to the MTCR Guidelines. On October 4, 1994, the United States and China signed a Joint Statement on Missile Nonproliferation in which China reiterated its 1992 commitment to the MTCR Guidelines and agreed to ban the export of ground-to-ground MTCR-class missiles. In 1995, the United States met bilaterally with Ukraine in January, and with Russia in April, to discuss missile nonproliferation and the implementation of the MTCR Guidelines. In May 1995, the United States will participate with other MTCR Partners in a regime approach to Ukraine to discuss missile nonproliferation and to share information about the MTCR.

The United States actively encouraged its MTCR Partners and fellow AG participants to adopt "catch-all" provisions, similar to that of the United

States and EPCI, for items not subject to specific export controls. Austria, Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom actually have such provisions in place. The European Union (EU) issued a directive in 1994 calling on member countries to adopt "catch-all" controls. These controls will be implemented July 1, 1995. In line with this harmonization move, several countries, including European States that are not actually members of the EU, have adopted or are considering putting similar provisions in place.

The United States has continued to pursue this Administration's nuclear nonproliferation goals. More than 170 nations joined in the indefinite, unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on May 11, 1995. This historic decision strengthens the security of all countries, nuclear weapons states and nonweapons states alike.

South Africa joined the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), increasing NSG membership to 31 countries. The NSG held a plenary in Helsinki, April 5-7, 1995, which focused on membership issues and the NSG's relationship to the NPT Conference. A separate, dual-use consultation meeting agreed upon 32 changes to the dual-use list.

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, I report that there were no expenses directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency in Executive Order No. 12938 during the period from November 14, 1994, through May 14, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 18, 1995.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 219. An act to ensure economy and efficiency of Federal Government operations by establishing a moratorium on regulatory rulemaking actions, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, with amendments, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 4. An act to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority.

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of 22 United States Code 276d, the Speaker appoints the following Members as members of the United States delegation to attend the meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group on the part of the House: Mr. MANZULLO, Chairman, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. DUNN, Mr. ZIMMER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. GIBBONS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. McNULTY.

At 6:10 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 961. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

At 8:38 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1158) making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 961. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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-914. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-39, adopted by the Council on April 4, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-915. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Federal agencies to use moneys received from user charges, which exceed actual management costs, for parking to fund alternatives to single-occupancy motor vehicle employee commuting; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-916. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 annual report under the Government in the Sunshine Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-917. A communication from the Chair of the Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to internal controls for 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-918. A communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate; ordered to lie on the table.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-117. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Appropriations.

"RESOLUTION NO. 3

"Whereas, the national railroad passenger corporation, known as Amtrak, provides vitally important service to the people of Minnesota; and

"Whereas, over 162,000 persons arrive and depart from points in Minnesota using the Amtrak system; and

"Whereas, Amtrak provides necessary rail connections between Minnesota and the rest of the country; and

"Whereas, Amtrak makes significant contributions to the Minnesota economy through a payroll of over \$3,000,000 in the state and purchase of nearly \$5,000,000 in supplies and equipment; and

"Whereas, budget reductions for Amtrak now being discussed in the Congress threaten the existence of Amtrak as a national rail system; and

"Whereas, these budget reductions would harm Minnesota through drastic reductions in service and lost contributions to the state's economy; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That Congress should provide funding for the Amtrak system that would allow it to continue as a true national system and continue to serve the people of Minnesota; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of Minnesota transmit enrolled copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to Minnesota's Senators and Representatives in Congress."

POM-118. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Armed Services.

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9

"Whereas, the United States Navy has occupied the site of the Naval Warfare Assessment Division in Norco, California since 1941; and

"Whereas, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division has, since 1951, served the Navy as an independent assessment agent to gauge the war-fighting capacity of ships and aircraft, from unit to battlegroup level, by assessing the suitability of design, the performance of equipment and weapons, and the adequacy of training; and

"Whereas, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division had its beginning in the Navy during a period when great advancements in weapons technology were being developed and introduced to the fleet; and

"Whereas, these new technologies brought with them problems in development, acquisition, operation, and support; and

"Whereas, the Navy needed an unbiased resource with direct access to fleet users in order to provide an objective assessment of war-fighting capability, performance, and effects of improvements; and

"Whereas, this independent, unbiased assessment has been honed over time into a consolidated, centrally located, and fully integrated organization dedicated to provide Navy and other Department of Defense decisionmakers with critical, accurate, and reliable information needed to improve the war-fighting capability and readiness of U.S. Armed Forces; and

"Whereas, the threats and challenges facing the military today cannot be met using the technology of yesterday; and

"Whereas, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division services focus on weapon and combat system performance, fleet training effectiveness, systems, and material quality and

these services are sponsored by more than 120 Navy, Marine Corps, Army, and Air Force programs, and by other U.S. and foreign government agencies; and

"Whereas, more than 3,500 government and industry customers rely on the Naval Warfare Assessment Division for its expertise; and

"Whereas, the newly opened Warfare Assessment Laboratory in Norco has become the focal point for integrated analysis that electronically links analysts at the Norco site with Navy firing ranges, ships at sea, and aircraft or missiles in actual flight, allowing near real time access to data that used to take weeks to obtain and compile; and

"Whereas, this laboratory is a unique facility that can support functions that no other single facility in the United States can support such as Joint Service exercises, war gaming, and simulation; and

"Whereas, the central location of the Naval Warfare Assessment Division in Norco is ideal. The facility is in close proximity to the San Diego Naval Complex, the Port Hueneme/Ventura plain Naval Complex, Camp Pendleton, and China Lake. Furthermore, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division is independent of each of these other facilities; and

"Whereas, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division contributes more than \$149 million to the region's economy by employing more than 1,000 people and by using more than 400 contractors and suppliers; and

"Whereas, for all of the above reasons, the Naval Warfare Assessment Division is of the utmost importance in maintaining the preparedness of the armed forces for the defense of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature hereby memorializes the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, the President and the Congress of the United States to provide for the continued operation of the Norco Naval Warfare Assessment Division as an essential facility for the readiness and defense of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-119. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 95-1005

"Whereas, the United States Congress, in a late amendment to the "Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994", P.L. 103-305, preempted all state regulation of the prices, routes, and service of motor carriers of property operating in intrastate commerce, effective January 1, 1995; and

"Whereas, intrastate commerce by definition occurs wholly within the borders of a state; and

"Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States declared as early as 1824 that under the Commerce Clause, article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, "the completely internal commerce of a state, . . . , may be considered as reserved for the state itself"; and

"Whereas, however broad Congress's power over interstate commerce may be, the inherent power of the states to govern their own internal affairs remains unquestioned, and is in fact guaranteed by the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and