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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

February 9, 1999.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN E. SWEENEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution honoring the life and legacy of King Hussein ibn Talal al-Hashem.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 19, 1999, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

PROMISE NO. 1: NAFTA WOULD CREATE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF NEW JOBS FOR AMERICAN WORKERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago last month the North American Free Trade Agreement, a trade agreement signed by the countries of Canada, Mexico, and the United States, went into effect.

The proponents of NAFTA during the debate earlier that fall, in the fall of 1993, made five central promises: They promised that NAFTA would create hundreds of thousands of new jobs for American workers; they promised that NAFTA would actually improve environmental conditions along the U.S.-Mexican border; they promised that imported foods under NAFTA would benefit American consumers; they promised that NAFTA would not only not hamper our effort, but help our effort to detect and keep out illegal drugs from across the border; and they promised that NAFTA would not reduce the safety of our highways.

Mr. Speaker, on all five counts NAFTA has been an abysmal failure. First of all, on NAFTA's promise to create hundreds of thousands of jobs since NAFTA became effective, became law in 1994, January of 1994, what was a \$1.7 billion U.S. trade surplus with Mexico fell into a \$14.7 billion trade deficit. At the same time, our trade deficit with Canada increased to \$18 billion, which, according to economists' estimates, a \$1 billion trade surplus or deficit translates into about 20,000 jobs.

So the \$14 billion trade deficit we now have with Mexico, which was a trade surplus prior to the North American Free Trade Agreement going into effect, has meant a loss of at least

300,000 generally good-paying industrial jobs for America's workers. So we have seen, instead of job increases as promised under NAFTA, we have seen hundreds of thousands of job losses.

Secondly, they promised that NAFTA would improve environmental conditions along the U.S.-Mexico border. Since NAFTA's implementation, the maquiladora zone, the region along the Mexican-U.S. border on the Mexican side, has attracted hundreds and hundreds of new businesses, mostly investments by American companies, often by Asian companies and other foreigners going into Mexico. We have seen no progress. In fact, we have seen significantly worse environmental conditions along the American-Mexican border.

Hazardous waste transports and dumping are increasing under NAFTA. We have seen an increase in hazardous waste imports into the United States from Mexico of 50 percent since 1996 alone.

We have also seen corporations, for the first time in what I can find in world trade history, we have actually seen corporations in one country sue a government of another country. American corporations have sued Canada, the Canadian government, to get Canada, successfully, unfortunately, to repeal one of its major clean air environmental laws.

We have seen case after case of corporations in one country suing governments in other countries to weaken food safety, environmental laws, and other laws that protect consumers and protect workers and protect all of us.

On the third promise, that imported foods under NAFTA would benefit American consumers, inspections along the border which used to be pretty regular and pretty frequent have now dropped to 2 percent. We inspect less than 2 percent of all foods coming into the United States from Mexico.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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We have seen problems of Michigan schoolchildren coming down with hepatitis A as a result of importing of strawberries from Mexico. We have seen a variety of problems with pesticides. Pesticides that are banned for use in this country still are manufactured here, sold to Central American and Latin American countries, including Mexico. Then they are applied on crops and sold back into the United States, pesticides that we have made illegal because we know they are unhealthy for consumers.

Promise number four was that NAFTA would help us deal with the illegal drug problem. One former drug enforcement official called NAFTA a deal made in narco heaven. In fact, that Customs report where he said that has not been released to the American public. In spite of repeated attempts by me and others to get that report public, they will not release it, in large part because it contains so much bad news about drugs coming across the Mexican-U.S. border. The DEA estimates that the drug trade is bringing in, coming across the border, what amounts to over \$10 billion a year.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, promise five, that NAFTA would not reduce the safety of our highways, again has been an abysmal failure. Fewer than 1 percent of the 3.3 million Mexican trucks coming into the United States each year are inspected. For 5,000 trucks per day across the Texas-Mexican border, only two to five inspectors are on duty during weekdays, fewer on weekends. Governor Bush has not done his job, the U.S. Government has not done its job. Then in the year 2000 those Mexican trucks will be allowed to come into all 48 States.

Mr. Speaker, NAFTA has been a failure. We should consider repealing or markedly revising that agreement.

TRUTH IN BUDGETING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I have a simple question for my colleagues this morning: How can the budget be in surplus if the debt went up last year by \$109 billion? Indeed, how can the budget be in surplus if the debt is projected to go up another \$101 billion this year, and another \$90 billion the year after that?

Did anyone question these numbers, numbers which were released on January 29 by the Congressional Budget Office? Mr. Speaker, is there a single Member in this body who can deny that the national debt will continue to rise until the year 2005? It is interesting that we have become too careless with our language, or perhaps crafty, that the next few years of budget surplus will result in billions and billions of dollars more in debt over the next 6 years.

The reason for this situation, of course, is the social security trust fund. The temporary surpluses in the social security trust fund are masking the true size of the deficit.

That is why I am introducing "The Honest Balanced Budget Act of 1999." The intent of this legislation is simple: to guarantee honesty in budgeting. The social security trust fund surplus should not be used to fund other programs. It should not be used to mask our Nation's deficit.

Added to that is the irony that this very same fund is scheduled to go bankrupt soon after the baby boomers start to retire, so this trust fund, which will soon go bankrupt, is now in surplus, hiding the true state of the Federal budget.

Rarely has a government program caused so much confusion, misled so many people, and bedeviled so many policymakers. What is the lesson we should draw from this situation? Number one, our budget problems, despite all the talks about surplus, are far from over. Entitlement spending is still on auto pilot, and still growing by leaps and bounds.

Medicare is still projected to go bankrupt not long after that. Social Security is still projected to go bankrupt not long after that, also. The national debt, which is the sum total of all the earlier budget deficits we have been running for so many years, the national debt is still at \$5.6 trillion and climbing.

This may be disappointing news to some, politically unwise to bring up to others, but it is the truth, the reality, the actual state of the situation. That is why we should pass legislation to require truth in budgeting, to require Members of Congress to acknowledge these facts and to require the media to point them out.

We have been very zealous in cutting welfare spending and reducing the size of our government's bureaucracy. We should keep up our efforts and continue to cut unnecessary spending. Whatever surplus we may have is the result of lower taxes, controlled government spending and our balanced budget.

What would happen, Mr. Speaker, if the economy should start to falter? How would that affect the budget process if the surplus were to shrink, keeping in mind that the true state of our budget surplus is dubious at best?

That is why I hope my colleagues will join with me by cosponsoring The Honest Balanced Budget Act, so we can bring truth in budgeting finally into the process.

THE DEBT AND AMERICA'S CURRENT BUDGET SITUATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk also about

debt and how we can get rid of it, and about our current budget situation.

We are getting better, which is the good news. In 1992 it seemed like we would never have anything but rising yearly deficits contributing to a larger and larger national debt for the rest of our lives and beyond. But we have turned that around.

We have seen the earlier deficits go down steadily since then and we have now even heard talk of actually running a surplus. The gentleman who preceded me is absolutely correct, we are not there yet, because we are still borrowing money from the social security trust fund and counting that as income, but we are getting closer. Even without counting social security, the debt this year was \$30 billion, which is a lot less than it was 5 or 6 years ago. If we maintain the path of fiscal discipline we can get to the point where we begin to run surpluses.

What I would like to talk about today is taking that one step further, not just begin to run surpluses, but actually begin to pay down the debt. That debt is pushing towards \$6 trillion, and has a devastating effect on our economy. We should get to the point where we can start paying down that debt to do a lot of positive things: to reduce interest rates and also stop the amount of interest we have to pay.

I have a couple of charts to illustrate this point. The first chart talks about how much money we spent on the debt. There are a lot of crushing needs that we have in government: defense, education, infrastructure, Medicare, social security. But this shows that one of the biggest items that every year out of the budget is paid is interest. Two hundred forty-three billion dollars, or 14 percent of our budget, is paid on interest, which does nothing for us. All it does is it meets our obligations on the debt.

To the extent we can reduce that debt, we can reduce the amount of money that we have to spend on interest and free up more money for tax cuts or for spending on other programs that are necessary, like national defense or Medicare. That is a huge blow to our budget. Every \$100 million we can spend down on this debt will reduce this crushing figure we have to face and pay every year.

This goes beyond the effect it has on government. Paying down the national debt will have a profound effect on the lives of individual citizens, as the second chart will show. We have achieved a record level of home ownership in this country, and that is great, but it is still only about 60 or 65 percent.

We need to go even higher, and those of us who are homeowners would also like to see the monthly payment reduced. If we can pay down the debt, the government will not be the single largest borrower in this country. We will not be out there gobbling up all the money and driving up interest rates. We can actually reduce interest rates. What this basically means is that we will save in our mortgages.

This chart shows an example of an average home price of \$115,000, so actually in today's market that is probably below average in a lot of areas. This shows what you can save on a home mortgage if you have a monthly payment of \$844 at the 8 percent interest rate.

If we can reduce that interest rate by just 2 percent we can save as much as \$155 a month, which is almost \$2,000 a year out of our personal family budget. All that is by reducing the amount of money that the government gobbles up for its own debt. That can help make that money more available for people who want to borrow money for home mortgages, and also for businesses, for farms, for a variety of other interests. We can reduce that debt.

We face a lot of challenges in the next few years, but this is one of the biggest. The economy is strong right now. We have unemployment of 4.3 percent, we have low inflation, we have relatively low interest rates. Now is the time to save the money and pay down the debt, because that economy will not always be this robust.

When the time comes and the economy slows, that is when we might need to help the economy, maybe borrow money to help get the economy back up.

□ 1245

While we are in such a strong economic situation is the wrong time to be running debt the size of our current debt. There needs to be a constituency out there for reducing our Federal debt, help reduce interest rates and recognize the amount of money that the government is borrowing and also pays on interest each year in the budget.

As a Democrat, I want to make this a very important issue. I think for too long Democrats have been accused of not being fiscally responsible. I think we can and should be. And for my part, as a Democrat, I am going to argue we need to save some money, begin paying down that debt to reduce interest rates and reduce the amount of money that government spends on interest every year. It is the fiscally responsible and prudent thing to do when the economy is strong. If we wait, we are in no position to do it when the economy is weak.

Now is the time to step up our fiscal responsibility. We can all be proud. We can finally see someplace in the future where we will have a surplus. But let's take it one step further, let's pay down the debt.

INTRODUCTION OF THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN ENHANCEMENT ACT AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE AFFORDABILITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the recent introduction of two important pieces of legislation to enhance the quality of life of Federal employees and to invite my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this legislation.

Federal employees play vital roles in ensuring that the many important services offered by the Federal Government are provided to citizens of the United States when they are needed. All too often, instead of being rewarded for their work on behalf of all Americans, Federal employees find themselves facing many arbitrary barriers restricting their ability to enjoy many of the privileges that other Americans enjoy.

In a recent column in the Washington Post, Mike Causey pointed out the unfair situation under current law prohibiting Federal employees from saving for their retirement in the same manner as private sector employees with 401(k) plans. To address this, and other inequities affecting Federal employees' retirement savings, I have introduced H.R. 483, the Federal Thrift Savings Plan Enhancement Act. This legislation will provide Federal employees with tools essential to ensure that the Thrift Savings Plan meets their retirement needs.

The bill will allow employees to invest up to the IRS limit of \$10,000 to the Thrift Savings Plan without changing the government contribution. Currently, FERS employees can put up to 10 percent of their salary into their TSP accounts. CSRS employees can only invest up to 5 percent of their salary into these accounts. This arbitrary percentage limitation works to the clear detriment of Federal employees.

For instance, a FERS employee at a GS-10 level earning \$35,498 per year, may only contribute 10 percent, or \$3,550 annually, into his or her TSP account. However, someone in the private sector earning the same amount may contribute as much as \$10,000 annually into his or her 401(k) account, which is \$6,450 more than the similarly situated Federal employee may invest.

My legislation is a sensible way to encourage Federal employees to increase their savings for retirement. At a time when we are encouraging Americans of all age to save and invest more for their retirements, it is absolutely inequitable to arbitrarily restrict the ability of these employees to invest in their retirements in the same manner as private sector employees with 401(k) plans.

In addition to remedying this inequity, my bill will eliminate all waiting periods for employee contributions to the TSP for new hires and rehires, making these employees eligible to contribute their own funds to the TSP immediately. President Clinton declared, during his State of the Union address, that "We must help all Americans from their first day on the job to save, to invest, to create wealth." Well, this bill will enable Federal employees

to do just that, to begin investing for their retirement from day one.

Finally, this legislation ensures the portability of retirement savings by authorizing employees to roll in money from a private sector 401(k) to their TSP accounts. That really does make sense. Doing this gives employees entering the Federal work force the ability to continue managing their retirement account and maximize the wealth that these accounts create.

America has one of the lowest savings rates among industrialized countries. It has fallen steadily over the last 20 years, seriously jeopardizing Americans' security during what should be their golden years. While Americans recognize they should be saving more, half of all family heads in their late 50s possess less than \$10,000 in net financial assets. With the retirement of America's baby boomers approaching, Congress must encourage Americans to save more, and this legislation is an important tool in empowering Federal employees to do precisely that.

I also want to point out that I am also working on child care needs. Critically important. I have introduced H.R. 206, the Federal Employee Child Care Affordability Act. It is a bipartisan bill. It will allow Federal agencies to use their salary and expense accounts to help executive agency employees pay for child care. Surprisingly enough, under current law, they cannot do that. So they need the authorization which would come from this bill, and the Federal agencies want it.

This bill, developed with the help of OPM, would allow agencies to pay a portion of the providers' operating costs, thus enabling child care centers to reduce the fees charged to lower income Federal employees. And, frankly, Mr. Speaker, it does not require any additional appropriations.

I do hope that all of my colleagues will join in cosponsoring these two important pieces of legislation.

TRIBUTE TO NATION'S LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND REQUEST FOR SUPPORT OF 21ST CENTURY POLICING INITIATIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our Nation's law enforcement officers; to thank them for risking their lives every single day to keep my family and my community safe.

I have had the fortunate experience of meeting many of my local officers, because they are spending more and more time in our neighborhoods, and it is through the success of Community Oriented Policing that we have helped thousands of local police departments getting their cops out on the beat and away from their desks.

The COPS program has hired, redeployed and retained over 100,000 more police officers who are now more recognized and are active members of their community. But more than that, Community Oriented Policing has proven its effectiveness in the fighting of crime. For example, in my district there is one agency that has seen crime rates drop 58 percent just over the last 5 years. That is more than half of the crime dropping.

Now that the COPS program has reached its goal of placing 100,000 more cops on the beat, it is time to take the next step in crime fighting, and that is through using the most advanced technology to make our police more effective, more efficient and more responsive.

I know a lot of Americans probably watch all of these police officer programs on television and they see all these high-tech types of things going on, computer databasing, et cetera, in which they are able to get the bad guy because of this. But the reality is much different in what is happening across the Nation.

For example, I was in the other day with one of my police departments where they told me it takes them almost a year to check fingerprints because they have no forensic lab right in their own police department. They sent off a pair of fingerprints that used to take 6 to 12 minutes to check, and they called back and were told it would take about a year before they could get the results back. They said, well, this is a very important case. And the woman on the other line said, well, if it is a very important case, we could probably make it faster. He said, well, how about the homicide of a policeman; is that important enough? And she said oh, yes, I think we can do that in two months. Meanwhile, the bad guys keep going on and doing the bad things.

The President has proposed \$1.3 billion for the new 21st Century Policing Initiative. Part of that initiative includes giving law enforcement access to the latest crime fighting technologies. This past week I had three or four departments come in and show me some of the prototypes that they have for working with computers with analysis. One of my local police departments, Santa Ana Police Department, is eagerly awaiting to see such a Justice Department program come to fruition. Santa Ana PD has already developed plans for a crime analysis unit which would map and analyze crime patterns. The work of the unit would survey crime trends and patterns to more efficiently allocate police resources and to more quickly apprehend career criminals and predict crime problems.

In the 21st century our greatest tool to fight crime is information. When departments have detailed data on crime statistics or arrest reports they can then achieve a better understanding of each city's crime problems and how to best respond. More importantly, crime

analysis contributes to the COPS' philosophy by reducing administration and investigation work for our police officers.

With Santa Ana PD's excellence in community policing, and their foresight in developing a modern advanced technology to fight crime, they can develop a crime analysis unit that departments across the country can use as a model.

Let's work together to make the next step in law enforcement work. I urge my colleagues to support the 21st Century Policing Initiative and to support funding programs like the Santa Ana crime analysis unit.

NATIONAL DEBT IS NOT GOING DOWN UNDER PRESIDENT'S RECENTLY RELEASED BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, the White House would like the American public and this Congress to believe that the national debt is going down under their recently released fiscal year 2000 budget. But let us look at page 389 of the President's very own budget from his Office of Management and Budget. We see that the total national debt not only does not go down but, in fact, is actually going up each year for the next 5 years to the tune of \$1.3 trillion.

Just last week I asked the President's Budget Director, Jacob Lew, during a Committee on the Budget hearing, about this, and he was evasive about the fact that the President's own budget calls for \$1.3 trillion more in total debt on our children and grandchildren. I then asked Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, the next day during a Ways and Means hearing, the same question, and Secretary Rubin refused to answer a yes or no question about whether the total debt is actually going up.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton and his administration are grossly misleading the American people when they say the public debt is going down. They are telling a half truth. The President and his administration are correct in saying the public debt will go down, but what they are not telling us is that the total debt, the debt held by the government for Social Security and other trust funds, is going up at an even faster rate, which makes the total debt go up by, yes, \$1.3 trillion over the next 5 years. No matter if the debt is held by the public or in various trust funds, it is still debt that must be paid back at some future point.

The Clinton administration is doing future generations no favors in this budget. More accurately, it is dishonest and disingenuous for the Clinton-Gore administration to tout huge surpluses on one hand when, on the other, their budget places even more debt on

the shoulders of our children and grandchildren. And as if forcing \$1.3 trillion in more debt on future generations was not enough, the President's budget called for a net tax increase of \$45.8 billion, and requests an additional \$150 billion in new spending over the next 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is the duty of this Congress to stop this assault on our future generations and all taxpayers. I urge my colleagues to amend the President's budget and to live within our means and to begin paying down our \$5.5 trillion national debt.

□ 1300

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, to date, the President has issued 278 executive orders. A number of these have infringed on the powers and duties of Congress as dictated by Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution. One was even rescinded by Congress last year.

Today, I am introducing a concurrent resolution regarding executive orders. This vital legislation reasserts the role and responsibility of Congress to enact laws and to appropriate federal dollars. My resolution reminds all of us that only Congress has the power to spend Federal monies.

In the first century of our Nation's history, there were no problems with executive orders. They seemed to fit within the legitimate powers of the presidency because they were used mostly to direct Federal employees in carrying out their legitimate functions.

However, early in this century, presidents began issuing executive orders that pushed beyond the prescribed presidential authority. But somehow these orders seemed reasonable. They were accepted with criticism coming only from jurists and scholars who were concerned about the fine points of balance among the three coequal branches of government.

Thus, as always with the usurpation of power and authority, it begins in ways that seem needed, or at least reasonable. My resolution seeks to avoid any confusion or obscurity concerning executive orders by reestablishing congressional authority under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution. This resolution also expresses the sense of the Congress that any executive order which infringes on congressional powers and duties or which requires the expenditure of Federal funds be advisory only and have neither force nor effect unless enacted into law.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, executive orders are not authorized by the Constitution. We in Congress have taken an oath to uphold the Constitution and

protect the balance that was established. I will not violate that oath, and I encourage my fellow Members of Congress to join me in cosponsoring and supporting this resolution.

ADMINISTRATION DECREASES BUDGET FOR VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) is recognized during morning hour debates for 2 minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring to the attention of this House a serious problem that is facing our veterans.

While the Clinton administration is discussing, if not formalizing, the decision to send our men and women into Kosovo, they are not planning or formalizing plans on what will occur when they return home. For the third consecutive year, the Clinton administration has produced a budget that cuts veterans' funding. The administration is adding new programs and placing new burdens on the Veterans Administration while decreasing their budget.

The Veterans Administration budget has tremendous shortfalls in general health benefits, research grants for problems unique to our military veterans, and finally in burial benefits. Our veterans today are fortunate to even have a flag at their funeral let alone an honor guard. Over 50 percent of our national cemeteries are full or open only for cremation. Furthermore, only three new cemeteries are planned and with a 10-year window to open one, the problem of where our veterans are buried will only escalate in importance.

How does the Clinton administration plan to solve these problems? By cutting funding for our veterans, by taking researchers out of the lab and into patient care, by refusing to offer a credible short-term, midterm, or even long-term solution to burial issues.

As the Clinton administration continues to consider sending our men and women into harm's way, I call upon them to think about what they will do when they return home. Let's show some appreciation for their dedication and hard work by never again disgracing them with a budget like this.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There being no further requests for morning hour debates, pursuant to clause 12, rule I, the House will stand in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend James David FORD, D.D., offered the following prayer:

When we think of people and their needs, we know we can offer our prayers for ourselves and for all people. When we see illness, we pray that You, O God, would give renewed strength and make whole; when we see alienation or estrangement, we know that we can pray for Your gift of reconciliation and understanding; when we see wars or conflict, we pray that hostilities would ease and peace would reign; when we see a lack of spirit so that faith is not there and meaninglessness is widespread, then we pray, O God, give us hearts that are open to Your grace and Your love.

Bless us and all Your people this day we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

STORAGE OF NUCLEAR WASTE AT EARTHQUAKE HOTBED IS STUPID

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, most of us see earthquakes in real tangible terms: A natural disaster, an unpredictable violent force of nature that mankind has been trying to predict, and outwit, for centuries. We see earthquakes as a cause of billions of dollars worth of structural destruction and the cause of death for untold thousands of people.

It seems now that the scientists over at the Department of Energy are seeing earthquakes in other terms. Now they are just "part of the plan," part of the plan to "hasten the process," I quote, to cover up high level nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain.

Folks, Yucca Mountain is the heart of 32 known earthquake faults, just hundreds of feet from our groundwater levels, and just miles away from the homes of thousands of Nevada residents. Boy, talk about con men and city slickers.

For the better part of a century, DOE has been trying desperately to fit a

square peg in a round hole, knowing they are unable to develop structures that can withstand the crushing force of earthquakes. Now they are telling us they are trying to cash in on the destructive power of earthquakes. I guess that means that the mountain, when it collapses, will help coverup the waste. That is unbelievable.

Albert Einstein once said, "There are only two truly infinite things, the universe and stupidity. And I am unsure about the universe."

Mr. Speaker, to store nuclear waste at a hot bed of earthquakes in Nevada is stupidity, and I am doubly sure about that.

SOCIAL SECURITY MUST BE SAVED

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join with those who maintain that we must save Social Security, we must save it for the 46,481 households in my district back in Illinois who currently receive it, and we must save it for the millions of workers and their families who need the economic security and protection which it provides.

Since its inception, Social Security has provided benefits to more than 160 million workers and their families. Without our Social Security system, half of the Nation's elderly would live in poverty. We must save Social Security for the unmarried and elderly widowed women who rely upon it for more than half of their income. There are over 53,000 female head of households with no husband present in my district alone.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the time to cut and experiment. We know what works, we know how it works, and we know why it works. Let us keep it working for all of the people.

AMERICANS KNOW BEST HOW TO SPEND THEIR OWN MONEY

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, as American taxpayers keep a steady eye on April 15, only 65 days away, many will notice that the \$500 per child tax credit passed by the Republican Congress in 1997 will make things a little easier this year.

For those with children, the pain of April 15 will be mitigated somewhat because the Republican Congress passed legislation allowing middle class families with children to keep a little bit more of what they earned.

Let us remember a key point that seems to be overlooked by those on the other side of the aisle: Washington did not "give" anything to millions of middle class families with children; Uncle Sam is merely allowing them to keep a

little bit more of what already belongs to them.

This legislation was passed because Republicans think the tax burden on the middle class is too high. Revenues to Uncle Sam are at record levels. Taxes paid in Washington have risen steadily higher since the days of Ronald Reagan ended.

The idea that the Federal Government, of all things, can be trusted better to spend our money than the people that earned it, is simply mind-boggling.

FDA MISGUIDED ON PRIORITIES

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the Food and Drug Administration has approved a new-state-of-the-art antidepressant for dogs. The FDA says "American canines are suffering from anxiety." Think about it, no barking beagles, no more whining weimariners, no more defecating Dobermans.

Meanwhile, the FDA continues to deny approval for certain cancer-treating drugs to help mom and dad.

Beam me up. It is evident that the FDA has gone to the dogs. What is next, Viagra for felines?

I yield back all the misguided priorities of the Food and Drug Administration.

DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, when we think of our children's schooling, we think of books, classrooms, computers and things like flash cards, spelling tests and calculators. We do not think of bureaucrats, bureaucratic programs and stacks of paperwork.

As we stand here today, children are sitting in their kindergarten through 12th grade classrooms, learning everything from spelling the word "house" to a method of reaching a calculus derivative. They are learning with a teacher, and with the use of classroom tools.

The very small part that the Federal Government does play in adding value to the elementary and secondary education experience should be to fund classroom activity directly.

Dollars to the Classroom: A simple, but profound, concept. Instead of keeping education dollars here in Washington, let us send our Federal dollars directly to the parents, teachers and principals of our local public schools, local people, who are truly helping our children to learn.

BUDGET SURPLUS BELONGS TO TAXPAYERS

(Mr. GUTKNECHT asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, the President said something recently in Buffalo, New York, that I think perfectly captures the attitude of our some of our friends on the left when it comes to tax cuts.

In Buffalo the President spoke about what should be done with the projected budget surpluses over the next 15 years. He said, "We could give it all back to you and hope that you spend it right, but . . ."

"Hope that you spend it right?" Excuse me, what exactly does the President mean when he says "hope that you spend it right?" Is the budget surplus something that belongs to the government, or does it belong to the people who earn the money?

Well, it does not belong to Washington, and it does not belong to the politicians. It belongs to the people who sent the money to Washington in the first place. They are called taxpayers, and, yes, some of us believe that they ought to get some of it back.

TEACHER TECHNOLOGY TRAINING ACT

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will provide teachers with the technology training that they need to meet the classroom challenges of the 21st Century.

The Teacher Technology Training Act would include technology, teacher training and professional development programs that are authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act of 1994.

What it would do is it would require states to incorporate technology requirements in teacher training content and performance standards. We certainly do need this. During the 104th Congress, language was included in the Telecommunications Act to provide affordable access to the Internet for our Nation's schools.

Well, with all its possibilities, technology alone cannot improve our system of education. It could be just a useless baby-sitter, providing little educational benefit, without the help of the classroom teacher.

The classroom teacher is the key to success in bringing technology into our schools. All too often, however, teachers are expected to incorporate technology into the classroom, without even being given the training to do so.

So this bill would require that they have it. It costs no money. It would be included, and our classrooms must have teachers who know how to use technology in order for our children to succeed into the next century.

I hope my colleagues will join in co-sponsoring this important legislation.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, February 8, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on February 8, 1999 at 12:35 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits the National Drug Control Strategy for 1999.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL.

1999 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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 the Judiciary, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Government Reform, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Resources, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Veterans Affairs, and the Committee on Ways and Means:

To the Congress of the United States:

On behalf of the American people, I am pleased to transmit the 1999 National Drug Control Strategy to the Congress. This Strategy renews and advances our efforts to counter the threat of drugs—a threat that continues to cost our Nation over 14,000 lives and billions of dollars each year.

There is some encouraging progress in the struggle against drugs. The 1998 Monitoring the Future study found that youth drug use has leveled off and in many instances is on the decline—the second straight year of progress after years of steady increases. The study also found a significant strengthening of youth attitudes toward drugs: young people increasingly perceive drug use as a risky and unacceptable behavior. The rate of drug-related murders continues to decline, down from 1,302 in 1992 to 786 in 1997. Overseas, we have witnessed a decline in cocaine production by 325 metric tons in Bolivia and Peru over the last 4 years. Coca cultivation in Peru plunged 56 percent since 1995.

Nevertheless, drugs still exact a tremendous toll on this Nation. In a 10-year period, over 100,000 Americans will

die from drug use. The social costs of drug use continue to climb, reaching \$110 billion in 1995, a 64 percent increase since 1990. Much of the economic burden of drug abuse falls on those who do not abuse drugs—American families and their communities. Although we have made progress, much remains to be done.

The 1999 National Drug Control Strategy provides a comprehensive balanced approach to move us closer to a drug-free America. This Strategy presents a long-term plan to change American attitudes and behavior with regard to illegal drugs. Among the efforts this Strategy focuses on are:

- Educating children: studies demonstrate that when our children understand the dangers of drugs, their rates of drug use drop. Through the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program and other efforts, we will continue to focus on helping our youth reject drugs.
- Decreasing the addicted population: the addicted make up roughly a quarter of all drug users, but consume two-thirds of all drugs in America. Our strategy for reducing the number of addicts focuses on closing the “treatment gap.”
- Breaking the cycle of drugs and crime: numerous studies confirm that the vast majority of prisoners commit their crimes to buy drugs or while under the influence of drugs. To help break this link between crime and drugs, we must promote the Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision initiative to better keep offenders drug- and crime-free. We can do this by helping States and localities to implement tough new systems to drug test, treat, and punish prisoners, parolees, and probationers.
- Securing our borders: the vast majority of drugs consumed in the United States enter this Nation through the Southwest border, Florida, the Gulf States, and other border areas and air and sea ports of entry. The flow of drugs into this Nation violates our sovereignty and brings crime and suffering to our streets and communities. We remain committed to, and will expand, efforts to safeguard our borders from drugs.
- Reducing the supply of drugs: we must reduce the availability of drugs and the ease with which they can be obtained. Our efforts to reduce the supply of drugs must target both domestic and overseas production of these deadly substances.

Our ability to attain these objectives is dependent upon the collective will of the American people and the strength of our leadership. The progress we have made to date is a credit to Americans of all walks of life—State and local leaders, parents, teachers, coaches, doctors, police officers, and clergy. Many have taken a stand against drugs. These gains also result from the

leadership and hard work of many, including Attorney General Reno, Secretary of Health and Human Services Shalala, Secretary of Education Riley, Treasury Secretary Rubin, and Drug Policy Director McCaffrey. I also thank the Congress for their past and future support. If we are to make further progress, we must maintain a bipartisan commitment to the goals of the Strategy.

As we enter the new millennium, we are reminded of our common obligation to build and leave for coming generations a stronger Nation. Our National Drug Control Strategy will help create a safer, healthier future for all Americans.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 1999.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ROMANIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-13)

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:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b) and (d)), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Romania Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, with accompanying annex and agreed minute. I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the agreement, and the memorandum of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement concerning the agreement. The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, which includes a summary of the provisions of the agreement and various other attachments, including agency views, is also enclosed.

The proposed agreement with Romania has been negotiated in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 and as otherwise amended. In my judgment, the proposed agreement meets all statutory requirements and will advance the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States. The agreement provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and Romania under appropriate conditions and controls reflecting our com-

mon commitment to nuclear non-proliferation goals. Cooperation until now has taken place under a series of supply agreements dating back to 1966 pursuant to the agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The Government of Romania supports international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries. Romania is a party to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and has an agreement with the IAEA for the application of full-scope safeguards to its nuclear program. Romania also subscribes to the Nuclear Suppliers Group guidelines, which set forth standards for the responsible export of nuclear commodities for peaceful use, and to the guidelines of the NPT Exporters Committee (Zangger Committee), which obliges members to require the application of IAEA safeguards on nuclear exports to nonnuclear weapon states. In addition, Romania is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, whereby it agrees to apply international standards of physical protection to the storage and transport of nuclear material under its jurisdiction or control. Finally, Romania was one of the first countries to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

I believe that peaceful nuclear cooperation with Romania under the proposed new agreement will be fully consistent with, and supportive of, our policy of responding positively and constructively to the process of democratization and economic reform in Central Europe. Cooperation under the agreement also will provide opportunities for U.S. business on terms that fully protect vital U.S. national security interests.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the agreement and authorized its execution and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

Because this agreement meets all applicable requirements of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, for agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation, I am transmitting it to the Congress without exempting it from any requirement contained in section 123 a. of that Act. This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act. My Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 b., the 60-day

continuous session period provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1999.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 169) to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to expand the pilot investigation for the collection of information regarding prices paid for the procurement of cattle and sheep for slaughter and of muscle cuts of beef and lamb to include swine and muscle cuts of swine, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 169

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXPANSION OF MANDATORY DOMESTIC REPORTING PILOT INVESTIGATION UNDER THE PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT, 1921.

(a) INCLUSION OF SWINE; REFERENCE TO FORWARD CONTRACTING.—Section 416 of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 229a), as added by section 1127 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, (as contained in section 101(a) of division A of Public Law 105-277), is amended in both paragraphs (1) and (2):

(1) by striking “beef, or” and inserting “beef.”; and

(2) by inserting after “lamb,” the following: “or domestic or imported swine for immediate slaughter and fresh muscle cuts of swine.”

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Such section is further amended by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subsections (a), (b), and (c), respectively.

(c) DURATION OF SWINE PILOT INVESTIGATION.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF PILOT INVESTIGATION.—If the pilot investigation required by this section is implemented before the date on which the pilot investigation is expanded to include swine, the Secretary of Agriculture shall continue the pilot investigation beyond the 12-month period referred to in subsection (a) so that price information regarding the procurement of domestic or imported swine for immediate slaughter and fresh muscle cuts of swine is collected under the pilot investigation for 12 months.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST).

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 169 is a simple bill and would simply add hogs and pork product to the pilot investigation on beef and lamb prices that was authorized last fall as a part of the omnibus appropriation.

I would like to thank and commend my colleague on the Committee on Appropriations and on the Subcommittee on Agriculture who is very instrumental in agriculture policy, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), for introducing this legislation and for calling for its swift adoption.

□ 1415

Many of our colleagues are aware that livestock prices, particularly those received by lamb and beef producers, have been distressingly low for some time. The pilot investigation that was included in last year's omnibus appropriations bill is a relatively non-intrusive way to shed some light on the workings of these complex markets.

Last fall, when the omnibus bill was being crafted, the pork producers declined to be included in the USDA pilot investigation. However, recent and drastic declines in live hog prices have led pork producers to reconsider and ultimately reverse that decision. Thus, H.R. 169 will simply include pork in the ongoing pilot investigation.

Tomorrow, the House Committee on Agriculture will conduct a hearing on livestock prices during which we will consider testimony outlining the current market conditions for beef, lamb and pork.

I hope that in this hearing we will be able to illuminate trends, dispel myths and come to a common understanding of how these livestock markets operate so that we can responsibly consider many proposals currently being discussed in the agricultural community. In the same way, I am hopeful that H.R. 169 will aid our deliberation of these issues by providing needed information and insight into the hog market.

I ask that Members support this legislation as a constructive step in this ongoing policy discussion.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as ranking member of the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry and a representative from northwestern Minnesota, I have been acutely aware of the downturn in many sectors of the farm economy. In particular, the U.S. livestock industry has been hard-hit with sustained low prices. Beef and lamb markets have been depressed for several years and, more recently, historically low prices have plagued the pork market.

The economic explanation for low prices is a complicated mix of supply,

demand and other factors such as trade. Legislative proposals have been pursued in an effort to return viability to the industry. However, I believe that we must be cautious in our approach. Whatever legislative actions are taken should not impede or wrongly dampen one aspect of the industry to benefit another. We need to ensure that we move carefully toward the combined goal of a stable and viable livestock industry.

To this end, I believe that H.R. 169 is a prudent use of our authority. Building on last fall's effort to initiate a pilot study of comprehensive mandatory price reporting for beef and lamb, the bill simply seeks to add pork to that study. One of the unknown factors in the low price story is the impact of price information. It is unclear whether or not a full and open price reporting system operated through the Federal Government would allow producers to operate more effectively to market their products. A complete study of the impacts of price reporting with a quick turnaround on the results would help direct any future action in this area.

Obviously, the passage of this bill and the resulting study will not cure the ills that are facing the livestock industry at this time. But it is a small piece that can answer an important question: Can greater price information aid livestock producers? The information obtained from the study should help us proceed in a logical and effective manner.

Therefore, I ask that my colleagues join me in support of our livestock producers and support H.R. 169.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), the author of this proposal, and again, one of the strong advocates of American agriculture.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to express my thanks to the chairman of the full committee. He has done such a great job working for American agriculture, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) and his cooperation in working out a few technical difficulties we had, but I appreciate it very, very much. Also, I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON), who has worked so hard for all of agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, on January 6, I introduced H.R. 169 in an effort to level the playing field for embattled American pork producers. I think the Speaker is acutely aware of the problems that pork producers have experienced in recent months with the prices dipping down to under \$10 per hundred. Currently, they moved back up to close to \$28 per hundred, but certainly well below any level of profitability. We have experienced prices well below Depression Era prices, and it is so important that we do as much as possible

and as quickly as possible to help our pork producers.

My legislation amends the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to include swine in a 12-month pilot investigation of live cattle and lamb prices that was included in last year's omnibus appropriations bill. This legislation contributes to our efforts to revive a farm economy that is in bad shape. The difficulties associated with low grain prices have been compounded by low livestock prices.

At the very least, America's farmers want to know if they are receiving fair compensation for their very hard work. It is important that accurate information be available to the livestock industry in order for competitive markets to function properly. Without this pricing information, we risk supporting a business environment that gives too much control to too few.

H.R. 169 will assist farmers by examining how we can best preserve the competitive nature of the farm economy. We cannot allow our Nation's farmers to be left without the tools for them to use to make sure they receive the best possible price for their livestock. It is important to consider that the four largest meat packers in this country process 57 percent of all of the hogs. As a result, the industry is looking to Congress to find out if this increase in packer concentration had a direct effect on the recent decline in live hog prices.

If we can find methods in which accurate and timely pricing information can provide producers with the tools needed to make the best possible business decisions for their farm, we will be making a positive contribution to agriculture. It is my hope the results of this investigation will help Congress and the administration formulate additional policies that will be a result of more fair, effective market prices so that we all know what the real price of pork is.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT), a very valued member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise in strong support today of H.R. 169, the Competitive Pork Pricing Act. This is a very modest first step in terms of providing some transparency in terms of the pricing of pork.

Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago, 80 percent of the finished hogs were sold at auction markets, and I know a little bit about the auction business. When people went to the auction ring, they could see what hogs were actually selling for. In fact, 5 years ago, 87 percent of the hogs being purchased by large packers were bought on a spot basis. Today, that situation is reversed, and with the increase of contracting, we now have big pork producers and large packing concerns who have worked out long term contracts for hogs.

Contracts in and of themselves are not necessarily inherently evil, but they have had a profound impact on what is happening to smaller pork producers throughout the United States. What this has done out in farm country is created a tremendous amount of distrust. There is distrust among producers, because we may have one farmer on one side of the road who is being paid one price for his pigs, and another farmer who is paid a different price, and they could be in a situation where neither would know what the other one is actually receiving for their hog. This has caused distrust among producers, but it has caused intense distrust among the producers with the packers, and the packing industry itself has become the villain in this story, and perhaps there is some truth to that.

But as we move inherently towards a much more market-oriented agriculture, it seems to me that we at the Federal level have some responsibility to make certain that those markets are orderly, and that the participants in those markets at least have equal access to information. As I say, this is a very modest step in the right direction in terms of providing some transparency to all producers as far as what prices are actually being paid.

Now, we cannot guarantee here at the Federal level that everyone is going to make a profit, but we must guarantee that every producer gets better and more accurate information.

A good example would be the New York Stock Exchange. We created the Securities and Exchange Commission many years ago, and that is an ongoing auction every day, and one can, on line, literally see every transaction and know what the price of a particular stock is at any moment in time. Such is not the case in the livestock industry. It seems to me we ought to create a system whereby producers have better access to better information.

Mr. Speaker, it has often been said that America's farmers are like the ultimate gamblers; they sit down at the casino every day. I think the best way to think about this particular legislation is it is the first step to making certain that all of the cards in that casino are dealt face-up, and everybody knows that all the cards are on the table.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATKINS), who has a very intensive interest in agriculture and is always very helpful on agricultural issues.

(Mr. WATKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to first and foremost extend my special thanks to the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Agriculture Authorizing Committee, for bringing forth this legislation and technical amendments.

We know that agriculture is changing in this world, and we truly are in a

global competitive world that our vast commodities must compete against. We must do as much in the global marketing area as we have in the production area. I have two degrees in agriculture, and basically when I was taking agriculture at Oklahoma State University, our study centered a lot on production. We had maybe some various electives that we could use in marketing, but marketing must in the 21st century be centered on beating the competition in a global economy. Anything less and we are selling out the farm families of this great United States.

Yes times have changed, and there has to be changes in policies that meets or beats the production and marketing policies of other countries. I will say bringing to light the fact that our beef industry is hurting and our cattlemen and ranchers are having deep problems. Our lamb industries have been involved in this study, and I know adding the swine industry and allowing the pork producers to have a great deal more input into this study, the problems must be addressed before it is too late.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership in moving this forward.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in reluctant opposition to H.R. 169, a bill which expands the pilot investigation into livestock price reporting to include pork.

This Member would like to begin by stating his strong support for meaningful mandatory price reporting legislation. Pork producers throughout Nebraska consistently stress the need to have this vital information. It's time that we ensure that it's provided to them.

Unfortunately, this Member is not convinced that H.R. 169 will accomplish that goal. This Member appreciates the efforts of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM) in introducing this bill and seeking to assist pork producers. However, the problem is that H.R. 169 simply builds on the watered-down price reporting provisions included in last year's omnibus appropriations bill. Livestock producers see the study as an excuse or cover for the lack of action on imposing mandatory reporting. This Member was very disappointed that mandatory price reporting requirements were eliminated during the conference. In some respects, the provisions which survived were worse than none at all. In passing the flawed one-year pilot study last year, it needlessly delayed confronting the real issue, suppressed timely price reporting and lessened the pressure to take meaningful action.

Although well-intentioned, H.R. 169 does nothing to overcome the underlying defects in the current price reporting pilot study. It offers convincing proof that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

A great many of this Member's pork-producing constituents (and cattlemen

too) believe that it is time to stop studying this issue and start instituting mandatory price reporting, numerous Nebraska pork producers have expressed concern that this well-intended legislation, in fact, could delay meaningful price reporting.

This Member intends to again support comprehensive and mandatory livestock price reporting legislation in this Congress that will offer transparency and a level playing field for all producers. That legislation should be enacted as soon as possible.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, the last few years have been very difficult for the U.S. livestock industry. In addition to the recent drought, an epidemic of low prices has further eroded producer equity. During these years, producers of beef, lamb, and more recently, pork have all experienced prices that are simply too low to endure.

Livestock products account for more than half the value of all our domestic agricultural production. Consequently, if we are to maintain a viable and stable rural America, we must pay particular attention to the livestock producers who help sustain those rural communities. When livestock producers suffer, their losses spill over to all the small, rural businesses that depend on their patronage.

Reflecting on this economic difficulty, many have questioned whether the prices currently paid to livestock producers reflect the true market-value of their products. As more and more animals are sold in "closed" trades, which are not included in reported average prices, the actual value of those remaining animals sold in open, "cash" markets has been cast into some doubt.

With this in mind, language was added to last year's Omnibus Appropriations bill, requiring a one-year pilot study of comprehensive, mandatory price reporting for beef and lamb. Now, this bill before us, H.R. 169, would simply add pork to that one-year study. Given the recent disastrous drop in pork prices, it is not difficult to understand why pork producers are anxious to have insights into the curious behavior of their markets.

While this pilot study does not begin to solve the problems facing U.S. livestock producers, it is a small step in the right direction. I hope that the information from this study will help us to decide if permanent price reporting would in fact result in more accurate markets for beef, lamb, and pork. It is logical and reasonable to settle that question once and for all, so we can consider whether further action is warranted. I encourage all members to support our livestock producers by voting for H.R. 169.

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 169, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 391, SMALL BUSINESS PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1999

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-13) on the resolution (H. Res. 42) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 391) to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small businesses with certain Federal paperwork requirements, to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small businesses, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 436, GOVERNMENT WASTE, FRAUD AND ERROR REDUCTION ACT OF 1999

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-14) on the resolution (H. Res. 43) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 436) to reduce waste, fraud, and error in Government programs by making improvements with respect to Federal management and debt collection practices, Federal payment systems, Federal benefit programs, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 437, PRESIDENTIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1999

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-15) on the resolution (H. Res. 44) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 437) to provide for a Chief Financial Officer in the Executive Office of the President, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

□ 1430

MICROLOAN PROGRAM TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 440) to make technical correc-

tions to the Microloan Program, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 440

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Microloan Program Technical Corrections Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (7)(B) to read as follows:

"(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Subject to appropriations, the Administration shall ensure that at least \$800,000 of new loan funds are available for each State in any fiscal year. All funds are to be made available subject to approval of the Administration. If, at the beginning of the third quarter of a fiscal year, the Administration determines that the funds necessary to comply with this provision are unlikely to be awarded that year, the Administration may make those funds available to any State or intermediary."; and

(2) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by inserting "and providing funding to intermediaries" after "program applicants"; and

(B) by inserting "and provide funding to" after "shall select".

SEC. 3. LOAN LOSS RESERVE.

Section 7(m)(3)(D) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(3)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

"(D)(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, by regulation, require each intermediary to establish a loan loss reserve fund, and to maintain such reserve fund until all obligations owed to the Administration under this subsection are repaid.

"(ii) LEVEL OF LOAN LOSS RESERVE FUND.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the Administrator shall require the loan loss reserve fund of an intermediary to be maintained at a level equal to 15 percent of the outstanding balance of the notes receivable owed to the intermediary.

"(II) REVIEW OF LOAN LOSS RESERVE.—After the initial 5 years of an intermediary's participation in the program authorized by this subsection, the Administrator shall, at the request of the intermediary, conduct a review of the annual loss rate of the intermediary. Any intermediary in operation under this subsection prior to October 1, 1994, that requests a reduction in its loan loss reserve shall be reviewed based on the most recent 5-year period preceding the request.

"(III) REDUCTION OF THE LOAN LOSS RESERVE.—Subject to the requirements of subclause IV, the Administrator may reduce the annual loan loss reserve requirement to reflect the actual average loan loss rate for the intermediary during the preceding 5-year period, except that in no case shall the loan loss reserve be reduced to less than 10 percent of the outstanding balance of the notes receivable owed to the intermediary.

"(IV) REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator may reduce the annual loan loss reserve requirement of an intermediary only if the intermediary demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Administrator that—

"(aa) the average annual loss rate for the intermediary during the preceding 5-year period is less than 15 percent; and

"(bb) that no other factors exist that may impair the ability of the intermediary to repay all obligations owed to the Administration under this subsection."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to the rule, the

gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT).

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking my colleague, the ranking member on the Committee on Small Business, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. Velázquez), for her generous support in moving this bill, as well as thanking the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for co-managing and bringing this bill with me to the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, the microloan program was established as a pilot program in 1991 and was made permanent in 1997. The program provides small loans, under \$25,000, to the Nation's smallest entrepreneurs. These loans are made through intermediaries, SBA-certified and approved nonprofit lending and business development organizations.

These intermediaries borrow funds from the SBA and, in turn, lend those funds to small businesses. In order to protect taxpayer assets, the intermediaries are required to maintain a loss reserve based on the amount of microloans they have outstanding.

When the program was made permanent in 1997, changes were also made to modify the loan loss reserve for microloan intermediaries. That legislation specified microloan borrowers were to maintain a loss reserve of 15 percent of their outstanding microloans for the first 5 years of their participation in the program. After that, intermediaries were to maintain a loss reserve equal to 10 percent of their outstanding loans or twice their loss rate, whichever was greater.

Unfortunately, this provision was interpreted by the Small Business Administration to mean an amount equal to twice an intermediary's aggregate losses. That interpretation created an immense burden on microloan intermediaries. We attempted to fix that problem last year with statutory language similar to H.R. 440. Unfortunately, that failed to pass prior to Congress's adjournment.

H.R. 440 is necessary to correct this interpretation and clearly establish that the loss loan reserve will be 15 percent for the first 5 years for all intermediaries, and that intermediaries may apply for a reduction of that reserve to reflect their actual annual average loss rate, but no less than 10 percent.

The loan loss reserve reduction is to be based on the actual annual average loss rate over a 5-year period. We want to make that legislative history absolutely clear. The committee expects that intermediaries will request such reviews no more than annually, and that such reviews will not affect the SBA's ability to conduct further reviews for oversight and management purposes.

H.R. 440 also replaces the cap on the amount of microloan funds that can be

made available to intermediaries in any one State. This cap was originally imposed to ensure that microloan funds would not be used disproportionately in those States with more aggressive microloan programs. As the program has matured, however, the restrictions become unnecessary.

Finally, H.R. 440 will establish a floor for the availability of microloan funds for all States. The availability of these funds is subject to appropriations and the approval of the SBA. In addition, the committee expects any reserve established by the SBA will be held for no more than the first half of the fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will have a real impact on the very smallest of businesses in this country seeking start-up financing, and at the end of the day, that is one of our most important jobs.

Let me again thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. Velázquez) and her staff for their assistance in moving the measure before us.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 440, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 440, the Microloan Program Technical Corrections Act, and I commend the gentleman from Missouri (Chairman TALENT) and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) for moving quickly to pass this important legislation.

As a matter of fact, I would further note that it is a pleasure to serve on the Committee on Small Business because of the leadership provided by the gentleman from Missouri (Chairman TALENT) and that of the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

These changes are important for small entrepreneurs because they will allow lenders to make more loans and increase technical assistance. In my district, the Seventh District of Illinois, there are many small businesses eager to take advantage of these resources which are being made available to them.

Everyone agrees that the challenge facing most entrepreneurs is access to capital. However, it is often far more difficult, if not impossible, for many small and very small businesses to get the financing they need. Microborrowers are either very small, start-up, or growth-phased businesses which are unable to meet a lender's collateral or credit requirements.

For this reason, many private lenders consider these borrowers too risky for loan consideration, thus leaving these businesses without the capital to grow and expand.

To address this problem, the Small Business Administration launched the Microloan Pilot Project in 1992. This program was designed to help under-

served, start-up, and existing small business owners that did not have access to financing.

Since its beginning, the microloan program has helped countless businesses to start up and to grow. Today, with over 100 participating intermediaries, the small business microloan program is the largest Federal program of its kind. It has a proven track record of giving small businesses the support they need to succeed.

One of the most important aspects of the microloan program is its ability to reach women and other minority groups. This population may need just a small loan to create or expand a business. Often women and minorities do not have the credit history or necessary capital to get a loan from a bank or other traditional channel. This is where the microloan program steps in and provides the necessary tools to help these business owners achieve the American dream. In fact, the microloan program has become a traditional funding source for women entrepreneurs.

This legislation is straightforward. The first thing the Microloan Program Technical Corrections Act of 1999 would do is remove the State formula caps. The caps were put in place in order to ensure equitable distribution of funds, but resulted in just the opposite. By removing the cap, we will be ensuring that all States have access to the program.

By allowing lenders with successful loan portfolios to make more loans and to provide additional technical assistance, today's legislation will only help more microenterprises grow. Providing additional technical assistance to businesses will enable entrepreneurs who are on the threshold of moving forward the opportunity to do so.

Finally, the microloan program has proved invaluable in helping America's small businesses to grow. This bill will give those businesses in these communities access to increased resources to help them grow and further expand. I am indeed pleased that we are moving quickly to pass this crucial legislation, and that we are looking for ways to improve this important program.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is indeed a tremendous piece of legislation that has been brought to us very early in this session. Again, I would commend the gentleman from Missouri (Chairman TALENT) and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) for the expeditious manner in which they have acted.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by saying I appreciate very much the gentleman's kind words. I really should emphasize what he is saying. This program is very important to the smallest of our entrepreneurs, those just getting started. It

many cases, these are folks who are moving off of lives in some cases of dependency into lives of entrepreneurship. They are the people who need these small loans.

In order to make this program work we have to correct this misperception, as well as make some other technical corrections. So it is a very important bill. I thank the gentleman for his support, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 440.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 440, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PAPERWORK ELIMINATION ACT OF 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 439) to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Paperwork Reduction Act, to minimize the burden of Federal paperwork demands upon small businesses, educational and nonprofit institutions, Federal contractors, State and local governments, and other persons through the sponsorship and use of alternative information technologies.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 439

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Paperwork Elimination Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. PROMOTION OF USE OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

Section 3504(h) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting "; and", and by adding at the end the following:

"(6) specifically promote the acquisition and use of alternative information technologies that provide for electronic submission, maintenance, or disclosure of information as a substitute for paper and for the use and acceptance of electronic signatures."

SEC. 3. ASSIGNMENT OF TASKS AND DEADLINES.

Section 3505(a)(3) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting "; and", and by adding at the end the following:

"(D) a description of progress in providing for the acquisition and use of alternative information technologies that provide for electronic submission, maintenance, or disclosure of information as a substitute for paper and for the use and acceptance of electronic signatures, including the extent to which such progress accomplishes reduction of burden on small businesses or other persons."

SEC. 4. FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) PROVIDING FOR USE OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT.—Section 3506(c)(1)(B) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of clause (ii) and by adding at the end the following:

"(iv) provides to persons required to submit information the option to use, where appropriate, electronic submission, maintenance, or disclosure of information; and".

(b) PROMOTION OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT.—Section 3506(c)(3)(C) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking "or" after the semicolon at the end of clause (ii), by adding "or" after the semicolon at the end of clause (iii), and by adding at the end the following:

"(iv) the promotion and optional use, where appropriate, of electronic submission, maintenance, or disclosure of information."

(c) USE OF ALTERNATIVE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.—Section 3506(c)(3)(J) of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(J) to the maximum extent practicable, uses information technology, including alternative information technologies, that provide for electronic submission, maintenance, or disclosure of information, to reduce burden and improve data quality, agency efficiency, and responsiveness to the public."

SEC. 5. PUBLIC INFORMATION COLLECTION ACTIVITIES; SUBMISSION TO DIRECTOR; APPROVAL AND DELEGATION.

Section 3507(a)(1)(D)(ii) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of subclause (V), by adding "and" after the semicolon at the end of subclause (VI), and by adding at the end the following:

"(VII) a description of how respondents may, if appropriate, electronically submit, maintain, or disclose information under the collection of information."

SEC. 6. RESPONSIVENESS TO CONGRESS.

Section 3514(a)(2) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting "; and", and by adding at the end the following:

"(E) reduced the collection of information burden on small businesses and other persons through the use of electronic submission, maintenance, or disclosure of information as a substitute for the use of paper, including—

"(i) a description of instances where such substitution has added to burden; and

"(ii) specific identification of such instances relating to the Internal Revenue Service."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today the House considers H.R. 439, the Paperwork Elimination Act of 1999. This is legislation that is not new to the House. In both the 104th Congress and the 105th Congress virtually identical legislation was considered and overwhelmingly passed. In the 104th Congress, the House passed this bill by a vote of 418 to zero. In the 105th Congress, the House passed this bill by a vote of 395 to zero. I certainly hope we can continue this trend this afternoon.

Before I take a moment to explain the bill, I would like to thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), the ranking member of the Committee on Small Business, as well as the rest of my friends on the Democratic side, for their help in moving this legislation forward. The ranking member and her staff have been very cooperative, and deserve much of the credit for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, paperwork burdens are literally strangling the productivity of our Nation's economy, particularly small businesses. Consider the fact that in 1996 the government-wide burden hour estimate reached 6.7 billion hours. That means that Americans spent 6.7 billion, that is "billion" with a "B", filling out paperwork required by the Federal Government. That figure is up almost 350 percent from the 1.5 billion burden hour estimate in 1980.

As I said a moment ago, paperwork burdens impact our Nation's small businesses particularly hard. A recent study indicated that for companies with fewer than 20 employees, complying with paperwork requirements cost an average of \$2,017 per employee per year. For companies with 20 to 499 employees, our small businesses, that cost was almost as much.

For these companies, complying with paperwork requirements cost an average of \$1,931 per employee per year. But for companies with 500 employees or more, the costs were much lower. For these companies, complying with paperwork requirements cost an average of \$1,086 per employee per year. Clearly, for the sake of our Nation's small businesses, we need to start reducing the overall burden of complying with federally-mandated paperwork.

One of the ways in which we can do this is to enable the Federal Government to take advantage of the Information Age. The Committee on Small Business has recognized the need to encourage the Federal Government to utilize new information technology to reduce the public costs of meeting the Federal government's information needs. Nowhere is this need more acute than in the small business community.

Because small businesses typically do not have the resources to hire employees whose explicit purpose is to deal with paperwork and regulatory requirements, there is a specific need to allow these small businesses, as well as other taxpayers, with access to computers and modems to use them when dealing with the Federal Government. That is the goal that the Paperwork Elimination Act of 1999 is intended to accomplish.

Let me briefly run down exactly what is contained in this legislation. First, it specifically requires the director of the Office of Management and Budget, the OMB, to promote the acquisition and use of electronic transmission of information as a substitute for paper when small businesses and individuals are required to comply with

the information needs of the Federal Government.

Second, it requires the director of OMB to include in the government-wide resources plan that is already maintained a description of progress in providing for the acquisition and use of alternative technologies that provide for electronic transmission of information.

This report is also to include the extent to which the paperwork burden on small businesses and individuals has been reduced as a result of using this technology.

Third, it clearly states the new responsibilities of each Federal agency. It specifically requires each Federal agency to provide the option of electronically transmitting information when complying with their regulations and other information needs.

□ 1445

It also requires each Federal agency to certify to the director of OMB that each collection of information it undertakes has reduced paperwork burdens to the greatest extent possible, particularly on small entities, by allowing for the electronic transmission of data.

Fourth, it prohibits each Federal agency from collecting information until it has first published a notice in the Federal Register describing how respondents may, if they choose, submit the required information electronically.

Finally, it requires the director of OMB, when reporting to Congress, to include a report on how paperwork burdens on small businesses and other persons have been reduced by using electronic transmissions of information as a substitute for paper. Furthermore, it requires this report to describe any instances where the use of electronic transmission of information has added to paperwork burdens and specific identifications of instances relating to the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Speaker, before I conclude my statement, I do wish to clarify two items. First, I want to stress that any requirements imposed by this legislation fall on the Federal Government. It is the Federal Government that is required to provide the option of using electronic names to transmit information. No small business or individual will be required to use electronic means to transmit information to the government if he or she does not wish to.

The second item I wish to clarify is how H.R. 439 differs from previous versions of the Paperwork Elimination Act. As I indicated earlier, in both the 104th and 105th Congresses, the House passed by unanimous votes virtually identical versions of H.R. 439. The version that we are considering today has been changed only slightly to reflect a small portion of last year's bill that was included in the Omnibus Appropriations Act, Public Law 105-277, and signed into law. What we are doing

today is considering the remaining portions of legislation already passed by the House in previous Congresses but which did not get signed into law. This complements the provision enacted last year and strengthens the underlying statute.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 439 is not controversial legislation. It is virtually identical to legislation that this House has repeatedly and overwhelmingly passed. I would like to thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) for his tireless work on this legislation. I would also like to thank once again the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), the ranking member; the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ); and the entire Committee on Small Business and their staffs for the bipartisan work on this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I wish to thank the gentlewoman from New York, our subcommittee chairperson.

Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform and Paperwork Reduction of the Committee on Small Business, I rise today to encourage quick passage of the Paperwork Elimination Act of 1999. I believe it is an outstanding piece of legislation that enjoys overwhelming bipartisan support.

During my tenure in the New Jersey legislature, Mr. Speaker, I was on the committee that recommended a reduction in unnecessary regulations, and I think that is one of the reasons why we are here. It is stated in our purpose of being. I believed then, as I do today, that reducing bureaucratic red tape is essential to unlocking the great potential of our small businesses. This will be the third consecutive Congress that this measure was considered. Unfortunately, on the two earlier occasions, the Senate failed to act. I hope as the 106th Congress gets underway, the Senate will join us in passing this legislation and sending it to the President for his signature. It is long overdue, Mr. Speaker.

Small businesses are powerful job creators, both in New Jersey and throughout this great land. Efforts should be made to increase their profitability and productivity, not hinder them, and that is exactly what this common sense measure does.

The importance of small businesses cannot be emphasized enough. The fact is that they are the backbone of our economy. My State of New Jersey is a great example. Of the 213,000 full-time business firms with employees in our State, 98.5 percent are small businesses. The income of small businesses, including sole proprietors and partnerships, rose 4½ percent to \$16.4 billion in 1998.

Small businesses in any State are leading our economic growth, particu-

larly in the last 4 or 5 years. Of the over 17 million new jobs created over the past 6 years, close to 80 percent have come not from our Fortune 500 companies, but from those small businesses that we see in our neighborhoods, day in and day out.

Despite this growth, the problem of red tape is clear. It has been estimated, and the gentlewoman from New York pointed out quite succinctly, that the American public spends an amount of time and effort equal to \$510 billion, 9 percent of the gross domestic product, in order to meet the Federal Government's information needs. To suit our purposes, what we require in paperwork now amounts to 9 percent of the gross domestic product. I find that to be quite unbelievable, but true.

Small businesses bear a disproportionate share of these costs. To use an extreme example, some small businesses are required to file forms with up to 50 different Federal, State and local agencies. We think we understand what that means, and I think I do, but no one understands it unless they are a small businessperson doing it. That is an incredible fact of life.

That is one of our purposes for being here, is to shrink the arm of government. It is too long, goes into our productivity, and goes into the profits of small businesses. These bureaucratic demands can literally strangle a small business. The small business entrepreneur needs to focus on expansion, customer service and the bottom line, not on filling out paperwork for hours upon hours to keep some other bureaucrat in business.

The aim of this Paperwork Elimination Act is to maximize economic growth by minimizing the burden of Federal paperwork demands. It does this through the use of electronic information technology. The bill before us will reduce this burden by requiring all Federal agencies to provide the option of electronic submission of information to all those who must comply with Federal regulations.

As we approach the 21st century, the technological advances that are now commonplace in the private sector should be an integral part of the way our Federal agencies do business. It is important to remember that the measure will in no way hinder the ability of small businesses and individuals without access to computers or modems to comply with Federal paperwork requirements. The measure merely requires Federal agencies to provide an electronic option to those who desire it. This legislation is not a mandate on small business and there is no requirement that a small business needs to computerize. This is a win-win situation for everyone involved.

Small businesses, Mr. Speaker, play a critical role in our economy and have been an integral part of the economic growth we have enjoyed in recent years. Before us is sound legislation which allows small businesses to focus on job creation, to focus on productivity, and to focus on expansion while

bringing the Federal Government into the information age. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I want to commend the chair of our subcommittee, and the overall chair, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT).

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding this time to me. I would also like to thank the committee for entertaining the idea that resources and technical assistance should be made available to what I call micro businesses, that is small barber-shops, beauty parlors, restaurants, and other businesses that may not have the resource on site to file electronically.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Paperwork Elimination Act of 1999, introduced by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT). Two years ago Congress passed the Paperwork Reduction Act, which mandated fixed percentage cuts in paperwork burden over the next few years. We passed that legislation to unleash our Nation's small businesses from the colossal amounts of paperwork which we know that they face. H.R. 439 intends to lessen some of the burden.

Today, technological advances have improved our travel time to and from and made trade and money almost effortless. I ask why not apply the same technology to help our Nation's 22 million small businesses? This legislation urges the Federal Government to disseminate and receive information electronically, where appropriate, thereby increasing responsiveness. It will minimize the Federal paperwork burden of individuals, small businesses and State and local governments. It will maximize the usefulness of information collected by the Federal Government, and will minimize the costs carried by the Federal Government of collecting, maintaining, using and distributing information.

Again, I join with those who are in favor of this legislation. I think it is obviously an idea whose time has come, and I am certain, without a doubt, that all of the small businesses in America, especially those who labor spending as much time filling out forms as they do trying to make money, will rise up and say to this Congress, well done.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I want to thank the Speaker for indulging us, and thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) and also the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

One final point, Mr. Speaker, if I may. We have had three bills from out of the Committee on Small Business, all bipartisan. I think this is an example of the direction we should be going, and if we can do it, everybody else can do it. So I salute the majority party

and I salute the chairman and subcommittee chairs for doing this. I think this is very important; significant. Not only the bill itself, Mr. Speaker, but what we are attempting to do in our committee.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me conclude by saying that this legislation is consistent with what the House has passed in previous Congresses. I urge everyone to support this bill, and I am delighted to have those kind words from my colleague from New Jersey.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 439.

The question was taken.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 439 and H.R. 440.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

□ 1500

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 435) to make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 435

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999".

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

Sec. 1. Short title.

TITLE I—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE CORRECTIONS

Sec. 1001. Clerical amendments.

Sec. 1002. Obsolete references to GATT.

Sec. 1003. Tariff classification of 13-inch televisions.

TITLE II—TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS; OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

CHAPTER 1—REFERENCE

Sec. 2001. Reference.

CHAPTER 2—DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

Sec. 2101. Diiodomethyl-*p*-tolylsulfone.

Sec. 2102. Racemic dl-menthol.

Sec. 2103. 2,4-Dichloro-5-hydrazinophenol monohydrochloride.

Sec. 2104. TAB.

Sec. 2105. Certain snowboard boots.

Sec. 2106. Ethofumesate singularly or in mixture with application adjuvants.

Sec. 2107. 3-Methoxycarbonylamino-phenyl-3'-methylcarbanilate (phenmedipham).

Sec. 2108. 3-Ethoxycarbonylamino-phenyl-N-phenylcarbamate (desmedipham).

Sec. 2109. 2-Amino-4-(4-aminobenzoylamino)benzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt.

Sec. 2110. 5-Amino-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,3-xylenesulfonylamide.

Sec. 2111. 3-Amino-2'-(sulfatoethylsulfonyl)ethyl benzamide.

Sec. 2112. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monopotassium salt.

Sec. 2113. 2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole.

Sec. 2114. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2115. 6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.

Sec. 2116. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2117. 2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2118. 6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt.

Sec. 2119. 2-Amino-p-cresol.

Sec. 2120. 6-Bromo-2,4-dinitroaniline.

Sec. 2121. 7-Acetylamino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2122. Tannic acid.

Sec. 2123. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2124. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monoammonium salt.

Sec. 2125. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2126. 3-(4,5-Dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2127. 4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.

Sec. 2128. 4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2129. Pigment Yellow 151.

Sec. 2130. Pigment Yellow 181.

Sec. 2131. Pigment Yellow 154.

Sec. 2132. Pigment Yellow 175.

Sec. 2133. Pigment Yellow 180.

Sec. 2134. Pigment Yellow 191.

Sec. 2135. Pigment Red 187.

Sec. 2136. Pigment Red 247.

Sec. 2137. Pigment Orange 72.

Sec. 2138. Pigment Yellow 16.

Sec. 2139. Pigment Red 185.

Sec. 2140. Pigment Red 208.

Sec. 2141. Pigment Red 188.

Sec. 2142. 2,6-Dimethyl-m-dioxan-4-ol acetate.

Sec. 2143. β -Bromo- β -nitrostyrene.

Sec. 2144. Textile machinery.

Sec. 2145. Deltamethrin.

Sec. 2146. Diclofop-methyl.

Sec. 2147. Resmethrin.

Sec. 2148. N-phenyl-N'-1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-ylurea.

- Sec. 2149. (1R,3S)3[(1'R)(1',2',2',2',-Tetrabromoethyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, (S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester.
- Sec. 2150. Pigment Yellow 109.
- Sec. 2151. Pigment Yellow 110.
- Sec. 2152. Pigment Red 177.
- Sec. 2153. Textile printing machinery.
- Sec. 2154. Substrates of synthetic quartz or synthetic fused silica.
- Sec. 2155. 2-Methyl-4,6-bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol.
- Sec. 2156. 2-Methyl-4,6-bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol; epoxidized triglyceride.
- Sec. 2157. 4-[[4,6-Bis(octylthio)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol.
- Sec. 2158. (2-Benzothiazolylthio)butanedioic acid.
- Sec. 2159. Calcium bis[monoethyl(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) phosphonate].
- Sec. 2160. 4-Methyl- γ -oxo-benzenebutanoic acid compounded with 4-ethylmorpholine (2:1).
- Sec. 2161. Weaving machines.
- Sec. 2162. Certain weaving machines.
- Sec. 2163. DEMA.
- Sec. 2164. Benzenepropanal, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- α -methyl-.
- Sec. 2165. 2H-3,1-Benzoxazin-2-one, 6-chloro-4-(cyclopropylethynyl)-1,4-dihydro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-.
- Sec. 2166. Tebufenozide.
- Sec. 2167. Halofenozide.
- Sec. 2168. Certain organic pigments and dyes.
- Sec. 2169. 4-Hexylresorcinol.
- Sec. 2170. Certain sensitizing dyes.
- Sec. 2171. Skating boots for use in the manufacture of in-line roller skates.
- Sec. 2172. Dibutylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium salt.
- Sec. 2173. O-(6-Chloro-3-phenyl-4-pyridazinyl)-S-octylcarbonothioate.
- Sec. 2174. 4-Cyclopropyl-6-methyl-2-phenylaminopyrimidine.
- Sec. 2175. O,O-Dimethyl-S-[5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,3,4-thiadiazol-3(2H)-yl-methyl]-dithiophosphate.
- Sec. 2176. Ethyl [2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl]carbamate.
- Sec. 2177. [(2S,4R)/(2R,4S)]/[(2R,4R)/(2S,4S)]-1-[2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole.
- Sec. 2178. 2,4-Dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride.
- Sec. 2179. 2-Chloro-N-[2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-N-ethyl-6-fluorobenzenemethanamine.
- Sec. 2180. Chloroacetone.
- Sec. 2181. Acetic acid, [(5-chloro-8-quinolinyl)oxy]-, 1-methylhexyl ester.
- Sec. 2182. Propanoic acid, 2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]-, 2-propynyl ester.
- Sec. 2183. Mucochloric acid.
- Sec. 2184. Certain rocket engines.
- Sec. 2185. Pigment Red 144.
- Sec. 2186. Pigment Orange 64.
- Sec. 2187. Pigment Yellow 95.
- Sec. 2188. Pigment Yellow 93.
- Sec. 2189. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-Amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-l-glutamic acid, diethyl ester.
- Sec. 2190. 4-Chloropyridine hydrochloride.
- Sec. 2191. 4-Phenoxy pyridine.
- Sec. 2192. (3S)-2,2-Dimethyl-3-thiomorpholine carboxylic acid.
- Sec. 2193. 2-Amino-5-bromo-6-methyl-4-(1H)-quinazolinone.
- Sec. 2194. 2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4(1H)-quinazolinone.
- Sec. 2195. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-l-glutamic acid.
- Sec. 2196. 2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4(1H)-quinazolinone dihydrochloride.
- Sec. 2197. 3-(Acetyloxy)-2-methylbenzoic acid.
- Sec. 2198. [R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-butanetetrol-1,4-dimeth-anesulfonate.
- Sec. 2199. 9-[2-[[Bis] (pivaloyloxy)methoxy]phosphinyl] methoxy] ethyl]adenine (also known as Adefovir Dipivoxil).
- Sec. 2200. 9-[2-(R)-[[Bis] (isopropoxycarbonyl)oxy-methoxy]-phosphinoyl]methoxy]-propyl]adenine fumarate (1:1).
- Sec. 2201. (R)-9-(2-Phosphonomethoxypropyl)adenine.
- Sec. 2202. (R)-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one, 4-methyl-.
- Sec. 2203. 9-(2-Hydroxyethyl)adenine.
- Sec. 2204. (R)-9H-Purine-9-ethanol, 6-amino- α -methyl-.
- Sec. 2205. Chloromethyl-2-propyl carbonate.
- Sec. 2206. (R)-1,2-Propanediol, 3-chloro-.
- Sec. 2207. Oxirane, (S)-((triphenylmethoxy)methyl)-.
- Sec. 2208. Chloromethyl pivalate.
- Sec. 2209. Diethyl (((p-toluenesulfonyloxy)methyl)phosphonate).
- Sec. 2210. Beta hydroxyalkylamide.
- Sec. 2211. Grilamid tr90.
- Sec. 2212. IN-W4280.
- Sec. 2213. KL540.
- Sec. 2214. Methyl thioglycolate.
- Sec. 2215. DPX-E6758.
- Sec. 2216. Ethylene, tetrafluoro copolymer with ethylene (ETFE).
- Sec. 2217. 3-Mercapto-D-valine.
- Sec. 2218. p-Ethylphenol.
- Sec. 2219. Pantera.
- Sec. 2220. p-Nitrobenzoic acid.
- Sec. 2221. p-Toluenesulfonamide.
- Sec. 2222. Polymers of tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoropropylene, and vinylidene fluoride.
- Sec. 2223. Methyl 2-[[[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-3-methyl-benzoate (triflusaluron methyl).
- Sec. 2224. Certain manufacturing equipment.
- Sec. 2225. Textured rolled glass sheets.
- Sec. 2226. Certain HIV drug substances.
- Sec. 2227. Rimsulfuron.
- Sec. 2228. Carbamic acid (V-9069).
- Sec. 2229. DPX-E9260.
- Sec. 2230. Ziram.
- Sec. 2231. Ferroboron.
- Sec. 2232. Acetic acid, [[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[(tetrahydro-3-oxo-1H,3H-[1,3,4]thiadiazolo[3,4-a]pyridazin-1-ylidene)amino]phenyl]-thio]-, methyl ester.
- Sec. 2233. Pentyl[2-chloro-5-(cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboximido)-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate.
- Sec. 2234. Bentazon (3-isopropyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzo-thiadiazin-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide).
- Sec. 2235. Certain high-performance loudspeakers not mounted in their enclosures.
- Sec. 2236. Parts for use in the manufacture of certain high-performance loudspeakers.
- Sec. 2237. 5-tert-Butyl-isophthalic acid.
- Sec. 2238. Certain polymer.
- Sec. 2239. 2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-ethyl-2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-4-pyridazine carboxylic acid, potassium salt.

CHAPTER 3—EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 2301. Effective date.

Subtitle B—Trade Provisions

- Sec. 2401. Extension of United States insular possession program.
- Sec. 2402. Tariff treatment for certain components of scientific instruments and apparatus.
- Sec. 2403. Liquidation or reliquidation of certain entries.
- Sec. 2404. Drawback and refund on packaging material.
- Sec. 2405. Inclusion of commercial importation data from foreign-trade zones under the National Customs Automation Program.
- Sec. 2406. Large yachts imported for sale at United States boat shows.
- Sec. 2407. Review of protests against decisions of Customs Service.
- Sec. 2408. Entries of NAFTA-origin goods.
- Sec. 2409. Treatment of international travel merchandise held at customs-approved storage rooms.
- Sec. 2410. Exception to 5-year reviews of countervailing duty or anti-dumping duty orders.
- Sec. 2411. Water resistant wool trousers.
- Sec. 2412. Reimportation of certain goods.
- Sec. 2413. Treatment of personal effects of participants in certain world athletic events.
- Sec. 2414. Reliquidation of certain entries of thermal transfer multifunction machines.
- Sec. 2415. Reliquidation of certain drawback entries and refund of drawback payments.
- Sec. 2416. Clarification of additional U.S. note 4 to chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.
- Sec. 2417. Duty-free sales enterprises.
- Sec. 2418. Customs user fees.
- Sec. 2419. Duty drawback for methyl tertiary-butyl ether ("MTBE").
- Sec. 2420. Substitution of finished petroleum derivatives.
- Sec. 2421. Duty on certain importations of mueslix cereals.
- Sec. 2422. Expansion of Foreign Trade Zone No. 143.
- Sec. 2423. Marking of certain silk products and containers.
- Sec. 2424. Extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Mongolia.
- Sec. 2425. Enhanced cargo inspection pilot program.
- Sec. 2426. Payment of education costs of dependents of certain Customs Service personnel.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

Sec. 3001. Property subject to a liability treated in same manner as assumption of liability.

TITLE I—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE CORRECTIONS

SEC. 1001. CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TRADE ACT OF 1974.—(1) Section 233(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2293(a)) is amended—

(A) by aligning the text of paragraph (2) that precedes subparagraph (A) with the text of paragraph (1); and

(B) by aligning the text of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) with the text of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3).

(2) Section 141(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking “LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENTS.—”; and

(B) by aligning the text of paragraph (3) with the text of paragraph (2).

(3) The item relating to section 410 in the table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is repealed.

(4) Section 411 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2441), and the item relating to section 411 in the table of contents for that Act, are repealed.

(5) Section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2194(b)) is amended by striking “For purposes of” and all that follows through “90-day period” and inserting “For purposes of sections 203(c) and 407(c)(2), the 90-day period”.

(6) Section 406(e)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2436(e)(2)) is amended by moving subparagraphs (B) and (C) 2 ems to the left.

(7) Section 503(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2463(a)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

“(II) the direct costs of processing operations performed in such beneficiary developing country or such member countries, is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such article at the time it is entered.”

(8) Section 802(b)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2492(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking “481(e)” and inserting “489”; and

(B) by inserting “(22 U.S.C. 2291h)” after “1961”.

(9) Section 804 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2494) is amended by striking “481(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(1))” and inserting “489 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h)”.

(10) Section 805(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2495(2)) is amended by striking “and” after the semicolon.

(11) The table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VIII—TARIFF TREATMENT OF PRODUCTS OF, AND OTHER SANCTIONS AGAINST, UNCOOPERATIVE MAJOR DRUG PRODUCING OR DRUG-TRANSIT COUNTRIES

“Sec. 801. Short title.

“Sec. 802. Tariff treatment of products of uncooperative major drug producing or drug-transit countries.

“Sec. 803. Sugar quota.

“Sec. 804. Progress reports.

“Sec. 805. Definitions.”

(b) OTHER TRADE LAWS.—(1) Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e) by aligning the text of paragraph (1) with the text of paragraph (2); and

(B) in subsection (f)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(ii) by striking “subsection (a)(1) through (a)(8)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) through (8) of subsection (a)”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) by striking “paragraph (A)(i)” and inserting “subparagraph (A)(i)”.

(2) Section 3(a) of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly referred to as the “Foreign Trade Zones Act”) (19 U.S.C. 81c(a)) is amended by striking the second period at the end of the last sentence.

(3) Section 9 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly referred to as the “Foreign Trade

Zones Act”) (19 U.S.C. 81i) is amended by striking “Post Office Department, the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Immigration” and inserting “United States Postal Service, the Public Health Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service”.

(4) The table of contents for the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 is amended—

(A) in the item relating to section 411 by striking “Special Representative” and inserting “Trade Representative”; and

(B) by inserting after the items relating to subtitle D of title IV the following:

“Subtitle E—Standards and Measures Under the North American Free Trade Agreement
“CHAPTER 1—SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

“Sec. 461. General.

“Sec. 462. Inquiry point.

“Sec. 463. Chapter definitions.

“CHAPTER 2—STANDARDS-RELATED MEASURES

“Sec. 471. General.

“Sec. 472. Inquiry point.

“Sec. 473. Chapter definitions.

“CHAPTER 3—SUBTITLE DEFINITIONS

“Sec. 481. Definitions.

“Subtitle F—International Standard-Setting Activities

“Sec. 491. Notice of United States participation in international standard-setting activities.

“Sec. 492. Equivalence determinations.

“Sec. 493. Definitions.”

(5)(A) Section 3(a)(9) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1996 is amended by striking “631(a)” and “1631(a)” and inserting “631” and “1631”, respectively.

(B) Section 50(c)(2) of such Act is amended by striking “applied to entry” and inserting “applied to such entry”.

(6) Section 8 of the Act of August 5, 1935 (19 U.S.C. 1708) is repealed.

(7) Section 584(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1584(a)) is amended—

(A) in the last sentence of paragraph (2), by striking “102(17) and 102(15), respectively, of the Controlled Substances Act” and inserting “102(18) and 102(16), respectively, of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(18) and 802(16))”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “or which consists of any spirits,” and all that follows through “be not shown.”; and

(ii) by striking “, and, if any manifested merchandise” and all that follows through the end and inserting a period.

(8) Section 621(4)(A) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, as amended by section 21(d)(12) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Amendments Act of 1996, is amended by striking “disclosure within 30 days” and inserting “disclosure, or within 30 days”.

(9) Section 558(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1558(b)) is amended by striking “(c)” each place it appears and inserting “(h)”.

(10) Section 441 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1441) is amended by striking paragraph (6).

(11) General note 3(a)(ii) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “general most-favored-nation (MFN)” and by inserting in lieu thereof “general or normal trade relations (NTR)”.

SEC. 1002. OBSOLETE REFERENCES TO GATT.

(a) FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND SHORTAGE RELIEF ACT OF 1990.—(1) Section 488(b) of the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 620(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade” and inserting “GATT 1994 (as defined in section 2(1)(B) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)”; and

(B) in paragraph (5) by striking “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade” and insert-

ing “WTO Agreement and the multilateral trade agreements (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (9) and (4), respectively, of section 2 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)”.

(2) Section 491(g) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 620c(g)) is amended by striking “Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade” and inserting “Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organization (as the term ‘World Trade Organization’ is defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)”.

(b) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT.—Section 1403(b) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262n-2(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or Article 10” and all that follows through “Trade” and inserting “GATT 1994 as defined in section 2(1)(B) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, or Article 3.1(a) of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in section 101(d)(12) of that Act”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B) by striking “Article 6” and all that follows through “Trade” and inserting “Article 15 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in subparagraph (A)”.

(c) BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS ACT.—Section 49(a)(3) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286gg(a)(3)) is amended by striking “GATT Secretariat” and inserting “Secretariat of the World Trade Organization (as the term ‘World Trade Organization’ is defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)”.

(d) FISHERMEN’S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967.—Section 8(a)(4) of the Fishermen’s Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)(4)) is amended by striking “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade” and inserting “World Trade Organization (as defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act) or the multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of that Act)”.

(e) UNITED STATES-HONG KONG POLICY ACT OF 1992.—Section 102(3) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5712(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking “contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade” and inserting “WTO member country (as defined in section 2(10) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)”; and

(2) by striking “latter organization” and inserting “World Trade Organization (as defined in section 2(8) of that Act)”.

(f) NOAA FLEET MODERNIZATION ACT.—Section 607(b)(8) of the NOAA Fleet Modernization Act (33 U.S.C. 891e(b)(8)) is amended by striking “Agreement on Interpretation” and all that follows through “trade negotiations” and inserting “Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in section 101(d)(12) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, or any other export subsidy prohibited by that agreement”.

(g) ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1992.—(1) Section 1011(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 2296b(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade” and inserting “multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)”; and

(B) by striking “United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement” and inserting “North American Free Trade Agreement”.

(2) Section 1017(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2296b-6(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade” and inserting “multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)”; and

(B) by striking "United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement" and inserting "North American Free Trade Agreement".

(h) ENERGY POLICY CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 400AA(a)(3) of the Energy Policy Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6374(a)(3)) is amended in subparagraphs (F) and (G) by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" each place it appears and inserting "multilateral trade agreements as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act".

(i) TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 50103 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in subsections (c)(2) and (e)(2) by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and inserting "multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)".

SEC. 1003. TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF 13-INCH TELEVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each of the following subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking

"33.02 cm" in the article description and inserting "34.29 cm":

- (1) Subheading 8528.12.12.
- (2) Subheading 8528.12.20.
- (3) Subheading 8528.12.62.
- (4) Subheading 8528.12.68.
- (5) Subheading 8528.12.76.
- (6) Subheading 8528.12.84.
- (7) Subheading 8528.21.16.
- (8) Subheading 8528.21.24.
- (9) Subheading 8528.21.55.
- (10) Subheading 8528.21.65.
- (11) Subheading 8528.21.75.
- (12) Subheading 8528.21.85.
- (13) Subheading 8528.30.62.
- (14) Subheading 8528.30.66.
- (15) Subheading 8540.11.24.
- (16) Subheading 8540.11.44.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, any entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of an article described in a subheading listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of subsection (a)—

(A) that was made on or after January 1, 1995, and before the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act,

(B) with respect to which there would have been no duty or a lesser duty if the amendments made by subsection (a) applied to such entry, and

- (C) that is—
 - (i) unliquidated,
 - (ii) under protest, or
 - (iii) otherwise not final,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such amendment applied to such entry.

TITLE II—TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS; OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

CHAPTER 1—REFERENCE

SEC. 2001. REFERENCE.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this subtitle an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a chapter, subchapter, note, additional U.S. note, heading, subheading, or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a chapter, subchapter, note, additional U.S. note, heading, subheading, or other provision of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 3007).

CHAPTER 2—DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

SEC. 2101. DIODOMETHYL-*P*-TOLYLSULFONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.90	Diiodomethyl- <i>p</i> -tolylsulfone (CAS No. 20018-09-1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2102. RACEMIC *dl*-MENTHOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.06	Racemic <i>dl</i> -menthol (intermediate (E) for use in producing menthol) (CAS No. 15356-70-4) (provided for in subheading 2906.11.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2103. 2,4-DICHLORO-5-HYDRAZINOPHENOL MONOHY- DROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.28	2,4-Dichloro-5-hydrazinophenol monohy drochloride (CAS No. 189573-21-5) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2104. TAB.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.95	Phosphinic acid, [3-(acetyloxy)-3-cyanopropyl]methyl-, butyl ester (CAS No. 167004-78-6) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2105. CERTAIN SNOWBOARD BOOTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.64.04	Snowboard boots with uppers of textile materials (provided for in subheading 6404.11.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2106. ETHOFUMESATE SINGULARLY OR IN MIXTURE WITH APPLICATION ADJUVANTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.31.12	2-Ethoxy-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-benzofuranyl-methanesulfonate (ethofumesate) singularly or in mixture with application adjuvants (CAS No. 26225-79-6) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.08 or 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2107. 3-METHOXYCARBONYLAMINOPHENYL-3'-METHYL-CARBANILATE (PHENMEDIPHAM).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.31.13	3-Methoxycarbonylamino-phenyl-3'-methylcarbanilate (phenmedipham) (CAS No. 13684-63-4) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2108. 3-ETHOXYCARBONYLAMINOPHENYL-N-PHENYL-CARBAMATE (DESMEDIPHAM).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.31.14	3-Ethoxycarbonylamino-phenyl-N-phenylcarbamate (desmedipham) (CAS No. 13684-56-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.41)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2109. 2-AMINO-4-(4-AMINOBENZOYLAMINO)BENZENE-SULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.30.91	2-Amino-4-(4-aminobenzoyl-amino) benzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 167614-37-1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2110. 5-AMINO-N-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-2,3-XYLENESULFONAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.30.31	5-Amino-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,3-xylenesulfonamide (CAS No. 25797-78-8) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2111. 3-AMINO-2'-(SULFATOETHYLSULFONYL) ETHYL BENZAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.30.90	3-Amino-2'-(sulfatoethylsulfonyl) ethyl benzamide (CAS No. 121315-20-6) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2112. 4-CHLORO-3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOPOTASSIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.30.92	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monopotassium salt (CAS No. 6671-49-4) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2113. 2-AMINO-5-NITROTHIAZOLE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.46	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole (CAS No. 121-66-4) (provided for in subheading 2934.10.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2114. 4-CHLORO-3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.30.04	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 121-18-6) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2115. 6-AMINO-1,3-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.21	6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid (CAS No. 118-33-2) (provided for in subheading 2921.45.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2116. 4-CHLORO-3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.24	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 17691-19-9) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2117. 2-METHYL-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.23	2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 121-03-9) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2118. 6-AMINO-1,3-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.45	6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt (CAS No. 50976-35-7) (provided for in subheading 2921.45.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2119. 2-AMINO-P-CRESOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.20	2-Amino-p-cresol (CAS No. 95-84-1) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2120. 6-BROMO-2,4-DINITROANILINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.43	6-Bromo-2,4-dinitroaniline (CAS No. 1817-73-8) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2121. 7-ACETYLAMINO-4-HYDROXY-2-NAPHTHALENE-SULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.29	7-Acetylamino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 42360-29-2) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2122. TANNIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.01	Tannic acid (CAS No. 1401-55-4) (provided for in subheading 3201.90.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2123. 2-AMINO-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.53	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 30693-53-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2124. 2-AMINO-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOAMMONIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.44	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monoammonium salt (CAS No. 4346-51-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2125. 2-AMINO-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.54	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 96-75-3) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2126. 3-(4,5-DIHYDRO-3-METHYL-5-OXO-1H-PYRAZOL-1-YL)BENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.19	3-(4,5-Dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 119-17-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.19.43)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2127. 4-BENZOYLAMINO-5-HYDROXY-2,7-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.65	4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid (CAS No. 117-46-4) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.75)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2128. 4-BENZOYLAMINO-5-HYDROXY-2,7-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.72	4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 79873-39-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2129. PIGMENT YELLOW 151.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.04	Pigment Yellow 151 (CAS No. 031837-42-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.90)	6.4%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2130. PIGMENT YELLOW 181.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.17	Pigment Yellow 181 (CAS No. 074441-05-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2131. PIGMENT YELLOW 154.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.18	Pigment Yellow 154 (CAS No. 068134-22-5) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2132. PIGMENT YELLOW 175.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.19	Pigment Yellow 175 (CAS No. 035636-63-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2133. PIGMENT YELLOW 180.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.20	Pigment Yellow 180 (CAS No. 77804-81-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2134. PIGMENT YELLOW 191.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.21	Pigment Yellow 191 (CAS No. 129423-54-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2135. PIGMENT RED 187.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following heading:

9902.32.22	Pigment Red 187 (CAS No. 59487-23-9) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2136. PIGMENT RED 247.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.23	Pigment Red 247 (CAS No. 43035-18-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2137. PIGMENT ORANGE 72.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.24	Pigment Orange 72 (CAS No. 78245-94-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2138. PIGMENT YELLOW 16.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.25	Pigment Yellow 16 (CAS No. 5979-28-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2139. PIGMENT RED 185.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following heading:

9902.32.26	Pigment Red 185 (CAS No. 51920-12-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2140. PIGMENT RED 208.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.27	Pigment Red 208 (CAS No. 31778-10-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2141. PIGMENT RED 188.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.28	Pigment Red 188 (CAS No. 61847-48-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2142. 2,6-DIMETHYL-M-DIOXAN-4-OL ACETATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.94	2,6-Dimethyl-m-dioxan-4-ol acetate (CAS No. 000828-00-2) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2143. β-BROMO-β-NITROSTYRENE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.92	β-Bromo-β-nitrostyrene (CAS No. 7166-19-0) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2144. TEXTILE MACHINERY.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.84.43	Ink-jet textile printing machinery (provided for in subheading 8443.51.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2145. DELTAMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.30.18	(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (deltamethrin) in bulk or in forms or packings for retail sale (CAS No. 52918-63-5) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30 or 3808.10.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2146. DICLOFOP-METHYL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.30.16 and inserting the following:

9902.30.16	Methyl 2-[4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenoxy] propionate (diclofop-methyl) in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale containing no other pesticide products (CAS No. 51338-27-3) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.20 or 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2147. RESMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.29	([5-(Phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl] methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate (resmethrin) (CAS No. 10453-86-8) (provided for in subheading 2932.19.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2148. N-PHENYL-N'-1,2,3-THIADIAZOL-5-YLUREA.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.30.17 and inserting the following:

9902.30.17	N-phenyl-N'-1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-ylurea (thidiazuron) in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale (CAS No. 51707-55-2) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.15 or 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2149. (1R,3S)3[(1RS)(1',2',2',2',-TETRABROMOETHYL)]-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLIC ACID, (S)-α-CYANO-3-PHENOXYBENZYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.30.19	(1R,3S)3[(1'RS)(1',2',2',2',-Tetrabromoethyl)]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, (S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale (CAS No. 66841-25-6) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30 or 3808.10.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2150. PIGMENT YELLOW 109.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.00	Pigment Yellow 109 (CAS No. 106276-79-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2151. PIGMENT YELLOW 110.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.05	Pigment Yellow 110 (CAS No. 106276-80-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2152. PIGMENT RED 177.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.30.58	Pigment Red 177 (CAS No. 4051-63-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2153. TEXTILE PRINTING MACHINERY.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.84.20	Textile printing machinery (provided for in subheading 8443.59.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2154. SUBSTRATES OF SYNTHETIC QUARTZ OR SYNTHETIC FUSED SILICA.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.70.06	Substrates of synthetic quartz or synthetic fused silica imported in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale (provided for in subheading 7006.00.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2155. 2-METHYL-4,6-BIS[(OCTYLTHIO)METHYL]PHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.14	2-Methyl-4,6- bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol (CAS No. 110553-27-0) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2156. 2-METHYL-4,6-BIS[(OCTYLTHIO)METHYL]PHENOL; EPOXIDIZED TRIGLYCERIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.38.12	2-Methyl-4,6- bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol; epoxidized triglyceride (provided for in subheading 3812.30.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2157. 4-[[4,6-BIS(OCTYLTHIO)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO]-2,6-BIS(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)PHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.30	4-[[4,6-Bis(octylthio)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol (CAS No. 991-84-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2158. (2-BENZOTHAZOLYLTHIO)BUTANEDIOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.31	(2-Benzothiazolylthio)butanedioic acid (CAS No. 95154-01-1) (provided for in subheading 2934.20.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2159. CALCIUM BIS[MONOETHYL(3,5-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYBENZYL) PHOSPHONATE].

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.16	Calcium bis[monoethyl(3,5-ditert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)phosphonate] (CAS No. 65140-91-2) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2160. 4-METHYL-γ-OXO-BENZENE BUTANOIC ACID COMPOUNDED WITH 4-ETHYLMORPHOLINE (2:1).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.38.26	4-Methyl-γ-oxo-benzenebutanoic acid compounded with 4-ethylmorpholine (2:1) (CAS No. 171054-89-0) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2161. WEAVING MACHINES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.84.46	Weaving machines (looms), shuttleless type, for weaving fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm but not exceeding 4.9 m (provided for in subheading 8446.30.50), entered without off-loom or large loom take-ups, drop wires, heddles, reeds, harness frames, or beams	3.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2162. CERTAIN WEAVING MACHINES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.84.10	Power weaving machines (looms), shuttle type, for weaving fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm but not exceeding 4.9m (provided for in subheading 8446.21.50), if entered without off-loom or large loom take-ups, drop wires, heddles, reeds, harness frames or beams	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2163. DEMT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.32.12 and inserting the following:

9902.32.12	N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine (DEMT) (CAS No. 91-67-8) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2164. BENZENEPROPANAL, 4-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-ALPHA-METHYL-

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.57	Benzenepropanal, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-alpha-methyl- (CAS No. 80-54-6) (provided for in subheading 2912.29.60)	6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2165. 2H-3,1-BENZOXAZIN-2-ONE, 6-CHLORO-4-(CYCLO-PROPYLETHYNYL)-1,4-DIHYDRO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.56	2H-3,1-Benzoxazin-2-one, 6-chloro-4-(cyclopropylethynyl)-1,4-dihydro-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (CAS No. 154598-52-4) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2166. TEBUFENOZIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.32	N-tert-Butyl-N'-(4-ethylbenzoyl)-3,5-Dimethylbenzoylhydrazide (Tebufenozide) (CAS No. 112410-23-8) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2167. HALOFENOZIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.36	Benzoic acid, 4-chloro-2-benzoyl-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl) hydrazide (Halofenozide) (CAS No. 112226-61-6) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2168. CERTAIN ORGANIC PIGMENTS AND DYES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.07	Organic luminescent pigments and dyes for security applications excluding daylight fluorescent pigments and dyes (provided for in subheading 3204.90.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2169. 4-HEXYLRESORCINOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.07	4-Hexylresorcinol (CAS No. 136-77-6) (provided for in subheading 2907.29.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2170. CERTAIN SENSITIZING DYES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.37	Polymethine photo-sensitizing dyes (provided for in subheadings 2933.19.30, 2933.19.90, 2933.90.24, 2934.10.90, 2934.20.40, 2934.90.20, and 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2171. SKATING BOOTS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IN-LINE ROLLER SKATES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.64.05	Boots for use in the manufacture of in-line roller skates (provided for in subheadings 6402.19.90, 6403.19.40, 6403.19.70, and 6404.11.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2172. DIBUTYLNAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.34.02	Surface active preparation containing 30 percent or more by weight of dibutyl-naphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 25638-17-9) (provided for in subheading 3402.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2173. O-(6-CHLORO-3-PHENYL-4-PYRIDAZINYL)-S-OCTYLCARBONOTHIOATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.38.08	O-(6-Chloro-3-phenyl-4-pyridazinyl)-S-octyl-carbonothioate (CAS No. 55512-33-9) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2174. 4-CYCLOPROPYL-6-METHYL-2-PHENYLAMINOPYRIMIDINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.50	4-Cyclopropyl-6-methyl-2-phenylaminopyrimidine (CAS No. 121552-61-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2175. O,O-DIMETHYL-S-[5-METHOXY-2-OXO-1,3,4-THIADIAZOL-3(2H)-YL-METHYL]DITHIOPHOSPHATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.51	O,O-Dimethyl-S-[5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,3,4-thiadiazol-3(2H)-yl-methyl]dithiophosphate (CAS No. 950-37-8) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2176. ETHYL [2-(4-PHENOXY-PHENOXY) ETHYL] CARBAMATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.52	Ethyl [2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)-ethyl]carbamate (CAS No. 79127-80-3) (provided for in subheading 2924.10.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2177. [(2S,4R)/(2R,4S)]/[(2R,4R)/(2S,4S)]-1-[2-[4-(4-CHLORO-PHENOXY)-2-CHLOROPHENYL]-4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-YLMETHYL]-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE.
 Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.74	[(2S,4R)/(2R,4S)]/[(2R,4R)/(2S,4S)]-1-[2-[4-(4-Chloro-phenoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl- methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (CAS No. 119446-68-3) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.12)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2178. 2,4-DICHLORO-3,5-DINITROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.12	2,4-Dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride (CAS No. 29091-09-6) (provided for in subheading 2910.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2179. 2-CHLORO-N-[2,6-DINITRO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENYL]-N-ETHYL-6-FLUOROBENZENEMETHANAMINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.15	2-Chloro-N-[2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-N-ethyl-6-fluorobenzenemethanamine (CAS No. 62924-70-3) (provided for in subheading 2921.49.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2180. CHLOROACETONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.11	Chloroacetone (CAS No. 78-95-5) (provided for in subheading 2914.19.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2181. ACETIC ACID, [(5-CHLORO-8-QUINOLINYL)OXY]-, 1-METHYLHEXYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.60	Acetic acid, [(5-chloro-8-quinolinyloxy)-, 1-methylhexyl ester (CAS No. 99607-70-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.40.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2182. PROPANOIC ACID, 2-[4-[(5-CHLORO-3-FLUORO-2-PYRIDINYL)OXY]PHENOXY]-, 2-PROPYNYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.19	Propanoic acid, 2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]-, 2-propynyl ester (CAS No. 105512-06-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2183. MUCOCHLORIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.18	Mucochloric acid (CAS No. 87-56-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.30.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2184. CERTAIN ROCKET ENGINES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.84.12	Dual thrust chamber rocket engines each having a maximum static sea level thrust exceeding 3,550 kN and nozzle exit diameter exceeding 127 cm (provided for in subheading 8412.10.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2185. PIGMENT RED 144.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.11	Pigment Red 144 (CAS No. 5280-78-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2186. PIGMENT ORANGE 64.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.09	Pigment Orange 64 (CAS No. 72102-84-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2187. PIGMENT YELLOW 95.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.08	Pigment Yellow 95 (CAS No. 5280-80-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2188. PIGMENT YELLOW 93.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.13	Pigment Yellow 93 (CAS No. 5580-57-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2189. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-AMINO-4,6,7,8-TETRAHYDRO-4-OXO-1H-PYRIMIDO[5,4-B][1,4]THIAZIN-6-YL)ETHYL]-2-THIENYL]CARBONYL]-L-GLUTAMIC ACID, DIETHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.33	(S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-Amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid, diethyl ester (CAS No. 177575-19-8) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2190. 4-CHLOROPYRIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.34	4-Chloropyridine hydrochloride (CAS No. 7379-35-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2191. 4-PHENOXYPYRIDINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.35	4-Phenoxy pyridine (CAS No. 4783-86-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2192. (3S)-2,2-DIMETHYL-3-THIOMORPHOLINE CARBOXYLIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.36	(3S)-2,2-Dimethyl-3-thiomorpholine carboxylic acid (CAS No. 84915-43-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2193. 2-AMINO-5-BROMO-6-METHYL-4-(1H)-QUINAZOLINONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.37	2-Amino-5-bromo-6-methyl-4-(1H)-quinazolinone (CAS No. 147149-89-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2194. 2-AMINO-6-METHYL-5-(4-PYRIDINYLTHTIO)-4(1H)-QUINAZOLINONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.38	2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4(1H)-quinazolinone (CAS No. 147149-76-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2195. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-AMINO-4,6,7,8-TETRAHYDRO-4-OXO-1H-PYRIMIDO[5,4-B][1,4]THIAZIN-6-YL)ETHYL]-2-THIENYL]CARBONYL]-L-GLUTAMIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.39	(S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-Amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid (CAS No. 177575-17-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2196. 2-AMINO-6-METHYL-5-(4-PYRIDINYLTHTIO)-4(1H)-QUINAZOLINONE DIHYDROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.40	2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4-(1H)-quinazolinone dihydrochloride (CAS No. 152946-68-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2197. 3-(ACETYLOXY)-2-METHYLBENZOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.41	3-(Acetyloxy)-2-methylbenzoic acid (CAS No. 168899-58-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.65)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2198. [R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-BUTANETETROL-1,4-DIMETHANESULFONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.42	[R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-Butanetetrol-1,4-dimethanesulfonate (CAS No. 1947-62-2) (provided for in subheading 2905.49.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2199. 9-[2-[[BIS((PIVALOYLOXY) METHOXY)PHOSPHINYL]METHOXY] ETHYL]ADENINE (ALSO KNOWN AS ADEFOVIR DAPIVOXIL).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.01	9-[2-[[Bis((pivaloyloxy)-methoxy)phosphinyl]-methoxy]ethyl]adenine (also known as Adefovir Dipivoxil) (CAS No. 142340-99-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2200. 9-[2-(R)-[[BIS((ISOPROPOXYCARBONYLOXY) METHOXY)PHOSPHINOYL]METHOXY]-PROPYL]ADENINE FUMARATE (1:1).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.02	9-[2-(R)-[[Bis((isopropoxy-carbonyloxy)methoxy)-phosphinoyl]methoxy]-propyl]adenine fumarate (1:1) (CAS No. 202138-50-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2201. (R)-9-(2-PHOSPHONOMETHOXYPROPYL)ADENINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.03	(R)-9-(2-Phosphonmethoxypropyl)adenine (CAS No. 147127-20-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2202. (R)-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE, 4-METHYL-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.04	(R)-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one, 4-methyl- (CAS No. 16606-55-6) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2203. 9-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)ADENINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.05	9-(2-Hydroxyethyl)adenine (CAS No. 707-99-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2204. (R)-9H-PURINE-9-ETHANOL, 6-AMINO- α -METHYL-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.06	(R)-9H-Purine-9-ethanol, 6-amino- α -methyl- (CAS No. 14047-28-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2205. CHLOROMETHYL-2-PROPYL CARBONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.07	Chloromethyl-2-propyl carbonate (CAS No. 35180-01-9) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2206. (R)-1,2-PROPANEDIOL, 3-CHLORO-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.08	(R)-1,2-Propanediol, 3-chloro- (CAS No. 57090-45-6) (provided for in subheading 2905.50.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2207. OXIRANE, (S)-((TRIPHENYLMETHOXY)METHYL)-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.09	Oxirane, (S)- ((triphenylmethoxy)methyl)- (CAS No. 129940-50-7) (provided for in subheading 2910.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2208. CHLOROMETHYL PIVALATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.10	Chloromethyl pivalate (CAS No. 18997-19-8) (provided for in subheading 2915.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2209. DIETHYL ((P-TOLUENESULFONYL)OXY)- METHYLPHOSPHONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.11	Diethyl ((p-toluenesulfonyl)oxy)- methylphosphonate (CAS No. 31618-90-3) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2210. BETA HYDROXYALKYLAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.38.25	N,N,N',N'-Tetrakis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-hexane diamide (beta hydroxyalkylamide) (CAS No. 6334-25-4) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2211. GRILAMID TR90.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.39.12	Dodecanedioic acid, polymer with 4,4'-methylenebis (2-methylcyclohexanamine) (CAS No. 163800-66-6) (provided for in subheading 3908.90.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2212. IN-W4280.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.51	2,4-Dichloro-5-hydroxy-phenylhydrazine (CAS No. 39807-21-1) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2213. KL540.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.54	Methyl 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl-N-(chlorocarbonyl) carbamate (CAS No. 173903-15-6) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2214. METHYL THIOGLYCOLATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.55	Methyl thioglycolate (CAS No. 2365-48-2) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2215. DPX-E6758.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.59	Phenyl (4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl) carbamate (CAS No. 89392-03-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2216. ETHYLENE, TETRAFLURO COPOLYMER WITH ETHYLENE (ETFE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.68	Ethylene-tetrafluoro ethylene copolymer (ETFE) (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	3.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2217. 3-MERCAPTO-D-VALINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.66	3-Mercapto-D-valine (CAS No. 52-67-5) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2218. P-ETHYLPHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.31.21	p-Ethylphenol (CAS No. 123-07-9) (provided for in subheading 2907.19.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2219. PANTERA.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.09	(+/-)- Tetrahydrofurfuryl (R)-2[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)phenoxy] propanoate (CAS No. 119738-06-6) (provided for in subheading 2909.30.40) and any mixtures containing such compound (provided for in subheading 3808.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2220. P-NITROBENZOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.70	p-Nitrobenzoic acid (CAS No. 62-23-7) (provided for in subheading 2916.39.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2221. P-TOLUENESULFONAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.95	p-Toluenesulfonamide (CAS No. 70-55-3) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2222. POLYMERS OF TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE, HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE, AND VINYLIDENE FLUORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.39.04	Polymers of tetrafluoroethylene (provided for in subheading 3904.61.00), hexafluoropropylene and vinylidene fluoride (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2223. METHYL 2-[[[[[4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-6-(2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHOXY)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO]-CARBONYL]AMINO]SULFONYL]-3-METHYL-BENZOATE (TRIFLUSULFURON METHYL).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.38.11	Methyl 2-[[[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]-amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate (triflusulfuron methyl) in mixture with application adjuvants. (CAS No. 126535-15-7) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2224. CERTAIN MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

9902.84.79	Calendaring or other rolling machines for rubber to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8420.10.90, 8420.91.90 or 8420.99.90) and material holding devices or similar attachments thereto	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001
9902.84.81	Shearing machines to be used to cut metallic tissue for use in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8462.31.00 or subheading 8466.94.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001
9902.84.83	Machine tools for working wire of iron or steel to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8463.30.00 or 8466.94.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001
9902.84.85	Extruders to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.20.00 or 8477.90.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001
9902.84.87	Machinery for molding, retreading, or otherwise forming uncured, unvulcanized rubber to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.51.00 or 8477.90.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001
9902.84.89	Sector mold press machines to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.51.00 or subheading 8477.90.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001
9902.84.91	Sawing machines to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8465.91.00 or subheading 8466.92.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001

SEC. 2225. TEXTURED ROLLED GLASS SHEETS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.70.03 and inserting the following:

9902.70.03	Rolled glass in sheets, yellow-green in color, not finished or edged-worked, textured on one surface, suitable for incorporation in cooking stoves, ranges, or ovens described in subheadings 8516.60.40 (provided for in subheading 7003.12.00 or 7003.19.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2226. CERTAIN HIV DRUG SUBSTANCES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

9902.32.43	(S)-N-tert-Butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-isoquinoline carboxamide hydrochloride salt (CAS No. 149057-17-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.40.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 6/30/99	..
9902.32.44	(S)-N-tert-Butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-isoquinoline carboxamide sulfate salt (CAS No. 186537-30-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.40.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 6/30/99	..
9902.32.45	(3S)-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (CAS No. 74163-81-8) (provided for in subheading 2933.40.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 6/30/99	..

SEC. 2227. RIMSULFURON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.60	N-[(4,6-Dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino] carbonyl]-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide (CAS No. 122931-48-0) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	7.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/99	..
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(b) RATE FOR 2000.—Heading 9902.33.60, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

- (1) by striking "7.3%" and inserting "Free"; and
- (2) by striking "12/31/99" and inserting "12/31/2000".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR ADJUSTMENT.—The amendments made by subsection (b) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 2228. CARBAMIC ACID (V-9069).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.61	((3-((Dimethylamino)carbonyl)-2-pyridinyl)sulfonyl) carbamic acid, phenyl ester (CAS No. 112006-94-7) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	8.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/99	..
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(b) RATE ADJUSTMENT FOR 2000.—Heading 9902.33.61, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

- (1) by striking "8.3%" and inserting "7.6%"; and
- (2) by striking "12/31/99" and inserting "12/31/2000".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR ADJUSTMENT.—The amendments made by subsection (b) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 2229. DPX-E9260.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.63	3-(Ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide (CAS No. 117671-01-9) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/99	..
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(b) RATE ADJUSTMENT.—Heading 9902.33.63, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

- (1) by striking "6%" and inserting "5.3%"; and
- (2) by striking "12/31/99" and inserting "12/31/2000".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ADJUSTMENT.—The amendments made by subsection (b) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 2230. ZIRAM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.38.28	Ziram (provided for in subheading 3808.20.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2231. FERROBORON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.72.02	Ferroboron to be used for manufacturing amorphous metal strip (provided for in subheading 7202.99.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2232. ACETIC ACID, [[2-CHLORO-4-FLUORO-5-[(TETRA-HYDRO-3-OXO-1H,3H-[1,3,4]THIADIAZOLO[3,4-a]PYRIDAZIN-1-YLIDENE)AMINO]PHENYL]-THIO]-, METHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.66	Acetic acid, [[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[(tetrahydro-3-oxo-1H,3H-[1,3,4]thiadiazolo- [3,4-a]pyridazin-1-ylidene)amino]phenyl]thio]-, methyl ester (CAS No. 117337-19-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2233. PENTYL[2-CHLORO-5-(CYCLOHEX-1-ENE-1,2-DI-CARBOXIMIDO)-4-FLUOROPHENOXY]ACETATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.66	Pentyl[2-chloro-5-(cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboximido)-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate (CAS No. 87546-18-7) (provided for in subheading 2925.19.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2234. BENTAZON (3-ISOPROPYL)-1H-2,1,3-BENZO-THIADIAZIN-4(3H)-ONE-2,2-DIOXIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.67	Bentazon (3-Isopropyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide (CAS No. 50723-80-3) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.11)	5.0%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2235. CERTAIN HIGH-PERFORMANCE LOUDSPEAKERS NOT MOUNTED IN THEIR ENCLOSURES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.85.20	Loudspeakers not mounted in their enclosures (provided for in subheading 8518.29.80), the foregoing which meet a performance standard of not more than 1.5 dB for the average level of 3 or more octave bands, when such loudspeakers are tested in a reverberant chamber	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2236. PARTS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN HIGH-PERFORMANCE LOUDSPEAKERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.85.21	Parts for use in the manufacture of loudspeakers of a type described in subheading 9902.85.20 (provided for in subheading 8518.90.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2237. 5-TERT-BUTYL-ISOPHTHALIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.12	5-tert-Butyl-iso-phthalic acid (CAS No. 2359-09-3) (provided for in subheading 2917.39.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2238. CERTAIN POLYMER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.07	A polymer of the following monomers: 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester (dimethyl terephthalate) (CAS No. 120-61-6); 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-sulfo-, 1,3-dimethyl ester, sodium salt (sodium dimethyl sulfoisophthalate) (CAS No. 3965-55-7); 1,2-ethanediol (ethylene glycol) (CAS No. 107-21-1); and 1,2-propanediol (propylene glycol) (CAS No. 57-55-6); with terminal units from 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethanesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 53211-00-0) (provided for in subheading 3907.99.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001”
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SEC. 2239. 2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-3-ETHYL-2, 5-DIHYDRO-5-OXO-4-PYRIDAZINE CARBOXYLIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT.
 Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.16	2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-ethyl-2, 5-dihydro-5-oxo-4-pyridazine carboxylic acid, potassium salt (CAS No. 82697-71-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.90.79)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001”
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CHAPTER 3—EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 2301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, the amendments made by this subtitle apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Other Trade Provisions

SEC. 2401. EXTENSION OF UNITED STATES INSULAR POSSESSION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The additional U.S. notes to chapter 71 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States are amended by adding at the end the following new note:

“3.(a) Notwithstanding any provision in additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91, any article of jewelry provided for in heading 7113 which is the product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa (including any such article which contains any foreign component) shall be eligible for the benefits provided in paragraph (h) of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91, subject to the provisions and limitations of that note and of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this note.

“(b) Nothing in this note shall result in an increase or a decrease in the aggregate amount referred to in paragraph (h)(iii) of, or the quantitative limitation otherwise established pursuant to the requirements of, additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91.

“(c) Nothing in this note shall be construed to permit a reduction in the amount available to watch producers under paragraph (h)(iv) of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91.

“(d) The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior shall issue such regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this note and additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91, as the Secretaries determine necessary to carry out their respective duties under this note. Such regulations shall not be inconsistent with substantial transformation requirements but may define the circumstances under which articles of jewelry shall be deemed to be ‘units’ for purposes of the benefits, provisions, and limitations of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91.

“(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the 2-year period beginning 45 days after the date of the enactment of this note, any article of jewelry provided for in heading 7113 that is assembled in the Virgin

Islands, Guam, or American Samoa shall be treated as a product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa for purposes of this note and General Note 3(a)(iv) of this Schedule.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—General Note 3(a)(iv)(A) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting “and additional U.S. note 3(e) of chapter 71,” after “Tax Reform Act of 1986.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2402. TARIFF TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN COMPONENTS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—U.S. note 6 of subchapter X of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended in subdivision (a) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The term ‘instruments and apparatus’ under subheading 9810.00.60 includes separable components of an instrument or apparatus listed in this subdivision that are imported for assembly in the United States in such instrument or apparatus where the instrument or apparatus, due to its size, cannot be feasibly imported in its assembled state.”

(b) APPLICATION OF DOMESTIC EQUIVALENCY TEST TO COMPONENTS.—U.S. note 6 of subchapter X of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(1) by redesignating subdivisions (d) through (f) as subdivisions (e) through (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subdivision (c) the following:

“(d)(i) If the Secretary of Commerce determines under this U.S. note that an instrument or apparatus is being manufactured in the United States that is of equivalent scientific value to a foreign-origin instrument or apparatus for which application is made (but which, due to its size, cannot be feasibly imported in its assembled state), the Secretary shall report the findings to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the applicant institution, and all components of such foreign-origin instrument or apparatus shall remain dutiable.

“(ii) If the Secretary of Commerce determines that the instrument or apparatus for which application is made is not being manufactured in the United States, the Secretary

is authorized to determine further whether any component of such instrument or apparatus of a type that may be purchased, obtained, or imported separately is being manufactured in the United States and shall report the findings to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the applicant institution, and any component found to be domestically available shall remain dutiable.

“(iii) Any decision by the Secretary of the Treasury which allows for duty-free entry of a component of an instrument or apparatus which, due to its size cannot be feasibly imported in its assembled state, shall be effective for a specified maximum period, to be determined in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, taking into account both the scientific needs of the importing institution and the potential for development of comparable domestic manufacturing capacity.”

(c) MODIFICATIONS OF REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce shall make such modifications to their joint regulations as are necessary to carry out the amendments made by this section.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect beginning 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2403. LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES.

(a) LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION OF ENTRIES.—Notwithstanding sections 514 and 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514 and 1520), or any other provision of law, the United States Customs Service shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, liquidate or reliquidate those entries made at Los Angeles, California, and New Orleans, Louisiana, which are listed in subsection (c), in accordance with the final decision of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce for shipments entered between October 1, 1984, and December 14, 1987 (case number A-274-001).

(b) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry under subsection (a) shall be paid by the Customs Service within 90 days after such liquidation or reliquidation.

(c) ENTRY LIST.—The entries referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

Entry number	Date of entry	Port
322 00298563	12/11/86	Los Angeles, California
322 00300567	12/11/86	Los Angeles, California
86-2909242	9/2/86	New Orleans, Louisiana
87-05457388	1/9/87	New Orleans, Louisiana

SEC. 2404. DRAWBACK AND REFUND ON PACKAGING MATERIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313(q) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(q)) is further amended—

(1) by striking “Packaging material” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Packaging material”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY.—Packaging material produced in the United States, which is used by the manufacturer or any other person on or for articles which are exported or destroyed under subsection (a) or (b), shall be eligible under such subsection for refund, as drawback, of 99 percent of any duty, tax, or fee imposed on the importation of such material used to manufacture or produce the packaging material.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2405. INCLUSION OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTATION DATA FROM FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES UNDER THE NATIONAL CUSTOMS AUTOMATION PROGRAM.

Section 411 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1411) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES.—Not later than January 1, 2000, the Secretary shall provide for the inclusion of commercial importation data from foreign-trade zones under the Program.”.

SEC. 2406. LARGE YACHTS IMPORTED FOR SALE AT UNITED STATES BOAT SHOWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 484a the following:

“SEC. 484b. DEFERRAL OF DUTY ON LARGE YACHTS IMPORTED FOR SALE AT UNITED STATES BOAT SHOWS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any vessel meeting the definition of a large yacht as provided in subsection (b) and which is otherwise dutiable may be imported without the payment of duty if imported with the intention to offer for sale at a boat show in the United States. Payment of duty shall be deferred, in accordance with this section, until such large yacht is sold.

“(b) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ‘large yacht’ means a vessel that exceeds 79 feet in length, is used primarily for recreation or pleasure, and has been previously sold by a manufacturer or dealer to a retail consumer.

“(c) DEFERRAL OF DUTY.—At the time of importation of any large yacht, if such large yacht is imported for sale at a boat show in the United States and is otherwise dutiable,

duties shall not be assessed and collected if the importer of record—

“(1) certifies to the Customs Service that the large yacht is imported pursuant to this section for sale at a boat show in the United States; and

“(2) posts a bond, which shall have a duration of 6 months after the date of importation, in an amount equal to twice the amount of duty on the large yacht that would otherwise be imposed under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

“(d) PROCEDURES UPON SALE.—

“(1) DEPOSIT OF DUTY.—If any large yacht (which has been imported for sale at a boat show in the United States with the deferral of duties as provided in this section) is sold within the 6-month period after importation—

“(A) entry shall be completed and duty (calculated at the applicable rates provided for under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and based upon the value of the large yacht at the time of importation) shall be deposited with the Customs Service; and

“(B) the bond posted as required by subsection (c)(2) shall be returned to the importer.

“(e) PROCEDURES UPON EXPIRATION OF BOND PERIOD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the large yacht entered with deferral of duties is neither sold nor exported within the 6-month period after importation—

“(A) entry shall be completed and duty (calculated at the applicable rates provided for under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and based upon the value of the large yacht at the time of importation) shall be deposited with the Customs Service; and

“(B) the bond posted as required by subsection (c)(2) shall be returned to the importer.

“(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—No extensions of the bond period shall be allowed. Any large yacht exported in compliance with the bond period may not be reentered for purposes of sale at a boat show in the United States (in order to receive duty deferral benefits) for a period of 3 months after such exportation.

“(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any large yacht imported into the United States after the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2407. REVIEW OF PROTESTS AGAINST DECISIONS OF CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Section 515(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1515(a)) is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: “Within 30 days from the date an application for further review is filed, the appropriate customs officer shall allow or deny the application and, if allowed, the protest shall be forwarded to

the customs officer who will be conducting the further review.”.

SEC. 2408. ENTRIES OF NAFTA-ORIGIN GOODS.

(a) REFUND OF MERCHANDISE PROCESSING FEES.—Section 520(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1520(d)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “(including any merchandise processing fees)” after “excess duties”.

(b) PROTEST AGAINST DECISION OF CUSTOMS SERVICE RELATING TO NAFTA CLAIMS.—Section 514(a)(7) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1514(a)(7)) is amended by striking “section 520(c)” and inserting “subsection (c) or (d) of section 520”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2409. TREATMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL MERCHANDISE HELD AT CUSTOMS-APPROVED STORAGE ROOMS.

Section 557(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1557(a)(1)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting “(including international travel merchandise)” after “Any merchandise subject to duty”.

SEC. 2410. EXCEPTION TO 5-YEAR REVIEWS OF COUNTERVAILING DUTY OR ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ORDERS.

Section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) EXCLUSIONS FROM COMPUTATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), there shall be excluded from the computation of the 5-year period described in paragraph (1) and the periods described in paragraph (6) any period during which the importation of the subject merchandise is prohibited on account of the imposition, under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act or other provision of law, of sanctions by the United States against the country in which the subject merchandise originates.

“(B) APPLICATION OF EXCLUSION.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply only with respect to subject merchandise which originates in a country that is not a WTO member.”.

SEC. 2411. WATER RESISTANT WOOL TROUSERS.

Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, any entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption—

(1) that was made after December 31, 1988, and before January 1, 1995; and

(2) that would have been classifiable under subheading 6203.41.05 or 6204.61.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and would have had a lower rate of duty, if such entry or withdrawal had been made on January 1, 1995,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if such entry or withdrawal had been made on January 1, 1995.

SEC. 2412. REIMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 98 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9801.00.26	Articles, previously imported, with respect to which the duty was paid upon such previous importation, if (1) exported within 3 years after the date of such previous importation, (2) sold for exportation and exported to individuals for personal use, (3) reimported without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means while abroad, (4) reimported as personal returns from those individuals, whether or not consolidated with other personal returns prior to reimportation, and (5) reimported by or for the account of the person who exported them from the United States within 1 year of such exportation	Free	Free	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to goods described in heading 9801.00.26 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) that are reimported into the United States on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2413. TREATMENT OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CERTAIN WORLD ATHLETIC EVENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.98.08	Any of the following articles not intended for sale or distribution to the public: personal effects of aliens who are participants in, officials of, or accredited members of delegations to, the 1999 International Special Olympics, the 1999 Women’s World Cup Soccer, the 2001 International Special Olympics, the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, and the 2002 Winter Paralympic Games, and of persons who are immediate family members of or servants to any of the foregoing persons; equipment and materials imported in connection with the foregoing events by or on behalf of the foregoing persons or the organizing committees of such events; articles to be used in exhibitions depicting the culture of a country participating in any such event; and, if consistent with the foregoing, such other articles as the Secretary of Treasury may allow	Free	No change	Free	On or before 12/31/2002	”.
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(b) TAXES AND FEES NOT TO APPLY.—The articles described in heading 9902.98.08 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) shall be free of taxes and fees which may be otherwise applicable.

(c) NO EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS INSPECTIONS.—The articles described in heading 9902.98.08 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) shall not be free or otherwise exempt or excluded from routine or other inspections as may be required by the Customs Service.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2414. RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES OF THERMAL TRANSFER MULTI-FUNCTION MACHINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law and subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the United States Customs Service shall, not later than 180 days after the receipt of the request described in subsection (b), liquidate or reliquidate each entry described in subsection (d) containing any merchandise which, at the time of the original liquidation, was classified under subheading 8517.21.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

(relating to indirect electrostatic copiers) or subheading 9009.12.00 of such Schedule (relating to indirect electrostatic copiers), at the rate of duty that would have been applicable to such merchandise if the merchandise had been liquidated or reliquidated under subheading 8471.60.65 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (relating to other automated data processing (ADP) thermal transfer printer units) on the date of entry.

(b) REQUESTS.—Reliquidation may be made under subsection (a) with respect to an entry described in subsection (d) only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and the request contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service to locate the entry or reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

(c) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry under subsection (a) shall be paid not later than 180 days after the date of such liquidation or reliquidation.

(d) AFFECTED ENTRIES.—The entries referred to in subsection (a), filed at the port of Los Angeles, are as follows:

Date of entry	Entry number	Liquidation date
01/17/97	112-9638417-3	02/21/97

Date of entry	Entry number	Liquidation date
01/10/97	112-9637684-9	03/07/97
01/03/97	112-9636723-6	04/18/97
01/10/97	112-9637686-4	03/07/97
02/21/97	112-9642157-9	09/12/97
02/14/97	112-9641619-9	06/06/97
02/14/97	112-9641693-4	06/06/97
02/21/97	112-9642156-1	09/12/97
02/28/97	112-9643326-9	09/12/97
03/18/97	112-9645336-6	09/19/97
03/21/97	112-9645682-3	09/19/97
03/21/97	112-9645681-5	09/19/97
03/21/97	112-9645698-9	09/19/97
03/14/97	112-9645041-2	09/19/97
03/20/97	112-9646075-9	09/19/97
04/04/97	112-9647309-1	09/19/97
04/04/97	112-9647312-5	09/19/97
04/04/97	112-9647316-6	09/19/97
04/11/97	112-9300151-5	10/31/97
04/11/97	112-9300287-7	09/26/97
04/11/97	112-9300308-1	02/20/98
04/10/97	112-9300356-0	09/26/97
04/16/97	112-9301387-4	09/26/97
04/22/97	112-9301602-6	09/26/97
04/18/97	112-9301627-3	09/26/97
04/25/97	112-9301615-8	09/26/97
04/25/97	112-9302445-9	10/31/97
04/25/97	112-9302298-2	09/26/97

Date of entry	Entry number	Liquidation date
04/04/97	112-9302371-7	09/26/97
05/30/97	112-9306718-5	09/26/97
05/19/97	112-9304958-9	09/26/97
05/16/97	112-9305030-6	09/26/97
05/09/97	112-9303707-1	09/26/97
05/31/97	112-9306470-3	09/26/97
05/02/97	112-9302717-1	09/19/97
06/20/97	112-9308793-6	09/26/97

SEC. 2415. RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN DRAWBACK ENTRIES AND REFUND OF DRAWBACK PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding sections 514 and 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, the Customs Service shall, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, liquidate or reliquidate the entries described in subsection (b) and any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation shall be refunded with interest, subject to the provisions of Treasury Decision 86-126(M) and Customs Service Ruling No. 224697, dated November 17, 1994.

(b) ENTRIES DESCRIBED.—The entries described in this subsection are the following:

Entry number:	Date of entry:
855218319	July 18, 1985
855218429	August 15, 1985
855218649	September 13, 1985
866000134	October 4, 1985
866000257	November 14, 1985
866000299	December 9, 1985
866000451	January 14, 1986
866001052	February 13, 1986
866001133	March 7, 1986
866001269	April 9, 1986
866001366	May 9, 1986
866001463	June 6, 1986
866001573	July 7, 1986
866001586	July 7, 1986
866001599	July 7, 1986
866001913	August 8, 1986
866002255	September 10, 1986
866002297	September 23, 1986
03200000010	October 3, 1986
03200000028	November 13, 1986
03200000036	November 26, 1986.

SEC. 2416. CLARIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL U.S. NOTE 4 TO CHAPTER 91 OF THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Additional U.S. note 4 of chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended in the matter preceding subdivision (a), by striking the comma after "stamping" and inserting "(including by means of indelible ink)."

SEC. 2417. DUTY-FREE SALES ENTERPRISES.

Section 555(b)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1555(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) a port of entry, as established under section 1 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 434), or within 25 statute miles of a staffed port of entry if reasonable assurance can be provided that duty-free merchandise sold by the enterprise will be exported by individuals departing from the customs territory through an international airport located within the customs territory."

SEC. 2418. CUSTOMS USER FEES.

(a) ADDITIONAL PRECLEARANCE ACTIVITIES.—Section 13031(f)(3)(A)(iii) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)(A)(iii)) is amended to read as follows:

"(iii) to the extent funds remain available after making reimbursements under clause

(ii), in providing salaries for up to 50 full-time equivalent inspectional positions to provide preclearance services."

(b) COLLECTION OF FEES FOR PASSENGERS ABOARD COMMERCIAL VESSELS.—Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

"(5)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), for the arrival of each passenger aboard a commercial vessel or commercial aircraft from a place outside the United States (other than a place referred to in subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) of this section), \$5.

"(B) For the arrival of each passenger aboard a commercial vessel from a place referred to in subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) of this section, \$1.75"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking "(A) No fee" and inserting "(A) Except as provided in subsection (a)(5)(B) of this section, no fee".

(c) USE OF MERCHANDISE PROCESSING FEES FOR AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS.—Section 13031(f) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(6) Of the amounts collected in fiscal year 1999 under paragraphs (9) and (10) of subsection (a), \$50,000,000 shall be available to the Customs Service, subject to appropriations Acts, for automated commercial systems. Amounts made available under this paragraph shall remain available until expended."

(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(k) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Commissioner of Customs shall establish an advisory committee whose membership shall consist of representatives from the airline, cruise ship, and other transportation industries who may be subject to fees under subsection (a). The advisory committee shall not be subject to termination under section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The advisory committee shall meet on a periodic basis and shall advise the Commissioner on issues related to the performance of the inspectional services of the United States Customs Service. Such advice shall include, but not be limited to, such issues as the time periods during which such services should be performed, the proper number and deployment of inspection officers, the level of fees, and the appropriateness of any proposed fee. The Commissioner shall give consideration to the views of the advisory committee in the exercise of his or her duties."

(e) NATIONAL CUSTOMS AUTOMATION TEST REGARDING RECONCILIATION.—Section 505(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1505(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"For the period beginning on October 1, 1998, and ending on the date on which the Revised National Customs Automation Test Regarding Reconciliation of the Customs Service is terminated, or October 1, 2000, whichever occurs earlier, the Secretary may prescribe an alternative mid-point interest accounting methodology, which may be employed by the importer, based upon aggregate data in lieu of accounting for such interest from each deposit data provided in this subsection."

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2419. DUTY DRAWBACK FOR METHYL TERTIARY-BUTYL ETHER ("MTBE").

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313(p)(3)(A)(i)(I) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C.

1313(p)(3)(A)(i)(I)) is amended by striking "and 2902" and inserting "2902, and 2909.19.14".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply to drawback claims filed on and after such date.

SEC. 2420. SUBSTITUTION OF FINISHED PETROLEUM DERIVATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313(p)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(1)) is amended in the matter following subparagraph (C) by striking "the amount of the duties paid on, or attributable to, such qualified article shall be refunded as drawback to the drawback claimant." and inserting "drawback shall be allowed as described in paragraph (4)."

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 313(p)(2) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), by striking "the qualified article" each place it appears and inserting "a qualified article"; and

(B) in clause (iv), by striking "an imported" and inserting "a"; and

(2) in subparagraph (G), by inserting "transferor," after "importer,".

(c) QUALIFIED ARTICLE DEFINED, ETC.—Section 313(p)(3) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i)(II), by striking "liquids, pastes, powders, granules, and flakes" and inserting "the primary forms provided under Note 6 to chapter 39 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States"; and

(B) in clause (ii)—

(i) in subclause (I) by striking "or" at the end;

(ii) in subclause (II) by striking the period and inserting ", or"; and

(iii) by adding after subclause (II) the following:

"(III) an article of the same kind and quality as described in subparagraph (B), or any combination thereof, that is transferred, as so certified in a certificate of delivery or certificate of manufacture and delivery in a quantity not greater than the quantity of articles purchased or exchanged.

The transferred merchandise described in subclause (III), regardless of its origin, so designated on the certificate of delivery or certificate of manufacture and delivery shall be the qualified article for purposes of this section. A party who issues a certificate of delivery, or certificate of manufacture and delivery, shall also certify to the Commissioner of Customs that it has not, and will not, issue such certificates for a quantity greater than the amount eligible for drawback and that appropriate records will be maintained to demonstrate that fact."

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking "exported article" and inserting "article, including an imported, manufactured, substituted, or exported article,"; and

(3) in the first sentence of subparagraph (C), by striking "such article." and inserting "either the qualified article or the exported article."

(d) LIMITATION ON DRAWBACK.—Section 313(p)(4)(B) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(4)(B)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: "had the claim qualified for drawback under subsection (j)".

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the amendment made by section 632(a)(6) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act. For purposes of section 632(b) of that Act, the 3-year

requirement set forth in section 313(r) of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall not apply to any drawback claim filed within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act for which that 3-year period would have expired.

SEC. 2421. DUTY ON CERTAIN IMPORTATIONS OF MUESLIX CEREALS.

(a) BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1996.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service before the 90th day after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption made after December 31, 1991, and before January 1, 1996, of mueslix cereal, which was classified under the special column rate applicable for Canada in subheading 2008.92.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States—

(1) shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if the special column rate applicable for Canada in subheading 1904.10.00 of such Schedule applied at the time of such entry or withdrawal; and

(2) any excess duties paid as a result of such liquidation or reliquidation shall be refunded, including interest at the appropriate applicable rate.

(b) AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1995.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service before the 90th day after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption made after December 31, 1995, and before January 1, 1998, of mueslix cereal, which was classified in subheading 1904.20.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and to which the column 1 special rate of duty applicable for goods of special column rate applicable for Canada applied—

(1) shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if the column 1 special rate of duty applicable for goods of Canada in subheading 1904.10.00 of such Schedule applied to such mueslix cereal at the time of such entry or withdrawal; and

(2) any excess duties paid as a result of such liquidation or reliquidation shall be refunded, including interest at the appropriate applicable rate.

SEC. 2422. EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE ZONE NO. 143.

(a) EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE ZONE.—The Foreign Trade Zones Board shall expand Foreign Trade Zone No. 143 to include areas in the vicinity of the Chico Municipal Airport in accordance with the application submitted by the Sacramento-Yolo Port District of Sacramento, California, to the Board on March 11, 1997.

(b) OTHER REQUIREMENTS NOT AFFECTED.—The expansion of Foreign Trade Zone No. 143 under subsection (a) shall not relieve the Port of Sacramento of any requirement under the Foreign Trade Zones Act, or under regulations of the Foreign Trade Zones Board, relating to such expansion.

SEC. 2423. MARKING OF CERTAIN SILK PRODUCTS AND CONTAINERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), (j), and (k) as subsections (i), (j), (k), and (l), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

“(h) MARKING OF CERTAIN SILK PRODUCTS.—The marking requirements of subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply either to—

“(1) articles provided for in subheading 6214.10.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, as in effect on January 1, 1997; or

“(2) articles provided for in heading 5007 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the

United States as in effect on January 1, 1997.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 304(j) of such Act, as redesignated by subsection (a)(1) of this section, is amended by striking “subsection (h)” and inserting “subsection (i)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2424. EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT (NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT) TO THE PRODUCTS OF MONGOLIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that Mongolia—

(1) has received normal trade relations treatment since 1991 and has been found to be in full compliance with the freedom of emigration requirements under title IV of the Trade Act of 1974;

(2) has emerged from nearly 70 years of communism and dependence on the former Soviet Union, approving a new constitution in 1992 which has established a modern parliamentary democracy charged with guaranteeing fundamental human rights, freedom of expression, and an independent judiciary;

(3) has held 4 national elections under the new constitution, 2 presidential and 2 parliamentary, thereby solidifying the nation's transition to democracy;

(4) has undertaken significant market-based economic reforms, including privatization, the reduction of government subsidies, the elimination of most price controls and virtually all import tariffs, and the closing of insolvent banks;

(5) has concluded a bilateral trade treaty with the United States in 1991, and a bilateral investment treaty in 1994;

(6) has acceded to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, and extension of unconditional normal trade relations treatment to the products of Mongolia would enable the United States to avail itself of all rights under the World Trade Organization with respect to Mongolia; and

(7) has demonstrated a strong desire to build friendly relationships and to cooperate fully with the United States on trade matters.

(b) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 TO MONGOLIA.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Mongolia; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Mongolia, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extension under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Mongolia, title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

SEC. 2425. ENHANCED CARGO INSPECTION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of the Customs Service is authorized to establish a pilot program for fiscal year 1999 to provide 24-hour cargo inspection service on a fee-for-service basis at an international airport described in subsection (b). The Commissioner may extend the pilot program for fiscal years after fiscal year 1999 if the Commissioner determines that the extension is warranted.

(b) AIRPORT DESCRIBED.—The international airport described in this subsection is a multi-modal international airport that—

(1) is located near a seaport; and

(2) serviced more than 185,000 tons of air cargo in 1997.

SEC. 2426. PAYMENT OF EDUCATION COSTS OF DEPENDENTS OF CERTAIN CUSTOMS SERVICE PERSONNEL.

Notwithstanding section 2164 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of Defense shall permit the dependent children of deceased United States Customs Aviation Group Supervisor Pedro J. Rodriguez attending the Antilles Consolidated School System at Ford Buchanan, Puerto Rico, to complete their primary and secondary education at this school system without cost to such children or any parent, relative, or guardian of such children. The United States Customs Service shall reimburse the Department of Defense for reasonable education expenses to cover these costs.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

SEC. 3001. PROPERTY SUBJECT TO A LIABILITY TREATED IN SAME MANNER AS ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.

(a) REPEAL OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO A LIABILITY TEST.—

(1) SECTION 357.—Section 357(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to assumption of liability) is amended by striking “, or acquires from the taxpayer property subject to a liability”.

(2) SECTION 358.—Section 358(d)(1) of such Code (relating to assumption of liability) is amended by striking “or acquired from the taxpayer property subject to a liability”.

(3) SECTION 368.—

(A) Section 368(a)(1)(C) of such Code is amended by striking “, or the fact that property acquired is subject to a liability,”.

(B) The last sentence of section 368(a)(2)(B) of such Code is amended by striking “, and the amount of any liability to which any property acquired from the acquiring corporation is subject,”.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 357 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF LIABILITY ASSUMED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, section 358(d), section 362(d), section 368(a)(1)(C), and section 368(a)(2)(B), except as provided in regulations—

“(A) a recourse liability (or portion thereof) shall be treated as having been assumed if, as determined on the basis of all facts and circumstances, the transferee has agreed to, and is expected to, satisfy such liability (or portion), whether or not the transferor has been relieved of such liability; and

“(B) except to the extent provided in paragraph (2), a nonrecourse liability shall be treated as having been assumed by the transferee of any asset subject to such liability.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR NONRECOURSE LIABILITY.—The amount of the nonrecourse liability treated as described in paragraph (1)(B) shall be reduced by the lesser of—

“(A) the amount of such liability which an owner of other assets not transferred to the transferee and also subject to such liability has agreed with the transferee to, and is expected to, satisfy, or

“(B) the fair market value of such other assets (determined without regard to section 7701(g)).

“(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection and section 362(d). The Secretary may also prescribe regulations which provide that the manner in which a liability is treated as assumed under this subsection is applied, where appropriate, elsewhere in this title.”

(2) LIMITATION ON BASIS INCREASE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—Section 362 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) LIMITATION ON BASIS INCREASE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In no event shall the basis of any property be increased under subsection (a) or (b) above the fair market value of such property (determined without regard to section 7701(g)) by reason of any gain recognized to the transferor as a result of the assumption of a liability.

“(2) TREATMENT OF GAIN NOT SUBJECT TO TAX.—Except as provided in regulations, if—

“(A) gain is recognized to the transferor as a result of an assumption of a nonrecourse liability by a transferee which is also secured by assets not transferred to such transferee; and

“(B) no person is subject to tax under this title on such gain,

then, for purposes of determining basis under subsections (a) and (b), the amount of gain recognized by the transferor as a result of the assumption of the liability shall be determined as if the liability assumed by the transferee equaled such transferee's ratable portion of such liability determined on the basis of the relative fair market values (determined without regard to section 7701(g)) of all of the assets subject to such liability.”.

(C) APPLICATION TO PROVISIONS OTHER THAN SUBCHAPTER C.—

(1) SECTION 584.—Section 584(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking “, and the fact that any property transferred by the common trust fund is subject to a liability,” in subparagraph (A); and

(B) by striking clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) and inserting:

“(ii) ASSUMED LIABILITIES.—For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘assumed liabilities’ means any liability of the common trust fund assumed by any regulated investment company in connection with the transfer referred to in paragraph (1)(A).

“(C) ASSUMPTION.—For purposes of this paragraph, in determining the amount of any liability assumed, the rules of section 357(d) shall apply.”.

(2) SECTION 1031.—The last sentence of section 1031(d) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “assumed a liability of the taxpayer or acquired from the taxpayer property subject to a liability” and inserting “assumed (as determined under section 357(d)) a liability of the taxpayer”; and

(B) by striking “or acquisition (in the amount of the liability)”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 351(h)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “, or acquires property subject to a liability.”.

(2) Section 357 of such Code is amended by striking “or acquisition” each place it appears in subsection (a) or (b).

(3) Section 357(b)(1) of such Code is amended by striking “or acquired”.

(4) Section 357(c)(1) of such Code is amended by striking “, plus the amount of the liabilities to which the property is subject.”.

(5) Section 357(c)(3) of such Code is amended by striking “or to which the property transferred is subject”.

(6) Section 358(d)(1) of such Code is amended by striking “or acquisition (in the amount of the liability)”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to transfers after October 18, 1998.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 435.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in reintroducing the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999.

We introduced this legislation on January 19, 1999, as H.R. 326. This legislation is a package of miscellaneous trade provisions and other technical and clerical corrections to the trade laws. This package introduced today contains a revenue provision which was not contained in H.R. 326.

This bill, including the revenue provision, is essentially identical to H.R. 4856 that the House passed in the 105th Congress on October 20, 1998, and which received broad support in both the House and the Senate in the last Congress. Unfortunately, the Senate failed to act on H.R. 4856 on the last day before Congress adjourned because of issues totally unrelated to the substance of the bill.

This bill contains over 140 provisions temporarily suspending or reducing duties on a wide variety of products. A number of the duty suspensions relate to different chemicals to make anti-HIV, anti-AIDS and anti-cancer drugs.

In each instance, there was either no domestic production of the product involved or the domestic producers supported the measure. By suspending or reducing these duties, we can enable U.S. companies that use these products to be more competitive and function more cost efficiently. This would help create jobs for American workers as well as reduce costs for consumers.

This bill also contains a number of technical trade corrections and miscellaneous trade provisions that receive broad bipartisan support. One technical trade provision would correct outdated references in the trade laws. Other provisions would extend trade benefits to jewelry makers in the insular possessions of the United States, provide duty-free treatment to participants and individuals associated with world athletic events, including the 1999 Women's World Cup Soccer, which, incidentally, will be held in our home State of Illinois, Mr. Speaker.

Other provisions refer to a wide variety of trade issues, including Customs preclearance activities and Customs user fees. This package of trade bills had been thoroughly evaluated and commented on by all concerned parties, including the U.S. Customs Service, the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, the United States Trade Representative,

and firms which may be affected by a tariff suspension on a product they produce domestically. The provisions that remain in the bill are completely uncontroversial.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this package and pass this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. McNULTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) has very thoroughly explained the provisions of the bill and we have thoroughly reviewed it on our side of the aisle to ensure that it does not adversely affect U.S. consumers or U.S. industry. We support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD).

(Mr. RAMSTAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bill before us today. This critical legislation contains two very important provisions to lower prices for consumers and increase trade to and from Minnesota, as well as the rest of the Nation.

The first provision is based on H.R. 411, which I introduced, to correct an error in the tariff classification code for 13-inch televisions which is driving up costs considerably for consumers. Despite the fact that a reduced tariff rate which was implemented in 1995 was supposed to apply to traditional 13-inch monitors, manufacturers and importers were notified in 1997 that Customs would begin reclassifying them at the higher duty rate for televisions of 19 inches and larger due to a simple error.

As a strong free trader, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) for including this important provision to correct this error and lower prices for consumers by reducing import duties. This means \$28 million in savings to consumers, Mr. Speaker.

The second provision, based on legislation the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) and I introduced last year, would allow the Customs Service to access funds in the user fee accounts and enhance inspector staffing and equipment at preclearance service locations in foreign countries. This is important because if Customs eliminates these positions, preclearance for passengers to the United States will slow, travel will be disrupted in the tourism industry, and many states will suffer.

Allowing the preclearance services to continue means a great deal to many

employers in my district, the Third District of Minnesota, including the Mall of America. By the way, Mr. Speaker, the Mall of America attracts more visitors each year than Disney World, Graceland, and the Grand Canyon combined. Just a little plug, Mr. Speaker.

The Customs Service has said there are insufficient resources in its salaries and expenses account to fund the enhanced preclearance positions. So this bill gives access to that account without any additional cost to taxpayers.

Commissioner Banks testified before the Committee on Ways and Means in support of the bill, and the airline industry supports it as well. So I appreciate strong support of the body on both sides for this important legislation.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to our distinguished colleague from our home State of Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

(Mr. WELLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE), my friend and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade, for the opportunity to address this legislation. I also want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership in bringing this important legislation before the House today.

Mr. Speaker, this trade bill before us I would like to note includes two important provisions from H.R. 4190 and H.R. 4191, legislation I introduced last year, which suspends duties on the importation of pharmaceuticals which inhibit cancer and the spread of HIV and AIDS. This is compassionate legislation, intended to help reduce the cost of treating AIDS and cancer for thousands of American families.

Every year thousands of American men, women and children fall victim to these deadly diseases. 1997, the last year for which we have national statistics, almost 17,000 new cases of HIV and AIDS were added to the epidemic, making the total number of victims almost 600,000 nationwide.

The average cost of treating someone with HIV or AIDS is approximately \$17,500 and lifetime costs of almost \$100,000. Additionally, this cost suspends the duties on important cancer inhibitors. We have made great strides in identifying new carcinogens and reducing the number of new cancer victims. However, well over four million new cases are identified every year at an astronomical emotional as well as financial cost to our families as well as our Nation.

The average cost of treating breast cancer alone is \$37,000, not to mention the lost cost in emotion as well as wages and lost productivity.

This is compassionate legislation. I very much want to commend my friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE), for his leadership in in-

cluding this important legislation to help the victims of HIV and AIDS and cancer. Here in this very simple free trade act we can help the victims of HIV and cancer and lay the groundwork that will help this Nation, particularly the Nation's medical community, stem this insipid tide.

I want to thank the chairman for including this compassionate initiative today. This is an important step forward. I ask for bipartisan support for this measure.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague on the other side of the aisle. As I told him before we started our colloquy here, that we have been blessed by enjoying probably the greatest degree of collegiality on trade issues of anything that comes before this floor. So I salute the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCNULTY).

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW), our distinguished colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE), for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak briefly on H.R. 435. While it is a bill that is on the floor under suspension of the rules, which simply means that it is not controversial, that does not mean that it is not vitally important to many workers throughout this country.

While H.R. 435 contains many worthy provisions, I am particularly pleased that two sections, which I drafted, were included in this legislation. These two sections concern renewing the Customs user fee and language that would benefit domestic boat shows, respectively. As my colleagues may recall, in 1997, the Customs user fee expired and thereby caused a possible diminution in Customs inspectors at Florida ports where the fee was being collected.

To avoid disruption of the cruise ship industry, Congress passed a bill I introduced, H.R. 3034, which preserved Customs inspections in Florida for fiscal year 1998, but 1998 only. Now that we are well into a new fiscal year, Customs inspectors serving Florida cruise ships are again in jeopardy. Passage of H.R. 435 today will ensure that Customs inspectors at Florida ports are preserved and it will also allow the cruise ship industry to schedule new cruises without being impeded by a shortage of manpower at Customs.

While this legislation is good news for Florida, I am especially pleased that an agreement has been reached to reduce the price of the Customs user fee to \$1.75. As my colleagues may recall, at one time the fee was as high as \$6.50. At this new level, few can consider the Customs fee burdensome or unreasonable in any respect.

The cruise ship business is an important component of Florida's tourism industry. If Florida were to lose Customs inspectors, it would cause grievous harm to my State's economy. Enactment of the bill under consideration today will preserve job layoffs, disruptions and financial losses in this vital industry.

I am also pleased that the amended text of H.R. 2770, a bill that I introduced in the last Congress, was included in this bill. This legislation would defer the duty on large yachts imported for sale at boat shows in the United States. Boat shows are important generators of economic activities and this legislation will promote greater commerce in the yachting industry.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 435.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my dear friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), a fellow member of the Subcommittee on Trade.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the 5 minutes. I do not believe I will need the full amount of time.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by first congratulating the chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE), and also of course the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER), along with both the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the two ranking members, of course, of the full committee and the subcommittee, for H.R. 325.

I, too, rise in support of this bill and urge all of my colleagues to vote for it. I am in support of this bill most specifically for a particular reason, something that a number of us have been concerned about for a number of years, and that is trying to find the best ways to tackle the problems of AIDS and HIV that we have in this country.

There is a provision, or there are several provisions in this bill, which will temporarily suspend duties and lower tariffs from drug compounds manufactured abroad and imported into the United States that are essential to the treatment of HIV and AIDS and, as well, cancer.

In order for these compounds to have made it onto this bill, it had to be shown to an interagency panel that their importation, the importation of these drugs, with these reduced tariffs, or suspended duties, would not adversely affect American companies that also produce some of these same types of chemicals and compounds.

Particularly in the early stages of development, it is vitally important that certain drug compounds are not thwarted by duties which would drive up the overall costs of development and distribution, without providing any industry protective benefit. It is important to remember, we are talking about these early stages of development. It is important that we allow

some of these companies to produce, test some of these drugs, which ultimately may have beneficial effects as we now find with regard to HIV and AIDS and also with cancer.

□ 1515

The temporary suspension of these duties on these products will allow for the most cost-effective production of these drugs by keeping testing and development costs low. Remember, it is very expensive to come up with some of these drugs, we often do not know if they will work, and it is difficult to persuade someone to invest time and money in a project like this. If we can help by reducing the tariffs at least temporarily, what we do provide an incentive to make it possible for some of these drugs to ultimately make it not just past research but into the hands of those who need them most.

In the end, who benefits? It is not just those who are ill with AIDS, or those who are infected with the HIV virus, or those who may actually have cancer. It is all of us. We all get the benefits of lower costs for medical treatment for someone who might otherwise become infected by the HIV virus, we all benefit if we are able to prevent cancer from occurring.

H.R. 326 includes several compounds that are effective in the treatment of AIDS and HIV, of cancer, and we are not even certain that they may not be helpful in other areas as well. So, to allow us to be able to bring these drugs in and to not adversely affect American companies is a benefit for all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 326. We should do everything in our power to assist in the development of new drugs to combat the twin enemies of HIV/AIDS and of cancer and to get those drugs into hands of those who need them the most.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to inject just one thought here from a colleague of ours, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) who was unable to make it over here to make a presentation on behalf of the provision in this bill, and it is the one that extends nondiscriminatory trade treatment, normal trade relations, to Mongolia, and I would simply like to commend him for his position on it.

In addition to that, we have another colleague from Utah (Mr. COOK), who I do not think is here yet. He is trying to run to get here to the floor before we have to yield back our time. But he wanted to come over here and speak very briefly on the provisions in the bill that provide duty free treatment to all participants and individuals associated with the 1999 International Special Olympics. I mentioned earlier the 1999 Women's World Cup Soccer which is going to be held in our home State of Illinois, and also the 2001 International Special Olympics, and the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics and the 2002 Winter Para-Olympics games.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Utah has arrived.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. COOK).

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act. I commend the members of the Committee on Ways and Means for their persistence in working to pass this important legislation. I am grateful that it also includes provisions of my bill, H.R. 103.

In the next few years the U.S. will host several international events, including Women's World Cup Soccer and the International Special Olympics. My State of Utah will welcome thousands of athletes for the 2002 Winter Games and the Para-Olympics. The provision waives custom duties on equipment and personal effects so that athletes can more readily attend. This bill is similar to House passed legislation that, although necessary and non-controversial, got caught in the end of session's rush last year. It is imperative that action be taken today as the Women's World Cup Soccer events will begin this spring.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 435 and I want to once again thank Ways & Means Committee Chairman BILL ARCHER, Trade Subcommittee Chairman PHIL CRANE and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. LEVIN, for bringing this bill to the floor today.

I also want to thank my colleague the Ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. RANGEL of New York, and Mr. JEFFERSON of Louisiana for their support, as well.

Mr. Speaker my district is one of those areas of this country that still has not experienced the economic boon that is taking place in many of our rural areas and cities. We have one of the lowest average incomes in the United States, and one of the highest unemployment rates. Our local government is straining under the weight of being the employer of first and last resort.

We must build up our private sector, attract investment, create jobs and alleviate the burden of our public sector, or we will be crawling into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, the section of the bill before us today, which would extend preferences for watches to include certain fine jewelry may seem small to you and my other colleagues, but it is a bright ray of hope, and an important shot in the arm of our economy and for us.

My constituents were hopeful and expectant when this House passed a similar bill on the final day of the 105th Congress, but we were late to get it through the other body.

I ask my colleagues here and across the roundtable to support us, and pass this piece of legislation which is so important to my district and to other constituencies across this Nation.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, this Member rises in strong support of H.R. 435, which includes authorization of the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment or normal trade relations to the products of Mongolia.

Indeed, this Member introduced the original legislation authorizing this designation on the very first day of the 105th Congress. While this body passed legislation granting permanent Normal Trade Relations status for Mongolia in the waning days of the 105th Congress, unfortunately it was not taken up by the Senate. This Member is very encouraged that authorizing normal trade relations for Mongolia is one of this body's first actions.

Mr. Speaker, in 1952 the United States denied Mongolia and twenty other communist countries and territories under communist rule normal trade relations. Normal trade relations with Mongolia were restored in November 1991, when the President waived the provisions of the Jackson-Vanik trade legislation. In 1996, the President of the United States made the first determination that Mongolia was in full-compliance with the human rights objectives of the Jackson-Vanik trade legislation and the President has renewed that determination each year since, and most recently on July 1, 1998.

Since 1990, there have been five free and fair elections in Mongolia which have coincided with significant reforms of the government and the economy. Approximately one and a half years ago, the *Economist* magazine heralded Mongolia's dramatic economic reforms of the last several years by calling Mongolians "those free-trading Mongolians." Unfortunately, however, these dramatic economic and political reforms in Mongolia have recently begun to suffer from factional fighting in that country and the emergence of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP). Most recently, the MPRP has begun to attack the ambitious privatization and private sector development plans of the Democratic coalition in Mongolia and a high level Ministry official was assassinated.

The World Bank estimates that Mongolia must have a 5% growth rate to create new jobs for its entrants into the work force. Yet, with the Asian financial crisis to its east and Russia's collapse on its west, Mongolia will find it very difficult to meet its economic goals and stay on its reform path. The United States can play a fundamental helpful role by granting Mongolia normal trade relations and, therefore, reasonable access to our markets. The United States currently provides a modest amount of aid to Mongolia that will be necessary in the short term. However, by granting Mongolia reasonable access to our markets and promoting trade with our two countries, this legislation is building the foundation so we can hopefully graduate Mongolia from U.S. assistance in the future.

This Member only regrets that this legislation was not approved last Congress. In light of the very difficult political and economic challenges facing the people of Mongolia, passage of this legislation comes at a very critical time. Mongolians who favor a continuation of democracy, a market-oriented economy, and trade liberalization deserve a strong statement of congressional support like permanent Normal Trade Relations for Mongolia. That support and this action is in our mutual best interests.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following letter from the International Electronics Manufacturers and Consumers of America.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURERS AND CONSUMERS OF AMERICA,

Washington, DC, February 8, 1999.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the International Electronics Manufacturers and Consumers of America ("IEMCA"), I am writing to support enactment of legislation to correct the tariff classification of 13-inch televisions and television products. This legislation is contained in H.R. 435.

IEMCA is a trade association founded in 1987 and located in Washington, D.C. IEMCA's principal members are leading manufacturers of consumer electronics, optical, telecommunications, and computer products. IEMCA's associate members are leading electronics retailers. The U.S. investment of IEMCA's members and their direct suppliers exceeds \$75 billion, their annual U.S. sales exceed \$100 billion, and they employ over 300,000 American workers.

IEMCA believes that enactment of legislation is necessary to correct an error that was made in transposing into the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") a tariff concession made by the United States in the Uruguay Round Market Access Trade Negotiations conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ("Uruguay Round").

For more than 15 years, the widely-accepted industry definition of "13-inch televisions," and the "13-inch cathode ray tubes" ("CRTs") they use, has referred to receivers and CRTs with a video display diagonal that is between 13 and 13.75 inches. Such CRTs and television receivers incorporating them have been, and continue to be, uniformly invoiced, advertised, sold, and referred to as "13-inch CRTs" and "13-inch televisions." This industry definition of "13-inch televisions" was reflected in subheading 8528.10.6020 of the 1994 HTSUS (in effect at the time of the Uruguay Round), which provided for televisions with a video display diagonal exceeding 33 cm (12.99 inches) but not exceeding 35 cm (13.78 inches). The range set forth in subheading 8528.10.6020 of the 1994 HTSUS is slightly larger than the range of 13 inches to 13.75 inches, in order to account for slight manufacturing variances. (See subheading 8528.10.6020 of the 1996 HTSUS.)

The industry standard has been—and still is—necessary in order to ensure compliance with the "rounding down regulations" of the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"). (See 16 C.F.R. Section 410.1 (1998).) These regulations provide that a television with a video display diagonal measuring more than a particular number of whole inches, but less than the next highest number of whole inches, can be advertised in the U.S. as having a screen of the lower, but not the higher, number of whole inches.

The FTC's rounding down regulations clearly make it unlawful to assert that a television is a 13-inch television if the video display diagonal is anything less than 13 inches, and consequently, in order to be safe, 13-inch televisions are designed to have video display diagonals of slightly larger than 13 inches. In fact, nearly all "13-inch" televisions produced today have a video display diagonal measuring more than 13 inches (33.02 cm) but less than 13.5 inches (34.29 cm). Accordingly, IEMCA supports H.R. 435, which extends the Uruguay Round tariff concession to televisions and television products which have a video display diagonal within this range.

During the GATT Uruguay Round, the U.S. agreed to phase down duties on all 13-inch television products. By 1999, duties on 13-inch picture tubes were to be cut from 15 to

7.5 percent and on all other 13-inch television products from between 5 and 3.9 to zero percent in response to a request made by members of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations ("ASEAN"). ASEAN members made this request because as shown in the table below, almost half of U.S. imports of 13-inch televisions come from ASEAN countries:

IMPORT QUANTITIES OF 13-INCH TELEVISION RECEIVERS
(1,000 units)

	1995	1996	Total
Mexico	1,522	1,963	3,485 (48.9%)
ASEAN	1,588	1,473	3,061 (43.0%)
All other	395	182	577 (8.1%)
Total	3,505	3,618	7,123 (100.0%)

Malaysia's Minister of International Trade and Industry (Rafidah Aziz) recently confirmed in a letter to the U.S. Trade Representative, Ambassador Barshefsky, that when they negotiated the tariff concession for 13-inch televisions with the U.S. during the Uruguay Round, Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries used "the widely accepted industry definition of 13-inch televisions to include sets with screens measuring 13 to 13.5 inches."

The U.S. Uruguay Round offer of a 5-year staged reduction in tariffs also used the accepted industry definition of "13 inches." The U.S. offer was memorialized in its submission to the GATT secretariat dated January 13, 1994, as follows:

Color video recording or reproducing apparatus incorporating a television tuner, 13 inches and below.

Color television monitors 13 inches and below.

However, when the staged tariff rate reduction agreement for 13-inch television products was implemented, the widely-accepted industry definition of "13 inches" was not used. Instead, the GATT Uruguay Round implementing law converted this range to 33.02 centimeters, or exactly 13 inches. As a result, the use of 33.02 centimeters in the HTSUS is contrary to the intent of the U.S. as reflected in its tariff offer and denies the ASEAN countries the market access tariff concession obtained through the Uruguay Round.

Before enactment of the GATT Uruguay Round implementing law, the Customs Service treated televisions whose video display diagonal was fractionally larger than 13 inches as 13-inch televisions. In early 1997, Customs began to impose pre-Uruguay round duties on the huge volume of 13-inch television products whose diagonal measurement exceeded 33.02 centimeters.

The simplest way to correct the error is to change references to "33.02 cm" appearing in the affected HTSUS subheadings to "34.29 cm," the metric equivalent of 13.5 inches. H.R. 435 would achieve this result.

No 13-inch CRTs are produced in North America and no 13-inch televisions have been assembled in the U.S. in this decade. These facts are confirmed by the USITC. (See Industry & Trade Summary—Television Picture Tubes and Other Cathode-Ray Tubes, USITC Pub. No. 2877 at 4 (1995); Industry & Trade Summary—Television Receivers and Video Monitors, USITC Pub. No. 2445 (ET-1) at 2 (1992).)

There is no known opposition to this legislation.

For the foregoing reasons, IEMCA strongly supports prompt enactment of H.R. 435.

Respectfully submitted,

KEITH SMITH,
Executive Director.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide background for and an

explanation of the tax provision contained in H.R. 435.

CLARIFY DEFINITION OF "SUBJECT TO" LIABILITIES UNDER SECTION 357(C)

PRESENT LAW

Present law provides that the transferor of property recognizes no gain or loss if the property is exchanged solely for qualified stock in a controlled corporation (sec. 351). The assumption by the controlled corporation of a liability of the transferor (or the acquisition of property "subject to" a liability) generally will not cause the transferor to recognize gain. However, under section 357(c), the transferor does recognize gain to the extent that the sum of the assumed liabilities, together with the liabilities to which the transferred property is subject, exceeds the transferor's basis in the transferred property. If the transferred property is "subject to" a liability, Treasury regulations indicate that the amount of the liability is included in the calculation regardless of whether the underlying liability is assumed by the controlled corporation. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.357-2(a). Similar rules apply to reorganizations described in section 368(a)(1)(D).

The gain recognition rule of section 357(c) is applied separately to each transferor in a section 351 exchange.

The basis of the property in the hands of the controlled corporation equals the transferor's basis in such property, increased by the amount of gain recognized by the transferor, including section 357(c) gain.

REASONS FOR CHANGE

The tax treatment under present law is unclear in situations involving the transfer of certain liabilities. As a result, the Committee is concerned that some taxpayers may be structuring transactions to take advantage of the uncertainty. For example, where more than one asset secures a single liability, some taxpayers might take the position that, on a transfer of the assets to different subsidiaries, each subsidiary counts the entire liability in determining the basis of the asset. This interpretation arguably might result in the duplication of tax basis or in assets having a tax basis in excess of their value, resulting in excessive depreciation deductions and mismeasurement of income. The provision is intended to eliminate the uncertainty, and to better reflect the underlying economics of these corporate transfers.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

Under the provision, the distinction between the assumption of a liability and the acquisition of an asset subject to a liability generally is eliminated. First, except as provided in Treasury regulations, a recourse liability (or any portion thereof) is treated as having been assumed if, as determined on the basis of all facts and circumstances, the transferee has agreed to, and is expected to satisfy the liability or portion thereof (whether or not the transferor has been relieved of the liability). Thus, where more than one person agrees to satisfy a liability or portion thereof, only one would be expected to satisfy such liability or portion thereof. Second, except as provided in Treasury regulations, a nonrecourse liability (or any portion thereof) is treated as having been assumed by the transferee of any asset that is subject to the liability. However, this amount is reduced in cases where an owner of other assets subject to the same nonrecourse liability agrees with the transferee to, and is expected to, satisfy the liability (up to the fair market value of the other assets, determined without regard to section 7701(g)).

In determining whether any person has agreed to and is expected to satisfy a

liability, all facts and circumstances are to be considered. In any case where the transferee does agree to satisfy a liability, the transferee also will be expected to satisfy the liability in the absence of facts indicating the contrary.

In determining any increase to the basis of property transferred to the transferee as a result of gain recognized because of the assumption of liabilities under section 357, in no event will the increase cause the basis to exceed the fair market value of the property (determined without regard to sec. 7701(g)).

If gain is recognized to the transferor as the result of an assumption by a corporation of a nonrecourse liability that also is secured by any assets not transferred to the corporation, and if no person is subject to Federal income tax on such gain, then for purposes of determining the basis of assets transferred, the amount of gain treated as recognized as the result of such assumption of liability shall be determined as if the liability assumed by the transferee equaled such transferee's ratable portion of the liability, based on the relative fair market values (determined without regard to sec. 7701(g)) of all assets subject to such nonrecourse liability. In no event will the gain cause the resulting basis to exceed the fair market value of the property (determined without regard to sec. 7701(g)).

The Treasury Department has authority to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the provision. This authority includes the authority to specify adjustments in the treatment of any subsequent transactions involving the liability, including the treatment of payments actually made with respect to any liability as well as appropriate basis and other adjustments with respect to such payments. Where appropriate, the Treasury Department also may prescribe regulations which provide that the manner in which a liability is treated as assumed under the provision is applied elsewhere in the Code.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The provision is effective for transfers on or after October 19, 1998. No inference regarding the tax treatment under present law is intended.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 435.

The question was taken.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

□ 1715

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 440, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 439, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 435, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

MICROLOAN PROGRAM TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 440, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 440, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 4, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehkert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono

Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello

Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo

Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hillery
Hilliard
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inlee
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos

Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lowe
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds

Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancred
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson

Wolf Wu Young (AK)
Woolsey Wynn Young (FL)

NAYS—4

Chenoweth Royce
Paul Sanford

NOT VOTING—18

Ackerman Jenkins Pallone
Barrett (WI) Lofgren Rush
Carson Maloney (NY) Spratt
DeFazio McIntosh Thornberry
Gephardt Miller, George Weygand
Granger Nadler Wise

□ 1736

Mr. SANFORD changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, 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. PEASE). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

PAPERWORK ELIMINATION ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 439.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 439, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 13]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie Biggert Buyer
Aderholt Bilbray Callahan
Allen Bilirakis Calvert
Andrews Bishop Camp
Archer Blagojevich Campbell
Arney Biley Canady
Bachus Blumenauer Cannon
Baird Blunt Capps
Baker Boehlert Capuano
Baldacci Boehner Cardin
Baldwin Bonilla Castle
Ballenger Bonior Chabot
Barcia Bono Chambliss
Barr Borski Chenoweth
Barrett (NE) Boswell Clay
Bartlett Boucher Clayton
Barton Boyd Clement
Bass Brady (PA) Clyburn
Bateman Brady (TX) Coble
Becerra Brown (CA) Coburn
Bentsen Brown (FL) Collins
Bereuter Brown (OH) Combust
Berkley Bryant Condit
Berman Burr Conyers
Berry Burton Cook

Cooksey Houghton Ney
Costello Hoyer Northrup
Cox Hulshof Norwood
Coyne Hunter Oberstar
Cramer Hutchinson Obey
Crane Hyde Olver
Crowley Insee Ortiz
Cubin Istook Ose
Cummings Jackson (IL) Owens
Cunningham Jackson-Lee Oxley
Danner (TX) Packard
Davis (FL) Jefferson Pascarell
Davis (IL) Jenkins Pastor
Davis (VA) John Paul
Deal Johnson (CT) Payne
DeGette Johnson, E. B. Pease
Delahunt Johnson, Sam Pelosi
DeLauro Jones (NC) Peterson (MN)
DeLay Jones (OH) Peterson (PA)
DeMint Kanjorski Petri
Diaz-Balart Kaptur Phelps
Dickey Kasich Pickering
Dicks Kelly Pickett
Dingell Kennedy Pitts
Dixon Kildee Pombo
Doggett Kilpatrick Pomeroy
Dooley Kind (WI) Porter
Doolittle King (NY) Portman
Doyle Kingston Price (NC)
Dreier Kleczka Pryce (OH)
Duncan Klink Quinn
Dunn Knollenberg Radanovich
Edwards Kolbe Rahall
Ehlers Kucinich Ramstad
Ehrlich Kuykendall Rangel
Emerson LaFalce Regula
Engel LaHood Reyes
English Lampson Riley
Eshoo Lantos Rivers
Etheridge Largent Rodriguez
Evans Larson Roemer
Everett Latham Rogan
Ewing LaTourrette Rogers
Farr Lazio Rohrabacher
Fattah Leach Ros-Lehtinen
Filner Lee Rothman
Fletcher Levin Roukema
Foley Lewis (CA) Roybal-Allard
Forbes Lewis (GA) Royce
Ford Lewis (KY) Ryan (WI)
Fossella Linder Ryan (KS)
Fowler Lipinski Sabo
Frank (MA) Livingston Salmon
Franks (NJ) LoBiondo Sanchez
Frelinghuysen Lowey Sanders
Frost Lucas (KY) Sandlin
Gallegly Lucas (OK) Sanford
Ganske Luther Sawyer
Gejdenson Maloney (CT) Saxton
Gekas Manzullo Scarborough
Gibbons Markey Schaffer
Gilchrest Martinez Schakowsky
Gillmor Mascara Scott
Gilman Matsui Sensenbrenner
Gonzalez McCarthy (MO) Serrano
Goode McCarthy (NY) Sessions
Goodlatte McCollum Shadegg
Goodling McCrery Shaw
Gordon McDermott Shays
Goss McGovern Sherman
Graham McHugh Sherman
Green (TX) McInnis Shermood
Green (WI) McIntyre Shimkus
Greenwood McKean Shows
Gutierrez McKinney Shuster
Gutknecht McNulty Simpson
Hall (OH) Meehan Sisisky
Hall (TX) Meek (FL) Skeen
Hansen Meeks (NY) Skelton
Hastings (FL) Menendez Slaughter
Hastings (WA) Metcalf Smith (MI)
Hayes Mica Smith (NJ)
Hayworth Millender-Smith (TX)
Hefley McDonald Smith (WA)
Herger Miller (FL) Snyder
Hill (IN) Miller, Gary Souder
Hill (MT) Minge Spence
Hilleary Mink Stabenow
Hilliard Moakley Stark
Hinchev Mollohan Stearns
Hinojosa Moore Stenholm
Hobson Moran (KS) Strickland
Hoeffel Moran (VA) Stump
Hoekstra Morella Stupak
Holden Murtha Sununu
Holt Myrick Sweeney
Hooley Napolitano Talent
Horn Neal Tancredo
Hostettler Nethercutt Tauscher

Tauzin Udall (CO) Weldon (FL)
Taylor (MS) Udall (NM) Weldon (PA)
Taylor (NC) Upton Weller
Terry Velazquez Wexler
Thomas Vento Whitfield
Thompson (CA) Visclosky Wicker
Thompson (MS) Walden Wilson
Thune Walsh Wolf
Thurman Wamp Woolsey
Tiahrt Waters Wu
Tierney Watkins Wynn
Toomey Watt (NC) Young (AK)
Towns Watts (OK) Young (FL)
Traficant Waxman
Turner Weiner

NOT VOTING—20

Ackerman Lofgren Reynolds
Barrett (WI) Maloney (NY) Rush
Carson McIntosh Spratt
DeFazio Miller, George Thornberry
Deutsch Nadler Weygand
Gephardt Nussle Wise
Granger Pallone

□ 1746

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 13, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote Nos. 12 and 13, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on both.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 435.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 435, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 14]

YEAS—414

Abercrombie Bereuter Boyd
Aderholt Berkley Brady (PA)
Allen Berman Brady (TX)
Andrews Berry Brown (CA)
Archer Biggert Brown (FL)
Arney Bilbray Brown (OH)
Bachus Bilirakis Bryant
Baird Bishop Burr
Baldacci Blagojevich Burton
Baldwin Blumenauer Buyer
Ballenger Blunt Callahan
Barcia Boehlert Camp
Barrett (NE) Boehner Campbell
Bartlett Bonilla Canady
Barton Bonior Cannon
Bass Bono Capps
Bateman Borski Capuano
Becerra Boswell Cardin
Bentsen Boucher Castle

Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combust
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallely
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley

Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslie
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Dooley
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender
McDonald

Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)

Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)

Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walden
Walsh

Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Barr
NOT VOTING—18

Ackerman
Barrett (WI)
Carson
DeFazio
Gephardt
Granger

Lofgren
Maloney (NY)
McIntosh
Miller, George
Nadler
Neal

Rush
Spratt
Thornberry
Weller
Weygand
Wise

□ 1755

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 7

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) be removed as a cosponsor of H.J. Res. 7. His name was inadvertently added on February 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 41

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 41, the Mass Immigration Reduction Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING FLAGS LOCATED IN THE CAPITOL COMPLEX TO BE FLOWN AT HALF-STAFF IN MEMORY OF R. SCOTT BATES, LEGISLATIVE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) authorizing flags located in the Capitol complex to be flown at half-staff in memory of R. Scott Bates, Legislative Clerk of the United States Senate, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 6

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That, as a mark of respect to the memory of R. Scott Bates, Legislative Clerk of the United States Senate, all flags of the United States located on Capitol Buildings or on the Capitol grounds shall be flown at half-staff on the day of his interment.

□ 1800

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, reserving my right to object, obviously I will not object, but under my reservation, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), chairman of the House Committee on Administration.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), for yielding.

Obviously, the purpose of the reservation is to let all Members understand that, at the request of the Senate, and quite properly so, Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 requests that we lower to half mast the flags on the Capitol, and it is to recognize the service of Scott Bates to the Senate and, as a matter of fact, to the United States of America.

Mr. Bates, at the time of his tragic death, was struck by an automobile on February 5th. Incidentally, his wife was also seriously injured, but she is expected to recover.

Scott was 50 at the time that he died, and for 30 years he served the United States Senate. The recognition of the service to the Senate over those 30 years is indeed not nearly enough but entirely appropriate that we lower the flags around the Capitol in memory and in recognition of R. Scott Bates.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time under my reservation, I certainly join the chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), in his remarks.

It is entirely appropriate that the House join the Senate, expressing its regrets to the Senate, expressing its profound regret to the family of Scott Bates, who, as the chairman indicated, served with distinction for over three decades the United States Senate and this country. It is a loss not only for the Senate, not only for the Congress, but for our country as well.

Mr. Speaker, reserving my right to object, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the Bateses were constituents of mine. They were dedicated to this institution and, most importantly, what they knew this institution can do for this country. They were terrific people, fully involved in their community. They gave and they did not take.

This is a true tragedy, and I appreciate the fact that it is being recognized by the Senate and now by the House. I will not delay it any further but to say that there are a great many of us who knew Scott Bates and what he stood for and are very proud that he chose to serve this institution.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MANAGEMENT RESTORATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 433) to restore the management and personnel authority of the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, although I do not intend to object, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) for the purpose of explaining the bill.

(Mr. DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Let me say, Mr. Speaker, this is a new era in the District of Columbia; and it is my strong belief that the time has come to shift substantial authority from the Control Board back to the city's elected mayor and give the elected mayor the greater flexibility he has sought over top personnel. This bill gives Mayor Williams the tools he needs to do the job.

H.R. 433 does not alter the time period or the conditions for the Control Board to function in an active phase. The bill takes nothing away from the Control Board's ability to intervene if necessary during a control period which still exists, but it does give the mayor direct control over the reporting and the hiring authority of some of his top personnel.

If we want democracy to succeed, we need to allow the elected leadership in the cities to start making decisions, standing behind those decisions, without being second-guessed every step of the way.

My thanks also to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for being the original cosponsor in the legislation, along with the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), and of course to my friend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr.

MORAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), who I am requesting be added as sponsors today.

The Congressional Budget Office has certified this bill would not affect the Federal budget. I would urge passage of H.R. 433.

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time under my reservation, I would like to say a few words in support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, my special thanks to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member, and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) for the priority they have each given to H.R. 433.

Our bill returns full legal authority over nine agencies to the Mayor and unfettered authority to confirm the mayor's appointees to the City Council. Both Mayor Tony Williams and the council will be able to carry out their responsibilities as elected officials without risk of being overruled.

It is important to note that this House was not responsible for withdrawing this authority. A Senator's attachment to the President's all-important revitalization package that was incorporated into the 1997 Balanced Budget Act was responsible.

It is now appropriate for the House to initiate action to devolve democratic control to locally-elected officials, and all indications are that the Senate is prepared to do the same and empower the new Mayor and the revitalized City Council.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) deserves credit for carving H.R. 433 out of my D.C. Democracy 2000 Act. H.R. 433 is the first part of that act. The chairman and I are in agreement that the second part of the act to retire the Control Board a year early must await the building of a track record by the new Mayor and council.

I thank the House leadership and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) for bringing H.R. 433 to the floor as one of the first bills of the 106th Congress. In doing so, the House has shown, as nothing else could, that this body is prepared to build a new relationship with the District of Columbia.

I want to thank Speaker DENNIS HASTERT, Democratic Leader DICK GEPHARDT, and Chairman TOM DAVIS for their leadership in bringing the "District of Columbia Management Restoration Act of 1999" to the House floor today. This bill incorporates key provisions of my bill, H.R. 214, the District of Columbia Democracy 2000 Act (D.C. Democracy 2000), which return to the Office of the Mayor authority over the city's nine largest agencies and the ability to hire and fire senior managers in the government, and return to the City Council full authority to approve mayoral appointees without control board intervention. I am especially grateful to Mr. DAVIS for taking Section

3 of D.C. Democracy 2000, the only section that is ripe for consideration at this time. The bill accomplishes this transfer of power through repeal of the Faircloth attachment to the District of Columbia Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, which had vested control of the management reform of the city's nine largest agencies with the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (Authority).

The purpose of the District of Columbia Management Restoration Act of 1999 is to ensure that the new city administration has sufficient control of the District government to be held accountable in preparation for the expiration of the control period. This bill carries out the purpose of the Authority Act "to ensure the most efficient and effective delivery of services, by the District government during a period of fiscal emergency." P.L. 104-8, Title I §2(b)(2). On January 2nd, Alice Rivlin, for the Authority, signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) delegating authority to the Mayor to run the District government to the fullest extent allowed by existing law. Viewed from the front lines of the District government's present progress, the Authority's considered judgment was that a transition to Home Rule through the delegation of power to the new Mayor was necessary in advance of the transfer of ultimate power at the end of the control period; a clean line of reporting authority unmistakably identifying the responsible officials was necessary for efficient and effective government operational reform; and Mayor Williams, in his role as Chief Financial Officer, had already demonstrated his capacity to administer complicated operations.

This section amends existing law to complete a transfer of power that the Authority desired but could not make because of the wording of the statute and, in effect, to place in law the MOA. The Authority transferred to the Mayor its jurisdiction over nine operating agencies, but believed it was unable to return the authority to hire and fire department heads. In returning this power, the bill seeks to enhance and facilitate the Mayor's ability to control managers. It eliminates the possibility of an illusion of an appeal to a higher authority beyond the Mayor to acquire or retain a position.

The advantage of having a government that knows that it and it alone will be fully accountable cannot be overestimated in a democracy. Whatever justification some may have found for the denial of self-government has been stripped away by the growing fiscal health of the District government and its prudence in management of its finances and operations. Beyond securing more revenue, city officials have already shown that they know what to do with it. Their decision to use surplus revenues to pay down the city's accumulated deficit demonstrates they can and will make tough financial choices. In the face of the sacrifices that District residents have made and the unanticipated surpluses that have been produced, there is no justification for delaying a return to coherent and fully accountable self-government.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill crucial to the continued revitalization of the nation's capital.

Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) for a brief statement.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is the culmination really of years of determination and dedication on the part of the delegate and gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and of the chairman of the D.C. authorizing committee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

This is in no way critical of the D.C. Financial Control Board, but it is the culmination of a vision. It had to start with fiscal responsibility. It had to be bolstered by economic opportunity. But it also had to include responsible stewardship.

We have that responsible stewardship, that leadership, in Mayor Williams. This is a reflection of the fact that those who have worked tirelessly for the District of Columbia truly believe in democracy, truly believe that the citizens of the District of Columbia are capable of governing themselves.

This gives them that opportunity, and if in the future we hope to hold the D.C. government responsible for its actions, we can only do that by giving them the authority to make those decisions. You cannot have one without the other. You cannot hold them responsible without giving them the authority to make decisions on their own. This gives them that authority.

This is the least we can do for the District of Columbia, and, again, this is what it was all about. It happened a lot sooner than many people expected, but I know that it is what the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) had every confidence would occur, as did the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

I want to particularly thank them. As I started my remarks thanking them, I conclude my remarks by thanking them and I thank those who have worked along with them to ensure that the District of Columbia will one day be the jewel of our democracy, the true capital city of our great Nation.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 433

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Management Restoration Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) Among the major problems of the District of Columbia government has been the failure to clearly delineate accountability.

(2) The statute establishing the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority proved necessary to enable the District to regain financial stability and management control.

(3) The District has performed significantly better than the Congress had anticipated at the time of the passage of the Authority statute.

(4) The necessity for a financial authority has resulted in a diffusion of responsibility

between the Mayor, the Council, and the Authority pending the time when the District government would assume the home rule status quo ante.

(5) This lack of clear lines of reporting authority, in turn, has led to some redundancy and confusion about accountability and authority.

(6) The Authority statute requires the Authority to "ensure the most efficient and effective delivery of services, including public safety services, by the District government" and to "assist the District government in . . . ensuring the appropriate and efficient delivery of services".

(7) With the coming of a new administration led by Mayor Anthony Williams, the Authority has taken the first step to ensure the accountability that will be necessary at the expiration of the control period by delegating day-to-day operations over city agencies previously under control of the Authority to the Mayor.

(8) The Congress agrees that the best way to ensure clear and unambiguous authority and full accountability is for the Mayor to have full authority over city agencies so that citizens, the Authority, and the Congress can ascertain responsibility.

(9) The transition of authority to the new administration will take nothing from the Authority's power to intervene during a control period.

SEC. 3. RESTORATION OF MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL AUTHORITY OF MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle B of title XI of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (DC Code, sec. 47-395.1 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1604(f)(2)(B) of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-34; 111 Stat. 1099) is repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PRESIDENTS SHOULD GET AUTHORITY FROM CONGRESS TO SEND TROOPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, since World War II, our presidents have been sending troops overseas without Congressional approval. Prior to World War II, it was traditional and constitutional that all presidents came to the Congress for authority to send troops.

Recently, the President has announced that he will most likely be

sending thousands of American troops under NATO command to Kosovo. I think this is wrong. I have introduced legislation today that says that the President cannot send these troops without Congressional approval, merely restating what the Constitution says and how we followed the rules up until World War II.

Three years ago, the President sent troops into Bosnia and said they would be there for 6 months. They have been there now 3 years. We have spent over \$20 billion. Nobody even asks hardly at all anymore when these troops will be coming home.

We have been bombing and interfering with the security of Iraq for now over 8 years, and that continues, and we do not give Congressional approval of these acts. My legislation is simple. It just denies funding for sending troops into Kosovo without Congressional approval.

This is not complicated. It is very precise and very clear and very important that we as a Congress restate our constitutional obligation to supervise the sending of troops around the world.

It would be much better for us to spend this money that is being wasted in Bosnia and Iraq on our national defense. We spend less and less money every year on national defense but we spend more and more money on policing the world. I think that policy ought to change and it is the responsibility of the Congress, the body that has control of the purse strings, to do something about this.

If the President is permitted to do this, he does it not because he has constitutional authority but because the Congress has reneged on their responsibility to supervise the spending.

It is a bit ironic now that we are sending or planning to send troops to Kosovo. We have all read about and heard the horrible stories about the Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic, and yet our troops going to Kosovo are going to be sent with the intention that Kosovo cannot be independent; that they will not be able to separate themselves from Serbia; that they cannot decide under what government they want to live.

It is also interesting that one of the jobs of the troops in NATO, if they go into Kosovo, will be to disarm the Kosovo Liberation Army. That is hardly good sense. First, it is not good sense for us to give the permission or renege on our responsibility, but it does not make good sense to get involved in a war that has been going on for many years, but it certainly does not make good sense for us to go in for the sole purpose of supporting Milosevic. He is the one that has been bombing the Kosovars and here we are, we want to disarm the liberation forces and at the same time prevent Kosovo from becoming independent.

The issue here is money, but there is also a bigger issue and that is the responsibility that we have to decide when troops should be sent. Once

troops are sent into a foreign country, it is very difficult for us to bring our troops home.

□ 1815

Troops in Kosovo will not serve the interests of the United States. They will not help our national security. It will drain funds that should be spent on national defense. At the same time it will jeopardize our national security by endangering our troops and raising the possibility of us becoming involved in a war spreading through the Balkans. This should not occur.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am asking my fellow colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation just to say that it is not the prerogative of the President to send troops around the world whenever he pleases. That is the prerogative of the Congress.

I do know that it has not been stated this clearly in the last 40 years, but it is about time we did. And besides, one thing more, the President has admitted, at least it has been in print, that he is likely to place these troops under a foreign commander, under a British general.

Mr. Speaker, we do not need this. We need to restrain the President's ability to send troops.

MAKING THE POSTAL SERVICE A PARTNER IN ASSURING LIVABILITY OF AMERICA'S COMMUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most exciting issues that has arisen in this new year has been that of livable communities. It received prominence in the President's State of the Union address. Just this last week, on Friday, it was the feature article in the National Journal. The Saturday New York Times front page political memo had again an issue about livable communities. It is in large part an expression of how government can be a partner with citizens, with the business community, to try and really achieve what it is that Americans deeply care about because, at heart, Americans care when their children go out the door in the morning that they are safe, they want that family to be economically secure, they want them to be healthy physically and in terms of their environment.

One example of that partnership that can make a difference for livable communities is the impact that the local post office has on small and medium sized communities particularly around the country. The post office is a symbol of how we connect to one another. The mail collection and distribution is vitally important in terms of community dynamic. Time and time again we find that post office on Main Street is an anchor for that Main Street busi-

ness activity; it is a source of pride for people in the local communities; often it is a historic structure.

Unfortunately, when it comes to the location of that service, historic post offices around the country are being in some cases removed from those historic downtown locations. In some cases they are being, the post office simply has not been the type of neighbor that our communities deserve, and it is sadly not unknown for the postal service to not play by the same rules that the Federal Government imposes on others.

I have a series of examples in my office where these historic outposts have abandoned historic downtown locations to be located in a strip mall at the edge of town, perhaps without any paved sidewalks. Many communities in, for example, Portland, Oregon, where I am from, there is a lot of work to try and plan for the future to be able to promote a more livable community, and in fact the Oregon planning model is heralded by some as the most advanced in the United States. But despite the notoriety, despite the outreach, the Postal Service, for instance, was completely clueless to the work that we have been doing in our community to plan facilities for the next 50 years. It does not have to be that way.

I am introducing legislation this week that would require the Post Office to obey local land use and planning laws, to have them work with the local communities before they make decisions that can have such a wrenching affect on the fabric of community. I find it ironic that in case after case the Post Office gives the public more input into what version of the Elvis stamp it is going to produce than decisions that really can be life and death for small town America.

We also have a provision in this bill that makes some minor technical adjustments over what we had in the previous session of Congress because we have been listening to people in the Postal Service and we want to give them necessary flexibility. We do not want it to be a straightjacket, but we do want it to be a model of how America can and should work.

I would hope that, as we are promoting livable communities around the country, that the Federal Government will lead by example, by acting the way we want other actors and actresses to behave to promote more livable communities. I would earnestly request that my colleagues join me in sponsoring this legislation to make the Postal Service a full partner in assuring the liveability of America's communities.

MY GOAL AS A REPRESENTATIVE: ENSURING FEDERAL POLICIES ARE CONDUCIVE TO PRESERVING UNIQUE WAY OF LIFE IN RURAL AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post headlines trumpets good news. The economy outpaces growth forecasts, the stock market is up, unemployment is down and prices from the grocery store to the gas pump are low and stable. The conventional wisdom is that life in America is as good as it gets, and perhaps for some Americans it is. But behind the statistics lies pockets in this country where the economic lives of our citizens are not so good.

I rise today on behalf of the citizens of rural Kansas, the farmers and ranchers, the independent oil producers, senior citizens on fixed income and communities leaders struggling to hold on to essential services. These folks take little comfort in government statistics showing how good the economy is doing. In rural Kansas times are tough. Agriculture, still our economic base, is caught in a vice grip of depressed prices. Even our most diversified operators are struggling as prices for almost everything we produce in Kansas, cattle, corn, wheat, hogs, milo, soybeans, are all at historic lows. The new Census of Agriculture shows Kansas has 1,685 fewer farms this year than just 5 years ago. USDA reports that net farm income will be down for the third year in a row, and exports are reduced as well.

The President's new budget fails to address the difficulties in agriculture. No new money for crop insurance. Farm program spending is reduced, and money for export promotion is cut by 15 percent. Even money for our food donation program such as P.L. 480 is cut by almost a billion dollars from last year's level.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress must find solutions, and removing agricultural sanctions is a start. The American farmer cannot continue with 52 percent of the world markets threatened by unilateral sanctions. I joined in introducing legislation on the first day of this session to remove agricultural sanctions, and we must continue to press hard on this issue.

The bottom has been knocked out of the domestic oil and gas industry as well. Thirty thousand wells have been shut down in Kansas alone due to declining prices. Employment in Kansas' oil and gas industry is down from a high of 40,000 jobs to under 13,000 today. According to the Kansas Geological Survey, if prices remain at their current levels, oil receipts in Kansas will drop 900 million and our State will lose an additional 5000 jobs.

As a country, we have spent billions, even gone to war to protect foreign petroleum sources. Should we not do something to preserve our domestic industry as well? We now import two-thirds of the oil consumed in this country, and this reliance only continues to grow. Unfortunately, again, the President's budget is little assistance. Energy research and development is cut. No funding is included for additional purchases for the strategic petroleum

reserve. With oil prices at this low level, it is an excellent time to replenish this reserve and fill it to full capacity.

Tax relief for the oil and gas industry must be a priority. I support legislation to lower taxes on marginal well production in the United States and to create incentives for inactive wells to be brought back into production. This industry has been taxed excessively when times are good, and we must now provide relief when it is needed.

Compounding our economic struggles in rural America is the misguided Federal policies that threaten the viability of our communities. The 1997 budget bill made significant cuts on Medicare programs that our seniors and hospitals rely upon. The President has proposed in his budget yet another round of Medicare cuts to hospitals. For rural Kansas, hospitals are already hanging on by a string. Rather than another round of hastily crafted cuts we need a long-term plan to ensure the solvency of this critical program and to ensure that rural health care providers and patients are treated fairly. I, along with other Members of the House Rural Health Care Coalition intend to advance legislation packaged to restore fairness to rural areas under the Medicare program. In addition to improving reimbursements we need greater incentives to encourage doctors and other health care professionals to practice in rural areas.

We have a unique way of life in rural America. The rural way of life with all of its benefits is part of our national heritage, and it is one that is worth fighting to preserve. My goal as a representative in 1999 is to ensure that Federal policies recognize our uniqueness and that they are workable, fair and conducive to carrying on our lives in rural America. I look forward to working with my colleagues to accomplish these goals this session.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO PETER McCANN, COMPOSER OF "AMONG THE MISSING"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Peter McCann.

It was through my involvement with the National Center For Missing and Exploited Children and as chairman and founder of the Congressional Caucus on Missing and Exploited Children that I had the privilege of being introduced to Mr. McCann. Missing and exploited children is an issue of great concern to me and one that I hold in the absolute highest regard. As a parent of two children, I cannot even begin to imagine the hurt families of missing children feel as they are left to wait and hope for the return of their son or daughter.

Well, after garnering support from the Caucus and from the National Cen-

ter to record a song inspired by the plight of these families, I was flattered that Peter McCann would offer his time and talent to compose such a song. Peter performed his duty as a songwriter in superb fashion by composing the heartfelt duet: Among The Missing, and because of his passionate commitment to this project Peter used his connections in Nashville to convince George Massenburg of Seventeen Grand Recording Studios to produce the sound track and to donate the studio time to make this CD. In addition, recording artists Michael McDonald and Kathy Mattea recorded the song to the accompaniment of an 18-piece string section and 35-voice chorus.

Well, Peter is a seasoned veteran of the music industry, and this accomplishment represents only one of his many musical achievements. He originally embarked on his career at Motown Records in 1971, and after releasing two albums of his own he began a lengthy and productive relationship with CBS as a songwriter during which time Peter began advocating the rights of music artists with his involvement in the Songwriters Association. Later, Peter lobbied pro bono on behalf of his colleagues here on Capitol Hill using his organizational leadership skills as the co-chair of the legislative committee for the National Songwriters' Association International. His songs have been recorded by Julio Iglesias, Kenny Rogers, Lee Greenwood, Reba McEntyre, Crystal Gayle, the Oak Ridge Boys, Isaac Hayes, Karen Carpenter, Donnie Osmond, and that is just to list a few among the long list of musical entertainers.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this most recent recording will provide Peter and the others involved a true sense of pride and a memory of one of their most satisfying accomplishments as songwriters and as musicians. Peter has agreed to donate the publishing royalties and the right to use the song for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Wal-Mart, a long-time partner in the Center's mission to locate missing children is also committed to promoting the song, Among The Missing, in its nearly 3,000 stores nationwide. Additionally, RCA Records, the recorder and distributor of the song, will dedicate a portion of the sales to distributing photographs of missing children nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my heartfelt thanks to Peter whose efforts and time played a very large part in ensuring that this project come to fruition. If this song raises the awareness about missing children and reunites one child with his or her family, Peter McCann can take credit. He can hold his head high and feel as proud of his work on behalf of our nation's children as we are of him.

□ 1830

Thank you, Peter, and God bless you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLETCHER). Under a previous order of

the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SMITH of Washington addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with clause 2, Rule XI of the Rules of the House, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the Rules Governing Procedure for the Committee on Science for the 106th Congress, adopted on February 4, 1999.

RULE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

GENERAL STATEMENT

(a) The Rules of the House of Representatives, as applicable, shall govern the committee and its subcommittees, except that a motion to recess from day to day and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the committee and its subcommittees and shall be decided without debate. The rules of the committee, as applicable, shall be the rules of its subcommittees. The rules of germaneness shall be enforced by the Chairman. [XI 1(a)]

MEMBERSHIP

(b) A majority of the majority Members of the committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority Members of each subcommittee and shall authorize the Chairman to negotiate that ratio with the minority party; Provided, however, that party representation on each subcommittee (including any ex-officio Members) shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Full Committee. Provided, further, that recommendations of conferees to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Full Committee.

POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(c)(1) Notwithstanding subparagraph (2), a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the committee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities to require the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers and documents as deemed necessary, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority of the committee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chairman, or by any member designated by the Chairman. [XI 2(m)]

(2) The Chairman of the Full Committee, with the concurrence the Ranking Minority

Member of the Full Committee, may authorize and issue such subpoenas as described in paragraph (l), during any period in which the House has adjourned for a period longer than 3 days. [XI 2(m)(3)(A)(i)]

(3) A subpoena duces tecum may specify terms of return other than at a meeting or a hearing of the Committee.

SENSITIVE OR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
RECEIVED PURSUANT TO SUBPOENA

(d) Unless otherwise determined by the committee or subcommittee, certain information received by the committee or subcommittee pursuant to a subpoena not made part of the record at an open hearing shall be deemed to have been received in Executive Session when the Chairman of the Full Committee, in his judgment and after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, deems that in view of all the circumstances, such as the sensitivity of the information or the confidential nature of the information, such action is appropriate.

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

(e) All national security information bearing a classification of secret or higher which has been received by the committee or a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in Executive Session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping. The Chairman of the Full Committee may establish such regulations and procedures as in his judgment are necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the committee. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any Member of the committee, or any other Member of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

OVERSIGHT

(f) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Oversight and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of Rule X of the House of Representatives.

(g) The Chairman of the Full Committee, or of any subcommittee, shall not undertake any investigation in the name of the committee without formal approval by the Chairman of the Full Committee after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

(h) The order of business and procedure of the committee and the subjects of inquiries or investigations will be decided by the Chairman, subject always to an appeal to the committee.

OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

(i) During the consideration of any measure or matter, the Chairman of the Full Committee, or of any Subcommittee, or any Member acting as such, shall suspend further proceedings after a question has been put to the Committee at any time when there is a vote by electronic device occurring in the House of Representatives.

(j) The Chairman of the Full Committee, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee.

USE OF HEARING ROOMS

(k) In consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman of the full committee shall establish guidelines for use of committee hearing rooms.

RULE 2. COMMITTEE MEETINGS [AND
PROCEDURES]

QUORUM [XI 2(h)(1)]

(a)(1) One-third of the Members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for all purposes except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Rule.

(2) A majority of the Members of the committee shall constitute a quorum in order to: (A) report or table any legislation, measure, or matter; (B) close committee meetings or hearings pursuant to Rules 2(c) and 2(d); and (C) authorize the issuance of subpoenas pursuant to Rule 1(c).

(3) Two Members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, which, unless waived by the Chairman of the Full Committee after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, shall include at least one Member from each of the majority and minority parties.

TIME AND PLACE

(b)(1) Unless dispensed with by the Chairman, the meetings of the committee shall be held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month the House is in session at 10:00 a.m. and at such other times and in such places as the Chairman may designate. [XI 2(b)]

(2) The Chairman of the committee may convene as necessary additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business subject to such rules as the committee may adopt. The committee shall meet for such purpose under that call of the chairman. [XI 2(c)]

(3) The Chairman shall make public announcement of the date, time, place and subject matter of any of its hearings, and to the extent practicable, a list of witnesses at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this Rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest, and promptly made available by electronic form including the committee website. [XI 2(g)(3)]

OPEN MEETINGS [XI 2 (g)]

(c) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the committee shall be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except when the committee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be in executive session because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House. Persons other than Members of the committee and such noncommittee Members, Delegates, Resident Commissioner, congressional staff, or departmental representatives as the committee may authorize, may not be present at a business or markup session that is held in executive session. This rule does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by Rule 2(d).

(d)(1) Each hearing conducted by the committee shall be open to the public including radio, television, and still photography coverage except when the committee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the

remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate a law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, and Rule 2(p) a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony:

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information or would violate Rule XI 2(k)(5) of the Rules of the House of Representatives; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in Rule XI 2(k)(5) of the Rules of the House of Representatives. No Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may be excluded from non-participatory attendance at any hearing of any committee or subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize a particular committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members, Delegate and the Resident Commissioner by the same procedures designated in this Rule for closing hearing to the public: Provided, however, that the committee or subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of the hearing.

AUDIO AND VISUAL COVERAGE

(e)(A) Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the committee is open to the public, these proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography, except as provided in Rule XI 4(f)(2) of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall not be able to limit the number of television, or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations in which case pool coverage shall be authorized). [XI 4]

(B)(1) Radio and television tapes, television film, and internet recordings of any committee hearings or meetings that are open to the public may not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(2) It is, further, the intent of this rule that the general conduct of each meeting or hearing covered under authority of this rule by audio or visual means, and the personal behavior of the Committee Members and staff, other government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the meeting or hearing, shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations, and may not be such as to:

(i) distort the objects and purposes of the meeting or hearing or the activities of Committee Members in connection with that meeting or hearing or in connection with the general work of the Committee or of the House; or

(ii) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the Committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner or bring the House, the Committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner into disrepute.

(3) The coverage of Committee meetings and hearings by audio and visual means shall

be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this rule.

(f) The following shall apply to coverage of Committee meetings or hearings by audio or visual means:

(1) If audio or visual coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) The allocation among the television media of the positions or the number of television cameras permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(3) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between a witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(4) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but may not be placed in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(5) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media may not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(6)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns may not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting.

(B) The television media may install additional lighting in a hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in a hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of a hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.

(7) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of a hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be permitted on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(8) Photographers may not position themselves between the witness table and the members of the committee at any time during the course of a hearing or meeting.

(9) Photographers may not place themselves in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(10) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

(g) Rule XI 2(c) of the Rules of the House of Representatives is hereby incorporated by reference (Special Meetings).

VICE CHAIRMAN TO PRESIDE IN ABSENCE OF CHAIRMAN

(h) Meetings and hearings of the committee shall be called to order and presided over by the Chairman or, in the Chairman's absence, by the member designated by the Chairman as the Vice Chairman of the committee, or by the ranking majority member of the committee present as Acting Chairman. [XI 2(d)]

OPENING STATEMENTS; 5-MINUTE RULE [XI 2(j)]

(i) Insofar as is practical, the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall limit the total time of opening statements by Members to no more than 10 minutes, the time to be divided equally among Members present desiring to make an opening statement. The time any one Member may address the committee on any bill, motion or other matter under consideration by the committee or the time allowed for the questioning of a witness at hearings before the committee will be limited to five minutes, and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chairman, except that this time limit may be waived by the Chairman or acting.

(j) Notwithstanding Rule 2(i), upon a motion the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may designate an equal number of members from each party to question a witness for a period not to exceed one hour in the aggregate or, upon a motion, may designate staff from each party to question a witness for equal specific periods that do not exceed on hour in the aggregate. [XI 2(j)]

PROXIES

(k) No Member may authorize a vote by proxy with respect to any measure or matter before the committee. [XI 2(f)]

WITNESSES

(l)(1) Insofar as is practicable, each witness who is to appear before the committee shall file no later than twenty-four (24) hours in advance of his or her appearance, a written statement of the proposed testimony and curriculum vitae. Each witness shall limit his or her presentation to a five-minute summary, provided that additional time may be granted by the Chairman when appropriate. [XI 2(g)(4)]

(2) To the greatest extent practicable, each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include with the written statement of proposed testimony a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) which is relevant to the subject of his or her testimony and was received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness. [XI 2(g)(4)]

(m) Whenever any hearing is conducted by the committee on any measure or matter, the minority Members of the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of them before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon. [XI 2(j)(1)]

INVESTIGATIVE HEARING PROCEDURES

(n) Rule XI 2(k) of the Rules of the House of Representatives is hereby incorporated by reference.

SUBJECT MATTER

(o) Bills and other substantive matters may be taken up for consideration only when called by the Chairman of the committee or by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee, except those matters which are the subject of special-call meetings outlined in Rule 2(g) [XI 2(c)]

(p) No private bill will be reported by the committee if there are two or more dissenting votes. Private bills so rejected by the committee will not be reconsidered during the same Congress unless new evidence sufficient to justify a new hearing has been presented to the committee.

(q)(1) It shall not be in order for the committee to consider any new or original measure or matter unless written notice of the date, place and subject matter of consideration and to the maximum extent practicable, a written copy of the measure or matter to be considered, and to the maximum extent practicable the original text for purposes of markup of the measure to be considered have been available to each Member of the committee for at least 48 hours in advance of consideration, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. To the maximum extent practicable, amendments to the measure or matter to be considered, shall be submitted in writing to the Clerk of the committee at least 24 hours prior to the consideration of the measure or matter. [XXIII 4(a)]

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this rule, consideration of any legislative measure or matter by the committee shall be in order by vote of two-thirds of the Members present, provided that a majority of the committee is present.

REQUESTS FOR WRITTEN MOTIONS

(r) Any legislative or non-procedural motion made at a regular or special meeting of the committee and which is entertained by the Chairman shall be presented in writing upon the demand of any Member present and a copy made available to each Member present.

REQUESTS FOR RECORD VOTES AT FULL COMMITTEE

(s) A record vote of the Members may be had at the request of three or more Members or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

AUTOMATIC RECORD VOTE FOR AMENDMENTS WHICH AFFECT THE USE OF FEDERAL RESOURCES

(t)(1) A record vote shall be automatic on any amendment which specifies the use of federal resources in addition to, or more explicitly (inclusively or exclusively) than that specified in the underlying text of the measure being considered.

(2) No legislative report filed by the committee on any measure or matter reported by the committee shall contain language which has the effect of specifying the use of federal resources more explicitly (inclusively or exclusively) than that specified in the measure or matter as ordered reported, unless such language has been approved by the committee during a meeting or otherwise in writing by a majority of the Members.

COMMITTEE RECORDS

(u)(1) The committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The result of each record vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those Members present but not voting. [XI 2(e)]

(2) The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member

of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the committee. [XI 2(e)(3)]

(3) To the maximum extent feasible, the committee shall make its publications available in electronic form, including the committee website. [XI 2(e)(4)]

(4)(A) Except as provided for in subdivision (B), all committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as its chairman. Such records shall be the property of the House, and each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner, shall have access thereto.

(B) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, other than members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, may not have access to the records of the committee respecting the conduct of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House without the specific prior permission of the Committee.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

(v) The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the committee which are decided to be printed shall be published in verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Individuals, including Members of Congress, whose comments are to be published as part of a committee document shall be given the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the transcription in advance of publication. Any requests by those Members, staff or witnesses to correct any errors other than errors in transcription, or disputed errors in transcription, shall be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Prior to approval by the Chairman of hearings conducted jointly with another congressional committee, and memorandum of understanding shall be prepared which incorporates an agreement for the publication of the verbatim transcript. Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and published in the same manner as hearings before the committee and shall be included as part of the legislative report unless waived by the Chairman.

RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEE

STRUCTURE AND JURISDICTION

(a) The committee shall have the following standing subcommittees with the jurisdiction indicated.

(1) Subcommittee on Basic Research.—Legislative jurisdiction and general and special oversight and investigative authority on all matters relating to science policy including: Office of Science and Technology Policy; all scientific research, and scientific and engineering resources (including human resources), math, science and engineering education; intergovernmental mechanisms for research, development, and demonstration and cross-cutting programs; international scientific cooperation; National Science Foundation; university research policy, including infrastructure, overhead and partnerships; science scholarships; computer, communications, and information science; earthquake and fire research programs; research and development relating to health, biomedical, and nutritional programs; and to the extent appropriate, agricultural, geological, biological and life sciences research.

(2) Subcommittee on Energy and Environment.—Legislative jurisdiction and general and special oversight and investigative authority on all matters relating to energy and

environmental research, development, and demonstration including: Department of Energy research, development, and demonstration programs, Department of Energy laboratories; energy supply research and development activities; nuclear and other advanced energy technologies; general science and research activities; uranium supply, enrichment, and waste management activities as appropriate; fossil energy research and development; clean coal technology; energy conservation research and development; measures relating to the commercial application of energy technology; science and risk assessment activities of the Federal Government; Environmental Protection Agency research and development programs; and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including all activities related to weather, weather services, climate, and the atmosphere, and marine fisheries, and oceanic research.

(3) Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics.—Legislative jurisdiction and general and special oversight and investigative authority on all matters relating to astronomical and aeronautical research and development including: national space policy, including access to space; sub-orbital access and applications; National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its contractor and government-operated laboratories; space commercialization including the commercial space activities relating to the Department of Transportation and the Department of Commerce; exploration and use of outer space; international space cooperation; National Space Council; space applications, space communications and related matters; and earth remote sensing policy.

(4) Subcommittee on Technology.—Legislative jurisdiction and general and special oversight and investigative authority on all matters relating to competitiveness including: standards and standardization of measurement; the National Institute of Standards and Technology; the National Technical Information Service; competitiveness, including small business competitiveness; tax, antitrust, regulatory and other legal and governmental policies as they relate to technological development and commercialization; technology transfer; patent and intellectual property policy; international technology trade; research, development, and demonstration activities of the Department of Transportation; civil aviation research, development, and demonstration; research, development, and demonstration programs of the Federal Aviation Administration; surface and water transportation research, development, and demonstration programs; materials research, development, and demonstration and policy; and biotechnology policy.

REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION

(b) The Chairman shall refer all legislation and other matters referred to the committee to the subcommittee or subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks unless, the Chairman deems consideration is to be by the Full Committee. Subcommittee chairmen may make requests for referral of specific matters to their subcommittee within the two week period if they believe subcommittee jurisdictions so warrant.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

(c) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member shall serve as ex-officio Members of all subcommittees and shall have the right to vote and be counted as part of the quorum and ratios on all matters before the subcommittee.

PROCEDURES

(d) No subcommittee shall meet for markup or approval when any other subcommittee

of the committee or the Full Committee is meeting to consider any measure or matter for markup or approval.

(e) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the committee on all matters referred to it. For matters within its jurisdiction, each subcommittee is authorized to conduct legislative, investigative, forecasting, and general oversight hearings; to conduct inquiries into the future; and to undertake budget impact studies. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

(f) Any Member of the committee may have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee during its hearings or deliberations and may participate in such hearings or deliberations, but no such Member who is not a Member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee, except as provided in Rule 3(c).

(g) During any subcommittee proceeding for markup or approval, a record vote may be had at the request of one or more Members of that subcommittee.

RULE 4. REPORTS

SUBSTANCE OF LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

(a) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall include the following, to be provided by the committee:

(1) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to Rule X 2(b)(1) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, separately set out and identified [Rule XIII, clause 3(c)];

(2) the statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures as specified in [Rule XIII, clauses 3(c)(2)];

(3) with respect to reports on a bill or joint resolution of a public character, a "Constitutional Authority Statement" citing the specific powers granted to Congress by the Constitution pursuant to which the bill or joint resolution is proposed to be enacted;

(4) with respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those Members voting for and against, shall be included in the committee report on the measure or matter;

(5) the estimate and comparison prepared by the committee under Rule XIII, clause 3(d)(2) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, unless the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office prepared under subparagraph 2 of this Rule has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and included in the report [Rule XIII, clause 3(d)(3)(D)];

(6) in the case of a bill or joint resolution which repeals or amends any statute or part thereof, the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed, and a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended [Rule XIII, clause 3]; and

(7) a transcript of the markup of the measure or matter unless waived under Rule 2(v).

(b)(1) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall further include the following, to be provided by sources other than the committee:

(A) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget

Office required under section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and identified, whenever the Director (if timely, and submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison of the committee [Rule XIII, clause 2-4];

(B) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight under Rule X 2(b) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, separately set out and identified [Rule XIII, clause 2-4]

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this Rule, if the committee has not received prior to the filing of the report the material required under paragraph (1) of this Rule, then it shall include a statement to that effect in the report on the measure.

MINORITY AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS [XI 2(1)]

(c) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any Member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than two subsequent calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that Member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more Members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views, which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under paragraph (a) of Rule 4(b)(1) are included as part of the report. However, this rule does not preclude (1) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely requested for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this Rule or (2) the filing by the committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which maybe required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.

(d) The Chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall advise Members of the day and hour when the time for submitting views relative to any given report elapses. No supplemental, minority, or additional views shall be accepted for inclusion in the report if submitted after the announced time has elapsed unless the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, decides to extend the time for submission of views the two subsequent calendar days after the day of notice, in which case he shall communicate such fact to Members, including the revised day and hour for submissions to be received, without delay.

CONSIDERATION OF SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

(e) Reports and recommendations of a subcommittee shall not be considered by the Full Committee until after the intervention of 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, from the time the report is submitted and made available to full committee membership and printed hearings thereon shall be made available, if feasible, to the Members except that this rule may be waived at the discretion of the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

TIMING AND FILING OF COMMITTEE REPORTS [XIII]

(f) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote. To the maximum extent practicable, the written report of the committee on such measures shall be made available to the committee membership for review at least 24 hours in advance of filing.

(g) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by the majority of the Members of the committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

(h)(1) Any document published by the committee as a House Report, other than a report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee, shall be approved by the committee at a meeting, and Members shall have the same opportunity to submit views as provided for in Rule 4(c).

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the Chairman may approve the publication of any document as a committee print which in his discretion he determines to be useful for the information of the committee.

(3) Any document to be published as a committee print which purports to express the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the committee or any of its subcommittees must be approved by the Full Committee or its subcommittees, as applicable, in a meeting or otherwise in writing by a majority of the Members, and such Members shall have the right to submit supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion in the print within at least 48 hours after such approval.

(4) Any document to be published as a committee print other than a document described in paragraph (3) of this Rule: (A) shall include on its cover the following statement: "This document has been printed for informational purposes only and does not represent either findings or recommendations adopted by this Committee;" and (B) shall not be published following the sine die adjournment of a Congress, unless approved by the Chairman of the Full Committee after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee.

(i) A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by this committee and one or more other committee(s) may be filed jointly, provided that each of the committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report.

(j) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, an investigative or oversight report approved by the committee may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that if a member gives notice at the time of approval of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than seven calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion with the report.

(k) After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, the Chairman may file the Committee's Activity Report for that Congress under clause 1(d)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House with the Clerk of the House at anytime and without the approval of the Committee, provided

that a copy of the report has been available to each member of the committee for at least seven calendar days and that the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a member of the committee. [XI 1(d), XI 1(d)(4)]

OVERSIGHT REPORTS

(1) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the members of the committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day). [XI 1(b)(2)]

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

"Rule X. Organization of Committees.

"Committees and their legislative jurisdictions.

"1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned to it by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

* * * * *

"(n) Committee on Science.

"(1) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.

"(2) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

"(3) Civil aviation research and development.

"(4) Environmental research and development.

"(5) Marine research.

"(6) Commercial application of energy technology.

"(7) National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

"(8) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(9) National Space Council.

"(10) National Science Foundation.

"(11) National Weather Service.

"(12) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.

"(13) Science Scholarships.

"(14) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.

* * * * *

"SPECIAL OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

"3.(j) The Committee on Science shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. MALONEY of New York (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

Mr. THORBERRY (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of a death in the family.

Ms. CARSON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LAMPSON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SMITH of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LAMPSON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PAUL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SENSENBRENNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG, for 5 minutes, on February 12.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 10, 1999, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

417. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Tebufenozide; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300790; FRL-6059-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

418. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—3,7-Dichloro-8-quinoline carboxylic acid; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300781; FRL-6055-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

419. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Cymoxanil; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300782; FRL-6056-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

420. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Propylamide; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300791; FRL-6060-3] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received February 5, 1999, pursu-

ant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

421. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Voting by Interested Members of Self-Regulatory Organization Governing Boards and Committees—received January 11, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

422. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Temporary Licenses for Associated Persons, Floor Brokers, Floor Traders and Guaranteed Introducing Brokers—received January 11, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

423. A letter from the Deputy Director for Policy and Programs, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) Inviting Applications for the Community Development Financial Institutions Program—Technical Assistance Component [No. 982-0154] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

424. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Singapore, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

425. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations—received January 7, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

426. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Flood Insurance Program; Removal of Form (RIN: 3067-AC81) received January 7, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

427. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Occupant Crash Protection [Docket No. NHTSA-98-4980; Notice 1] (RIN: 2127-AH25) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

428. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Occupant Protection In Interior Impact [Docket No. NHTSA-98-5033] [RIN No. 2127-AG07] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

429. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Petroleum Refining Process Wastes; Exemption for Leachate from Non-Hazardous Waste Landfills; Final Rule (RIN: 2050-AG61) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

430. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Programs; Amendments to Hazardous Chemical Reporting Thresholds for Gasoline and Diesel Fuel at Retail Gas Stations [FRL-6300-5] (RIN: 2050-AE58) received Feb-

ruary 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

431. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—RECORD Keeping and Reporting Burden Reduction [AD-FRL-6-6300] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

432. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings [Docket No. 96F-0136] received January 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

433. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Indirect Food Additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers [Docket No. 97F-0421] received January 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

434. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Service's annual report on progress in achieving the performance goals referenced in the Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992; to the Committee on Commerce.

435. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Reporting and Procedures Regulations: Procedure for Requests for Removal from List of Blocked Persons, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorists, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers, and Blocked Vessels—received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

436. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Pay Administration; Premium Pay (RIN: 3206-AG47) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

437. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director, U.S. Commodity Future Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Commission Records and Information; Open Commission Meetings—received January 11, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

438. A letter from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform.

439. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Trip Limit Reduction [Docket No. 961204340-7087-02; I.D. 012999A] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

440. A letter from the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Swordfish Fishery; Management of Driftnet Gear [Docket No. 980630163-9010-02; I.D. 011598A] (RIN: 0648-AJ68) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

441. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish by Vessels Using Non-Pelagic Trawl Gear in the Red King Crab Savings Subarea [Docket No. 981222313-8320-02; I.D. 012599B] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

442. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Debt Collection (RIN: 3067-AC77) received January 7, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

443. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Coast Guard Child Development Services Programs [USCG-1998-3821] (RIN: 2115-AF48) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

444. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Maritime Course Approval Procedures [USCG-1998-3824] (RIN: 2115-AF58) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

445. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Passaic River, NJ [CGD01-97-134] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

446. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—SAFETY ZONE; Explosive Loads and Detonations Bath Iron Works, Bath, ME [CGD1-99-006] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

447. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—SAFETY ZONE: Sunken Fishing Vessel CAPE FEAR, Buzzards Bay Entrance [CGD01 99-002] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

448. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—SAFETY ZONE: Swift Creek Channel, Freeport, NY [CGD01-98-184] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

449. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—SAFETY ZONES, SECURITY ZONES, AND SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS [USCG-1998-4895] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

450. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Programs [Docket No. OST-97-2550; Notice 97-5] (RIN: 2105-AB92) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

451. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness

Directives; Allison Engine Company Model AE 3007A and AE 3007A1/1 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-14-AD; Amendment 39-11017; AD 99-03-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

452. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100, -200, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-50-AD; Amendment 39-11018; AD 99-03-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

453. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Gate Requirements for High-Lift Device Controls [Docket No. 28930; Amdt. No. 25-98] (RIN: 2120-AF82) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

454. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of the San Diego Class B Airspace Area; CA [Airspace Docket No. 97-AWA-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

455. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendments to Restricted Areas 5601D and 5601E; Fort Sill, OK [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASW-40] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

456. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Fremont, OH [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-56] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

457. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Buena Vista, CO [Airspace Docket No. 98-ANM-20] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

458. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Anaktuvuk Pass, AK [Airspace Docket No. 98-AAL-24] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

459. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-386-AD; Amendment 39-11015; AD 99-01-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

460. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8 Series Airplanes Modified in Accordance with Supplemental Type Certificate SA1802SO [Docket No. 98-NM-379-AD; Amendment 39-11016; AD 98-26-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

461. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Revenue Procedure 99-16] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

462. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Revenue Procedure 99-15] received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

463. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Notice of Certain Transfers to Foreign Partnerships and Foreign Corporations [TD 8817] (RIN: 1545-AV70) received February 5, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

464. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Eisenberg v. Commissioner [T.C. Docket No. 17267-95] received January 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

465. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Eisenberg v. Commissioner [T.C. Docket No. 17267-95] received January 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

466. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Larotonda v. Commissioner—received January 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

467. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Larotonda v. Commissioner—received January 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

468. A communication from the Assistant to the President and Director for Legislative Affairs, President of the United States, transmitting the Presidents "Report to Congress on a Comprehensive Plan for Responding to the Increase in Steel Imports"; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. REYNOLDS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 42. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 391) to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small businesses with certain Federal paperwork requirements, to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small businesses, and for other purposes (Rept. 106-13). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SESSIONS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 43. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 436) to reduce waste, fraud, and error in Government programs by making improvements with respect to Federal management and debt collection practices, Federal payment systems, Federal benefit programs, and for other purposes (Rept. 106-14). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SESSIONS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 44. Resolution providing

for consideration of the bill (H.R. 437) to provide for a Chief Financial Officer in the Executive Office of the President (Rept. 106-15). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 630. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reiterate the denial of the charitable contribution deduction for transfers associated with split-dollar insurance arrangements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 631. A bill to combat fraud in, and to improve the administration of, the disability programs under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELDON of Florida (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. TALENT):

H.R. 632. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study on mortality and adverse outcome rates of Medicare patients of providers of anesthesia services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. BARTLETT of Maryland:

H.R. 633. A bill to provide for investment in broad-based private equities indices of amounts held in trust for payment of benefits from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, and the Railroad Retirement Account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Government Reform, the Budget, Transportation and Infrastructure, and 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. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 634. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to guarantee that Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in MedicareChoice plans offering prescription drug coverage have access to a Medigap policy that offers similar prescription drug coverage in the event the MedicareChoice plan terminates service in the area in which the beneficiary resides; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. COLLINS:

H.R. 635. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to permit the use of block grant funds under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) pro-

gram for classroom construction and hiring of teachers in elementary and secondary public schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOKSEY:

H.R. 636. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act relating to the placement of children in alternative educational settings under that Act and relating to corrective action against States under part B of that Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SHOWS, and Mrs. MORELLA):

H.R. 637. A bill to give gifted and talented students the opportunity to develop their capabilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. HORN, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 638. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the Lifetime Learning Credit for tuition expenses for continuing education for secondary teachers in their fields of teaching; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PITTS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. PICKERING, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. NEY, Mr. DELAY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 639. A bill to implement equal protection under the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution for the right to life of each born and preborn human person from the moment of fertilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAMPSON (for himself, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FROST, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. BENTSEN):

H.R. 640. A bill to authorize appropriations for the United States Customs Cybersmuggling Center; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McNULTY (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. QUINN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. VENTO, Mr. LEACH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FROST, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. CARSON, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 641. A bill to establish the Kate Mullany National Historic Site in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD (for herself, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr.

CUNNINGHAM, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HORN, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. FARR of California):

H.R. 642. A bill to redesignate the Federal building located at 701 South Santa Fe Avenue in Compton, California, and known as the Compton Main Post Office, as the "Mervyn Malcolm Dymally Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD (for herself, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HORN, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. FARR of California):

H.R. 643. A bill to redesignate the Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue, in Los Angeles, California, and known as the Watts Finance Office, as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 644. A bill to establish requirements for the cancellation of automobile insurance policies; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself, Mr. HORN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. BERUTER, Mr. LEACH, Ms. BIGGERT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mrs. TAUSCHER):

H.R. 645. A bill to provide for teacher technology training; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PASCARELL:

H.R. 646. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide that motor carriers safety permits for the transportation of hazardous material be subject to annual renewal; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. SALMON, Mrs. CUBIN, and Mr. METCALF):

H.R. 647. A bill to prohibit the use of funds appropriated to the Department of Defense from being used for the deployment of United States Armed Forces in Kosovo unless that deployment is specifically authorized by law; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PICKETT (for himself, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. ORTIZ):

H.R. 648. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore military retirement benefits that were reduced by the Military Retirement Reform Act of 1986; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. RIVERS:

H.R. 649. A bill to amend the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 to prohibit a lender from requiring a borrower in a residential mortgage transaction to provide the lender with unlimited access to the borrower's tax return information; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Ms. RIVERS:

H.R. 650. A bill to assess the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on domestic job loss and the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. RIVERS:

H.R. 651. A bill to prevent Members of Congress from receiving any automatic pay adjustment which might otherwise take effect in 1999; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, 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. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. NEY):

H.R. 652. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the allowance for burial and funeral expenses of certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 653. A bill to mandate price stability as the primary goal of the monetary policy of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Open Market Committee; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. SHAYS (for himself, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. SALMON, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

H.R. 654. A bill to make available on the Internet, for purposes of access and retrieval by the public, certain information available through the Congressional Research Service web site; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. LEACH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. WEGAND, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. FROST, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 655. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to exclude clinical social worker services from coverage under the Medicare skilled nursing facility prospective payment system; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. STEARNS (for himself and Mr. RIVERS):

H.R. 656. A bill to guarantee honesty in budgeting; 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. SWEENEY (for himself, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 657. A bill to reduce acid deposition under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 658. A bill to establish the THOMAS Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York as an affiliated area of the National Park System; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. PITTS, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr.

HOEFFEL, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. COYNE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. KLINK, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. CASTLE, and Mr. GOODLING):

H.R. 659. A bill to authorize appropriations for the protection of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania, to direct the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields, to authorize the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.J. Res. 25. A joint resolution recognizing the sacrifice and dedication of members of the Armed Forces throughout the Nation's history; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. REGULA):

H.J. Res. 26. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the SMITHsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. REGULA):

H.J. Res. 27. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Dr. Hanna H. Gray as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the SMITHsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and Mr. REGULA):

H.J. Res. 28. A joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Wesley S. Williams, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the SMITHsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that any Executive order that infringes on the powers and duties of the Congress under article I, section 8 of the Constitution, or that would require the expenditure of Federal funds not specifically appropriated for the purpose of the Executive order, is advisory only and has no force or effect unless enacted as law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H. Res. 45. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Rules in the One Hundred Sixth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. SKELTON):

H. Res. 46. A resolution honoring Future Business Leaders of America-Phi Beta Lambda; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. RIVERS:

H. Res. 47. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that the expenses of special-order speeches be paid from the Members Representational Allowance of the Members making such speeches; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 48. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Congress and the President should undertake the Social Security Guarantee Initiative to strengthen and protect the retirement income security of all Americans through the creation of a fair and modern Social Security Program for the 21st century; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself and Mr. BERMAN):

H. Res. 49. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the One Hundred Sixth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD introduced A bill (H.R. 660) for the private relief of Ruth Hairston by waiver of a filing deadline for appeal from a ruling relating to her application for a survivor annuity; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 4: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. FOLEY.

H.R. 15: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 17: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Ms. DANNER, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 27: Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 38: Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 45: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. HAYES, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BOYD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. LINDER, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. DEMINT, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. TURNER, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 50: Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 51: Mr. NEY, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 64: Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 70: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. GOODE.

H.R. 72: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 89: Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. REGULA, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 116: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 130: Mr. NADLER, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. TOWNS, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 169: Mr. ETHERIDGE.

H.R. 175: Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. SHOWS.

H.R. 194: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 196: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 205: Mr. NORWOOD, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. CONDIT.

H.R. 208: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 221: Mr. CASTLE and Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 232: Mr. WHITFIELD and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 235: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. GOODE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LARGENT, and Mr. TANCREDO.

H.R. 254: Mr. GOODLING, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PITTS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. MICA, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. GRANGER, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. POMBO, Mr. RADANOVICH, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 268: Mr. GREENWOOD.

H.R. 274: Mr. FROST, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr.

FOLEY, Mr. SAXTON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 275: Mr. COBURN, and Mr. KUYKENDALL.

H.R. 289: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 315: Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. OLVER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 351: Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. OBERSTAR.

H.R. 352: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 357: Mr. ESHOO.

H.R. 371: Mr. DOOLEY of California.

H.R. 372: Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 374: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, and Mrs. KELLY.

H.R. 380: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. PRYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 396: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. SABO, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HORN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. OSE, and Mr. TALENT.

H.R. 412: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. NEY, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. LEACH, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 415: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 417: Mss. SLAUGHTER and Mr. WEINER.

H.R. 430: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GIBBONS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. SHOWS.

H.R. 433: Mr. EHRlich and Mr. SWEENEY.

H.R. 434: Mr. SHAW, Mr. DIXON, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 443: Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.

H.R. 452: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 472: Mr. GOSS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 483: Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 491: Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H.R. 492: Mr. STUMP, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. NEY, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. TALENT.

H.R. 506: Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 516: Mr. THUNE, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 518: Mr. THUNE.

H.R. 537: Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 541: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BROWN of California, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 547: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. KELLY.

H.R. 557: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H.R. 566: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. LUTHER, and Mr. GUTKNECHT.

H.R. 568: Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 573: Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. BOYD, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 606: Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 625: Mr. HOBSON.

H.J. Res. 14: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. COX of California, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. GUTKNECHT.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. HILL of Montana, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. METCALF, and Mr. CALVERT.

H. Con. Res. 24: Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. FOLEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. FILNER, Mr.

BERMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. POMBO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HOLT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. BENTSEN.

H. Res. 15: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H. Res. 16: Mr. LUTHER and Mr. CALVERT.

H. Res. 32: Mr. GREENWOOD.

H. Res. 41: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. COOKSEY, and Mr. SHOWS.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 41: Mr. ROGERS.

H.J. Res. 7: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 350

OFFERED BY: Mr. BOEHLERT

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Page 5, lines 16 and 17, strike "425(a)(1)" each place it appears and insert "425(a)(1)(B)".

Page 5, after line 20, insert the following new subparagraphs:

(A) inserting in paragraph (1) "intergovernmental" after "Federal";

(B) inserting in paragraph (1) "(A)" before "any" and by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

"(B) any bill or joint resolution that is reported by a committee, unless—

"(i) the committee has published a statement of the Director on the direct costs of Federal private sector mandates in accordance with section 423(f) before such consideration, except that this clause shall not apply to any supplemental statement prepared by the Director under section 424(d); or

"(ii) all debate has been completed under section 427(b)(4); and

"(C) any amendment, motion, or conference report, unless—

"(i) the Director has estimated, in writing, the direct costs of Federal private sector mandates before such consideration; or

"(ii) all debate has been completed under section 427(b)(4); and".

Page 5, line 21, strike "(A)" and insert "(C)" and on line 24, strike "(B)" and insert "(D)".

Page 6, line 2, insert ", according to the estimate prepared by the Director under section 424(b)(1)," before "would".

Page 6, line 10, insert "unless all debate has been completed under section 427(b)(4)," after "exceeded".

Page 7, line 1, strike "(A)" and strike lines 5 through 8.

Page 7, strike lines 9 through 18.

Page 7, line 19, strike "(7)" and insert "(8)" and after line 18, insert the following new paragraphs:

(6) TECHNICAL CHANGES.—(A) The centerheading of section 426 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by adding before the period the following: "**REGARDING FEDERAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL MANDATES**".

(B) Section 426 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by inserting "regarding Federal intergovernmental mandates" after "section 425" each place it appears.

(C) The item relating to section 426 in the table of contents set forth in section 1(b) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is amended by inserting

"regarding Federal intergovernmental mandates" before the period.

(7) FEDERAL PRIVATE SECTOR MANDATES.—(A) Part B of title IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by redesignating sections 427 and 428 as sections 428 and 429, respectively, and by inserting after section 426 the following new section:

"SEC. 427. PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING FEDERAL PRIVATE SECTOR MANDATES.

"(a) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider a rule or order that waives the application of section 425 regarding Federal private sector mandates. A point of order under this subsection shall be disposed of as if it were a point of order under section 426(a).

"(b) DISPOSITION OF POINTS OF ORDER.—

"(1) APPLICATION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This subsection shall apply only to the House of Representatives.

"(2) THRESHOLD BURDEN.—In order to be cognizable by the Chair, a point of order under section 425 regarding Federal private sector mandates or subsection (a) of this section must specify the precise legislative language on which it is premised.

"(3) RULING OF THE CHAIR.—The Chair shall rule on points of order under section 425 regarding Federal private sector mandates or subsection (a) of this section. The Chair shall sustain the point of order only if the Chair determines that the criteria in section 425(a)(1)(B), 425(a)(1)(C), or 425(a)(2) have been met. Not more than one point of order with respect to the proposition that is the subject of the point of order shall be recognized by the Chair under section 425(a)(1)(B), 425(a)(1)(C), or 425(a)(2) regarding Federal private sector mandates.

"(4) DEBATE AND INTERVENING MOTIONS.—If the point of order is sustained, the costs and benefits of the measure that is subject to the point of order shall be debatable (in addition to any other debate time provided by the rule providing for consideration of the measure) for 10 minutes by each Member initiating a point of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent on each point of order. Debate shall commence without intervening motion except one that the House adjourn or that the Committee of the Whole rise, as the case may be.

"(5) EFFECT ON AMENDMENT IN ORDER AS ORIGINAL TEXT.—The disposition of the point of order under this subsection with respect to a bill or joint resolution shall be considered also to determine the disposition of the point of order under this subsection with respect to an amendment made in order as original text."

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents set forth in section 1(b) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is amended by redesignating sections 427 and 428 as sections 428 and 429, respectively, and by inserting after the item relating to section 426 the following new item:

"Sec. 427. Provisions relating to the house of representatives regarding federal private sector mandates."

Page 7, line 20, strike "Section 427" and insert "Section 428 (as redesignated)".

Page 9, after line 5, add the following new section:

SEC. 6. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 425(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by striking "subsection(a)(2)(B)(iii)" and inserting "subsection(a)(3)(B)(iii)".

H.R. 391

OFFERED BY: Mr. KUCINICH

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Page 3, line 13, strike "SUSPENSION" and insert "REDUCTION".

Page 4, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 6, line 24, and insert the following:

“(B) establish a policy or program for eliminating, delaying, and reducing civil fines in appropriate circumstances for first-time violations by small entities (as defined in section 601 of title 5, United States Code) of requirements regarding collection of information. Such policy or program shall take into account—

“(i) the nature and seriousness of the violation, including whether the violation was technical or inadvertent, involved willful or criminal conduct, or has caused or threatens to cause harm to—

“(I) the health and safety of the public;

“(II) consumer, investor, worker, or pension protections; or

“(III) the environment;

“(ii) whether there has been a demonstration of good faith effort by the small entity to comply with applicable laws, and to remedy the violation within the shortest practicable period of time;

“(iii) the previous compliance history of the small entity, including whether the entity, its owner or owners, or its principal officers have been subject to past enforcement actions;

“(iv) whether the small entity has obtained a significant economic benefit from the violation; and

“(v) any other factors considered relevant by the head of the agency;

“(C) not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1999, revise the policies of the agency to implement subparagraph (B); and

“(D) not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of such Act, submit to the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that describes the policy or program implemented under subparagraph (B).

“(2) For purposes of paragraphs (1)(B) through (1)(D), the term ‘agency’ does not include the Internal Revenue Service.”.