Rollcall 574, Approval of the Journal—Yes.

Rollcall 575, One Day Continuing Resolution—Yes.

Rollcall 576, Pallone Motion to Instruct Labor-HHS Appropriations Conferees—Yes.

HONORING THE INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 2000

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I commend the Inland Empire Utilities Agency of California, as they celebrate 50 years of excellence in water resources and quality management.

The Inland Empire Utilities Agency plays an integral part in distributing water, providing wastewater collection, and other utility services for nearly 700,000 people that reside within a 242-square-mile area of Western San Bernardino County. They have eight agency facilities within their jurisdiction that are designed to meet the specific needs of their regional community. Additionally, they have a five member Board of Directors that represents each division.

One of the critical aspects to the success of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency has been their ability to keep the lines of communication open. They have done an outstanding job working closely with local, State, and Federal legislators to ensure that California's water needs are being met.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency, a quality company that has taken a pro-active role in addressing water issues, is poised to meet the demands of the future. I ask that this 106th congress join me in congratulating the Inland Empire Utilities Agency as they celebrate 50 years of excellence in water resources and quality management.

TRANSPORTATION RECALL ENHANCEMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY AND DOCUMENTATION ACT

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 2000

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, the House of Representatives passed by voice vote the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability and Documentation Act.

The quick passage of this bill was a direct result of the public's concern over the safety of automobile tires. This was a good and proper beginning. However, I am hopeful that next year, in the new session of Congress, we can take a more comprehensive look at all automobile safety issues. In particular, Congress should closely examine the availability of information necessary to repair vehicles.

Oftentimes, consumers and repair shops do not have access to adequate information on how to properly repair and maintain vehicles. When information concerning the proper repairs and appropriate replacement parts for automobiles is withheld or tightly controlled, motorists are put in jeopardy. This situation can lead to unsafe vehicles on the road and must be addressed.

In the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, Congress required new vehicles include an On-Board Diagnostic System to monitor vehicle emissions. At that time, Congress also mandated that the information necessary to make emission repairs be made available to all those who repair the vehicles, including the after market.

Since this time, diagnostics have evolved to monitor most car systems such as brakes and air bags. Yet the information required to make repairs on these systems is not made available to the car owner or the local repair shop. It is time for Congress to carefully consider the benefits of extending the information sharing requirements to cover all the systems in an automobile.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 2000

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 576 on October 29, 2000, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 2000

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I missed the following Recorded Votes due to the death of my father. I wish the RECORD to reflect how I would have voted on the following had I been present:

Rollcall No.	Bill No.	I would have voted—
563	H.J.Res. 117: Passage of Continuing Appropriation for FY2000.	AYE
564	S. 2943: Passage of International Malaria Control Act.	AYE
565	H.R. 2498: Passage of Cardiac Arrest Survival Act.	AYE
566	H.Res. 655: Passage of consideration and Senate amendment to H.R. 1550 (authorization appropriations for the United States Fire Administration).	AYE
567	S. 2712: Passage of Reports Consolidation Act.	AYE
568	H.R. 5309: Passage of Ronald W. Reagan Post Office Bldg.	AYE
569	S. 3194: Passage of Robert Walker Post Office Bldg.	AYE
571	H.J.Res. 118: Passage of Continuing Appropriation for FY2000.	AYE
572	H.R. 4577: Passage of Motion to Instruct Conferees regarding LIHEAP funding on Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations, FY2001.	AYE
573	H.R. 4577: Passage of Motion to Instruct Conferees regarding disagreeing to Senate Amendment that deny President's request for dedicated resources to reduce class sizes on Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations, FY2001.	NO
575	H.J.Res. 119: Passage of Continuing Appropriations for FY2000.	AYE
576	H.R. 4577: Passage of Mr. Pallone's Motion to Instruct Conferees on Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations, FY2001.	NO
578	H.J.Res. 120: Passage of Continuing Appropriation for FY2000.	AYE
579	Mr. Linder's motion regarding House Meeting Hour for Tuesday, October 31, 2000.	AYE

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE APPROPRIATIONS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, when we passed the H–1B legislation recently, it was my deep regret that Congress missed an opportunity to grant long-awaited parity to certain groups of immigrants in our country. Today I rise to speak against the measure currently before us because we're heading for another missed opportunity.

Significant portions of our Nation's population have been living, working, and raising families in the United States for many years. But they've been living in legal limbo, fearing deportation, because they were wrongly denied legal status to which they were entitled and which they qualified for in the 1980's

Another group of immigrants has also been treated unfairly. In 1996 and 1997 Congress gave Nicaraguans and Cubans the opportunity to become permanent residents, but thousands of refugees from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti were left with only temporary residency status. This group deserves the same opportunity to obtain American citizenship.

The remedy for these problems, the Latino Fairness and Immigration Act, has been kept out of the Commerce, Justice and State appropriations bill. The Act is based on our country's basic tenet that people in similar situations should be treated equitably. It would keep immigrant families united through restoration of Section 245(i) of the INS Code. It would reward them for their hard work and recognize that they've paid their taxes and made other contributions to this country. It would also establish legal parity for all refugees who fled political turmoil in the 1990s.

It is important to state that because of past congressional action and bureaucratic bungling, some who were eligible for a legalization program enacted in 1986 are now U.S. citizens, while others are facing deportation. If we pass the Latino Immigration and Fairness Act, we'd be rewarding people who have played by the rules, telling them that the U.S. Government is willing to correct its mistakes of the past, keep their families united and exercise fairness.

What we're simply asking for is that a correction be made to an acknowledged wrong. Congress has taken this sort of action numerous times in the past when it has acted to legalize the residency of those who have been in America for many years.

This fair remedy is long overdue. What has been brought to the floor is an incomplete, inadequate measure that rewards some and denies others. Its inadequacy and unfairness falls short of what we stand for as a nation and what in the name of fairness should be done.

I ask my colleagues to reject the C–J–S appropriations bill for these reasons and instead support the Latino Fairness and Immigration Act.