

the Congress. The process entails many emotional highs and lows, and often requires our full attention to educate others with the issues that confront our fellow Americans in the territories.

The Guam Omnibus Opportunities Act is important legislation for Guam and good policy for the United States. Of all the territories, Guam has historically played a strategic role in the planning of our national defense. However, the ending of the Cold War and our shifting defense strategy has caused much of the military land owned in Guam to become excess, as it has also downsized military activities across our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2462 sets out a process so that Guam can have the right of first refusal for the return of future excess Federal land in Guam. Taking into consideration the island's limited and precious resources, this new policy will provide opportunities for Guam to maximize the use of these lands that have been in Federal control for the past 5½ decades.

Mr. Speaker, this is good legislation for the people of Guam, and I again congratulate the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) for his tireless work in getting this measure to the floor. I urge full support from my colleagues.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just want to commend the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) who has spent a considerable amount of time working out all of the difficulties with this legislation in bringing the parties together.

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 Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2462.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### CORRECTING ENROLLMENT OF S. 1474, PALMETTO BEND CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 156) to make a correction in the enrollment of the

bill, S. 1474, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution as follows:

S. CON. RES. 156

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (S. 1474) entitled "An Act providing for conveyance of the Palmetto Bend project to the State of Texas.", the Secretary of the Senate shall make the following correction:*

In section 7(a) insert "not" after "shall".

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1653, H. Con. Res. 434, H.R. 4020, H.R. 5461, S. 2020, and H.R. 2462, the 6 bills just debated.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXPORT ADMINISTRATION MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5239) to provide for increased penalties for violations of the Export Administration Act of 1979, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:  
Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

*Section 20 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2419) is amended by striking "August 20, 1994" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 20, 2001".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5239.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in support of H.R. 5239, the Export Administration Modification and Clarification Act of 2000, which provides for a short-term extension of the Export Administration Act, EAA, through August 20, 2001.

For the past 6 years, the provisions of the EAA have been kept in force through the provisions of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, known as IEEPA. When the EAA lapsed in 1994, the President kept the export administration regulations in force by Executive Order under emergency authority under IEEPA, as has been done in the past.

Enactment of this measure is intended to reauthorize the existing EAA for a short period of time, thereby permitting the Congress to fashion a comprehensive rewrite of this 21-year-old statute.

□ 1445

The EAA currently establishes export licensing policy for items detailed on the Commerce Control list. The list provides specifications for close to 2,400 dual-use items, including equipment and software likely to require some type of license.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would point out to his colleagues that the other body has modified the text of the bill which originated in this Chamber since the lapse of the Export Administration Act in August of 1994, would have retroactively provided the Department of Commerce with authority to keep licensing information confidential under provisions of section 12(c) of that act.

Under the provisions of this measure, the Department of Commerce will be able to protect licensing information from the date of enactment through August 20, 2001. It also provides for higher fines for criminal and/or administrative sanctions against the individuals or companies found to be in violation of export control regulation.

This Member would further point out to his colleagues that while the original text of this Chamber's bill had included even higher fines, the measure before this body today will still provide higher fines than those currently authorized under IEEPA.

In short, this measure provides a much-needed stopgap authority for export control officials at the Commerce Department.

Mr. Speaker, these are good reasons in this Member's judgment why this measure deserves the support of our colleagues. Therefore, this Member urges adoption of H.R. 5239.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. The Export Administration Act has been the principal authority for the regulation in the export of dual-use items from the United States. When this bill lapsed in August of 1994,