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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord God, You glory in Your people even more than the artisan or craftsman delights in the work of their hands. More than a parent takes joy in the graduation of a son or daughter, do You glory in us as Your children.

May we in turn prove worthy of Your love and attention by listening and caring for one another and the generation to come. May this House and this Nation prove truly responsive to present needs and responsible for future results. Guide us by the spirit of freedom so that we may prove to be Your model for other nations.

We call out to the world to rejoice with us and to learn from us.

O praise the Lord, all you nations; acclaim Him, all you peoples. Strong is His love for us; He is faithful forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. McNULTY. 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. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. POMEROY 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.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ELLEN KEMPLER ON HER SELECTION FOR INDUCTION INTO NATIONAL TEACHERS HALL OF FAME

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate Ms. Ellen Kempler, a teacher at MAST Academy in my congressional district, who was one of five exceptional educators recently inducted into the 2001 National Teachers Hall of Fame.

As a former teacher, I know that no reward is greater than impacting the lives of students.

It is evident that Ms. Kempler has been an inspiration to her students. As one student stated, she has the gift of finding talent and academic strength in every student and inspires them to express it in a positive way.

Ms. Kempler, presently a 9th grade English and a 12th grade ethics and leadership teacher, is committed to excellence in education. She states, "Life is a huge relay race. I am alive and carrying the baton now. The future depends on me as surely as my generation depended on our teachers and their teachers."

Ms. Kempler is an exemplary educator and a role model whom her students should hope to emulate. I ask that my congressional colleagues join me in commending Ms. Ellen Kempler

for her success and for having been selected for induction into the National Teachers Hall of Fame.

A COMMITMENT TO ONE PERSON, ONE VOTE

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, some people believe election reform is a dead issue, but I stand here today to state that it is alive and I have taken the first step. I have taken the first step in recognizing that during the 2000 presidential election, the principle of one person, one vote was abandoned, resulting in the disenfranchisement of thousands of citizens. I have taken a first step in recognizing that our current doctrines and laws, namely our Constitution and the Voting Rights Act, provide guarantees against many of the discriminatory violations that occurred during the election. I have taken the first step, Mr. Speaker, by introducing a resolution, H. Res. 139, which confirms this body's commitment to these doctrines and calls for their vigorous enforcement.

What better way to restore the American people's faith in government and the principle of one person, one vote than to confirm our commitment to our current laws as a foundation to election reform. This is the first step.

I urge my colleagues to take the first step with me. Cosponsor H. Res. 139 and confirm their commitment to the principle of one person, one vote.

MEMORIAL DAY MEMORIAL

(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, this week we will be returning back to our

□ 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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home districts for the Memorial Day District Work Period. Today I wanted to take this opportunity to thank those men and women for whom we celebrate Memorial Day every year. Most other national holidays would have no meaning if it were not for the sacrifices we honor on Memorial Day. This day of recognition represents why so many sons and daughters of our land and other lands have dreamed of being Americans. No other nation has sacrificed so much to secure not only its freedom but that of other nations.

We honor those who made the ultimate sacrifice for freedom, not only out of respect and gratitude but because heroes will always be needed and treasured. Younger generations need to know the price our heroes have paid, and the souls of those who have paid that price need to know it was not made in vein.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly salute our heroes.

OUR TRADE PROGRAM BEARS THE LABEL, MADE IN CHINA

(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, China is now taking \$100 billion in trade surplus from America. Even our trade program bears the label, made in China. What is even worse, China considers America the enemy and China actually held Americans hostage. Now if that is not enough to scare Freddy Krueger, recent reports say China illegally bought U.S. microchips to build new missiles and to aim them at the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, beam me up. The American taxpayers are funding World War III, so help me God.

I yield back the fact that the nature of a dragon is not to negotiate with its prey. The nature of a dragon is to kill its prey.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES WHO USE WORK COMPUTERS TO VISIT SEX SITES, GAMBLE, TRADE STOCKS AND VISIT CHAT ROOMS ARE UNDERWORKED, OVERPAID AND SHOULD BE FIRED

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago a front page story in the Washington Times reported that IRS employees used about half their on-line time at work to visit sex sites, gamble, trade stocks and visit chat rooms. I know that people say it is dangerous to criticize the IRS, but this is ridiculous.

This article by the Scripps Howard News Service did not come from some enemy of the IRS. This report came from the office of the IRS's own inspector general. No wonder we read that almost half the advice the IRS itself gives out is wrong.

There is no good reason why our Federal Tax Code should be nearly as complicated, convoluted and confusing as it is. For years, liberal elitists have cried, take the politics out of everything, and the people have lost control over their own government.

Federal bureaucrats know they can get away with almost anything, but Federal employees who use work computers to visit sex sites, gamble, trade stocks and visit chat rooms are underworked, overpaid and should be fired.

CALIFORNIA ENERGY CRISIS

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning in outrage, outrage that the White House is working on a tax cut for the wealthiest people in this Nation, while my constituents in Marin and Sonoma Counties in California are still dealing with rolling blackouts and skyrocketing energy bills; while the greedy power companies are raking in record profits.

The White House can and must take action and they must protect California consumers from runaway prices, but despite repeated and urgent requests from the Democratic California delegation, President Bush refuses to order FERC to impose wholesale cost-based rates in California and the western region.

With two oilmen in the White House, it is no surprise that this administration has not turned their back in the direction of the consumer, has instead turned their back on the consumer by siding with the oil special interests.

This is not acceptable. It sets a precedent nationwide and not only threatens California's economy but also threatens our Nation's economy.

MEMORIAL DAY TRIBUTE TO MEN AND WOMEN IN U.S. ARMED FORCES

(Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observance of the upcoming Memorial Day holiday to pay tribute to the men and women of the U.S. armed services. For the past 226 years, our military forces have repeatedly answered the Nation's call to protect the freedom we all cherish today.

During our Nation's formative years, brave Americans fought to win freedom for all. World Wars I and II, Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf saw new generations of dedicated men and women fight to preserve the hard-earned freedom for our Nation and our allies abroad. Today Americans around the world enjoy the security that comes from knowing their freedom is protected by those currently serving in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand and recognize the honor, courage and commitment that has defined the men and women of our Nation's Armed Forces and to thank those who sacrificed their lives to ensure that future generations may enjoy the blessings of freedom.

WE NOW KNOW WHO IS IN CONTROL HERE IN WASHINGTON

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, we now know who is in control here in Washington, D.C. In the House, the Republicans are in control. In the Senate, the Democrats are in control. In the White House, the oil and gas industry is in control.

The fact that this line came from a famous talk show host does not mean it is any less true because while wholesale electrical rates from the energy industry have gone up 500 to 1,000 percent on the west coast, while my constituents' energy costs have doubled, this White House has done nothing, absolutely nothing, to help the energy crisis in the short-term in the Western United States.

This White House should listen to the people they ought to be working for, the people whose hard-earned money is going to these energy costs. I will say, every single dollar any American may get from this tax cut in the next 2 years, I will say exactly where it is going, it is going to the energy costs and enormous spikes in these costs that this White House is doing nothing about.

We call on this President to adopt a cost-based system. We call on this President to not sit on his hands. We call on him to do something with FERC.

H.R. 1954, THE ILSA EXTENSION ACT OF 2001

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday along with 200 of my congressional colleagues, I introduced H.R. 1954, the ILSA Extension Act of 2001, which extends the provisions of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act for an additional 5 years.

This measure is aimed at dissuading foreign companies from investing in Iran and Libya and does not affect any of our American companies. In Iran, we are confronted with a regime which continues to threaten the national security of the United States and the destruction of Israel. The Libyan government has failed to take responsibility for its actions in a terrorist attack in bringing down Pan Am Flight 103, killing Americans, British and others. ILSA has been effective in slowing

down any investment in Iran and in Libya. The ILSA Extension Act will enable our Nation to continue our efforts to pressure Iran and Libya to conform to acceptable standards of behavior within the international community. I invite our colleagues to join us in this important issue.

REAL TAX RELIEF IS NEEDED

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

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, House and Senate conferees are grinding away on a massive budget reconciliation act, rushing to try and complete business before we leave for the Memorial Day recess.

I believe there are three questions we can appropriately raise about the tax relief proposed in this act. Is it fair? Is it timely? Does it allow for other priorities?

First, is it fair? In the Senate version, the top 1 percent of wage earners in this country get 35 percent of the relief. The top 10 percent, most affluent 10 percent, get half, 54 percent, of the relief. The lowest paid 40 percent of us in this country get 7 percent under this tax bill. The bottom 20 percent get a single percent of the relief.

□ 1015

Is it timely? It is not phased in for years. The phase-in on the marriage penalty relief does not even begin until 4 years from now. That is not marriage penalty relief, that is a distant anniversary present, much less than is represented in the tax bill.

Finally, is there room for other priorities? There is not a dollar of additional defense spending as soon to be recommended by the Secretary of Defense contained in this budget. It raises the prospect that we will be raiding the trust funds, and the tax bill should be defeated.

ENERGY CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues on the other side spoke about the California energy problem. There is a desperate problem in California and all over the West Coast.

However, I want to tell my colleagues, special interests have kept us from building power plants in the State of California for over 20 years. While our population growth has increased, our ability to produce our own power has reduced. They have stopped nuclear power, they have stopped new generating power, and now we are facing the biggest crisis in decades. At a time when most of our power generators in California were forced to be outside the State because of these special interest groups, Governor Gray Davis, exercised

no responsibility for the newly deregulated energy market place, and that put us in the situation we are in right now, especially for San Diego, because San Diego Gas & Electric is a private industry and cannot buy inexpensive public power.

There were two natural gas power generators, two different types, built to be environmentally safe. The President offered to help Gray Davis obtain these generators. Gov. Davis said, we do not need them. Another company upgraded its energy plant and went to get the operating license from Gray Davis, our governor said, if you unionize this plant, I will give you your license.

The biggest problem we face in California is the governor of California, he has failed us in his handling of this energy crisis.

CALIFORNIA NEEDS IMMEDIATE RELIEF FROM ENERGY COSTS

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

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, as a representative from the great State of California, I have to tell my colleagues that my constituents are angry. We have had to sit through blackouts; we have had to see the increase in our gasoline prices, and a loaf of bread, by the way, has gone up as well. People are suffering. They are crying out for this government, for FERC to do something, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. We are waiting for their action. We are not seeing anything.

Last year, California had to pay \$30 per megawatt hour. This time, it is almost \$2,000 an hour. People in my district whose average income is about \$31,000 cannot afford to live through this summer. We need immediate action; we need relief. We do not want to see drilling. We want to see clean water, we want to see our energy restored. We do not have a problem with the supply, as was stated earlier by my colleague. What we see here in California is the very fact that energy producers from out of State, from Texas, who are now making these policy decisions on energy, are the ones that are robbing our consumers in California.

I ask for my colleagues to vote down this proposal on energy and also this infamous tax cut that will not benefit the residents in my district.

SAY NO TO BIG OIL

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, America's families are struggling with high energy costs, but the Bush administration is more interested in catering to the needs of big oil and energy companies, rather than helping the working- and middle-class families that need their relief now.

We need long-term solutions that encourage exploration, increase refining capacity, and help Americans conserve energy. But, in the short term, we need to aggressively protect consumers, investigate price fixing, and consider releasing oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to moderate the effects of price spikes. The administration has rejected these options out of hand.

What is their solution? What does the President say? Drill in the Arctic National Reserve and relax clean water and air standards.

Last week, the President suggested that his tax cut will solve the energy crisis, a bizarre and a disconnected idea. That hard-earned refund, my friends, should not go into the pockets of the energy executives who are already making outrageous profits at the expense of hard-pressed American families.

I call on the President to say "no" to his big oil and big energy friends. Say "yes" to America's families that need help with rising gas and energy prices.

POLITICS AND THE ENERGY CRISIS

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

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, a short while ago Senator JIM JEFFORDS announced he was changing his registration to be an Independent and not be a Republican anymore and, in that statement, he also talked about the differences of opinion he has with the administration in regards to energy and the environment.

I first want to say how pleased I am with Senator JEFFORDS' decision and how well regarded he is as someone who is very thoughtful and fair and very much a public servant, and with the public interests in mind. We in New England appreciate that.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The Chair would remind all Members that debate in the House may not include personal references to Senators. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, we recognize that the interest of the public have not been represented.

If we look at this proposal that has been put forward by the administration where it talks about just the supply, it talks about drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Had this Congress and the leadership in this House not earmarked out raising the fuel efficiency standards, we would not need to be doing that drilling, because we would be getting twice as much oil out of the fuel efficiency and out of the savings we would have gotten from conservation. This administration has eliminated the scientific research and development so that we could be able to better generate more energy efficiency, both in our automobiles and vehicles and in our manufacturing and small businesses.

We must reject this. It represents the special interests and not the public interest, and many public servants throughout this country are signing on.

TAX CUT EATS UP ENERGY COSTS

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

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, President Bush and Vice President CHENEY have turned their backs on the people of California. What we need them to do is to step up to the plate and swing the bat.

Millions are suffering because of their indifference, their protection of oil big businesses versus the people of California. We need to protect our consumers. Instead of making out-of-State generators play fair, they are letting them lead America.

We are hemorrhaging. Our seniors should not have to choose between electricity and food. Our schools and factories should not have to suffer or close their doors.

This is about children in San Bernardino crosswalks. This is about protecting jobs, having the lights turned on. This is about working families. This is about individuals who are suffering because President Bush has failed to take on the responsibilities.

It was said earlier that it was Governor Gray Davis. No, deregulation was started by Pete Wilson who actually had the State of California deregulate. We are suffering because the Republican Party thought there would be enough energy. We do not have the energy. We need the President to step up to the plate. A tax cut will not make up for the skyrocketing bills. Let us put on a price cap.

FUTURE HOLDS EXPLODING EXPENDITURES AND DEFICITS

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, in 1981, we ushered in a decade of profligate spending and exploding deficits. In 1990, we passed a budget bill that was tough and it helped bring down those deficits and bring us a surplus. In 1993, we took another action which was tough and helped bring down those deficits and create the surpluses. In 1997, in a bipartisan way, we passed a bill that was tough and helped bring down deficits and create surpluses. We now wait on a conference report that will again, as we did 20 years ago, usher in a decade of exploding expenditures and exploding deficits. That is irresponsible.

We passed a personal bankruptcy bill that said we expected each citizen of America to be personally responsible. Mr. Speaker, it is equally important that we be collectively responsible and reject this bad policy for America.

PRESIDENT BUSH SHOULD STOP SUPPORTING BIG OIL AND SUPPORT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, hand-picked by President George Bush, Mr. Hebert, has chosen to turn a blind eye toward the price gouging and market manipulation which is enriching a few huge energy companies, several of which happen to be based in Houston, Texas, at the expense of tens of millions of people in the Western United States.

It is not only Californians who are suffering. We are paying a higher average price in the wholesale market in Oregon and Washington than they are in California, and it is not necessary. It is manipulated.

Let us look at one company, Reliant Power. Profits up by 1,800 percent in one year. Is that not grand, from \$27 million to \$482 million. But on Sunday, the San Francisco Chronicle revealed that they are blatantly manipulating the market. They have phone lines between their traders and their trade rooms and their plant operators in California, and when the price of energy drops, they shut the plants off and turn the lights out.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DEFAZIO. And then when the price skyrockets, they turn them back on. They are destroying the plants, they are destroying the economy, and the Bush administration and their hand-picked chair of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are refusing to take the actions required under the law to stop unjust and unreasonable price gouging and market manipulation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DEFAZIO. It is past time for the Bush administration to stop supporting the energy companies and support the American people.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would appreciate it if the Members would abide by the 1-minute time limit.

FERC MUST INSTITUTE PRICE CAPS

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, at a time when my home State of California and more and more States in this country are dealing with the most severe energy crisis in the past several decades, I believe it is really the height of irre-

sponsibility to pass huge tax cuts for the very wealthy while, at the same time, not even providing any assistance in the budget for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Also, cutting funding for renewable energy research and also neglecting to get a national energy policy in place to help consumers. This is the height of irresponsibility.

The LIHEAP program helps low-income Americans pay their utility bills. It is severely underfunded, so we must fight for an increase in LIHEAP funding this year for our senior citizens and our low-income residents.

Finally, this energy crisis has gotten so bad that many of our California State legislators and the city of Oakland have joined together to file a lawsuit to make sure that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission establish just and reasonable prices. It is unconscionable that the price gouging continues to go on, and that our residents in California are going to face a very serious hot summer.

Mr. Speaker, we must move forward with price caps. We must insist that our Federal Government insist that the FERC do this, and we must do this right away.

BLIND CHOICES

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

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the spirit of Tiananmen Square, blind and extreme, has invaded decisions about energy policies in California. The same spirit of the tanks in Tiananmen Square has invaded the latest decisions with respect to Vieques in Puerto Rico. Both the Navy and a Federal judge are blindly pursuing a policy which rules out the choices of the people, refuses to recognize the choices of the people, and have resorted to measures like putting people in jail for 90 days.

One New York leader, Al Sharpton, has now been sentenced to 90 days in jail in Puerto Rico, and several other political leaders have been sentenced to 40 days in jail.

□ 1030

This kind of extremism will only make martyrs of people and also will call for an invasion of Vieques. The Navy does not need Vieques that badly. We should listen to the will of the people, not have a blind eye similar to the tanks that rolled over the will of the people at Tiananmen Square.

Mr. Speaker, judges have done enough harm also in this generation and should stop seeking their 15 minutes of fame. This judge is wrong. These sentences are wrong. Vieques should be set free.

RISE IN ENERGY PRICES

(Mr. WELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have been enjoying some of the rhetoric I have been hearing from some of my friends on the other side of the aisle today. Clearly, when it comes to a rise in energy prices, the policies of my friends on the left side of the aisle is very simple, and that is called pass the buck.

They talk about the California energy crisis. Who has been in charge in California? A Democratic governor, a Democratic State legislature. Who prevented the power plants from being built over the last decade? A Democratic governor, a Democratic State legislature.

Of course, we at the national level in Chicago are seeing over \$2 gasoline. Why? Because a Democratic administration in the White House failed for 8 years to do anything about energy.

We have a new President that has been in office now for 4½ months, 5 months. He inherited clearly serious energy problems. He has now come forward with an energy proposal which deserves bipartisan support.

The bottom line is we need to conserve. We need to find new domestic sources, and we must reduce our independence on imported oil.

ENERGY CRISIS REQUIRES ACTION

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

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, we definitely have an energy crisis in this country. There is no question about it, and it is time for us to find a solution.

It does us no good to try to blame each other. The President and the Republicans put forth their energy policy last week. It calls for more production. We agree with that. It is a partial solution.

We know we are going to have to have increased production. I was disappointed that it did not call for increased production from the OPEC countries on the short term.

We are the greatest economic power on the face of the Earth. And if we can be held hostage by OPEC in this time, then we are not the greatest economic power on the face of the Earth; and we should recognize that and deal with it appropriately.

We know that conservation is the cheapest and quickest way to help our situation. We know that alternative energy sources are important and should be researched and developed as is appropriate. We know that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission should do the responsible thing.

FREEDOM IS NOT FREE

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

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, like many Americans, I like to go around bragging about how we live in the freest and most open democracy on the face of the Earth, but freedom is not free.

We paid a tremendous price for it. I try not to let a day go by without remembering with gratitude all of those who, like my brother Bill, made the supreme sacrifice, to remember all of those who, like some of the people I am looking at in this Chamber right now, were willing to put their lives on the line for all that we hold dear.

As we approach Memorial Day in the year 2001, I am going to try to continue to keep my priorities straight and to do every day what I am doing this morning. I thank God for my life. I thank veterans for my way of life.

TRANSPORTATION CONGESTION

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

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for his diligent work this week in addressing the increasing problem of transportation congestion in our Nation.

As a Member of Congress who represents a suburban district that has experienced a great deal of growth, I see the importance of a well-maintained and modern transportation system on a daily basis.

The residents of the 10th Congressional District of Illinois consistently ranked transportation needs as one of the primary challenges facing our way of life. Our region is gripped by highway gridlock and exacerbated by continued outward expansion of residential and commercial properties.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's transportation infrastructure is critical to our social and economic vitality. We must continue to improve local commuter rail lines that will bring thousands of automobiles off congested roadways.

It will also help us meet the mandates of the Clean Air Act; and, additionally, we need to invest in high-speed rail that will give an alternative to congested airports.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with the gentleman from Alaska on this matter and thank him for the commitment this week to fighting congestion.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. McNULTY. 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. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 336, nays 71, answered "present" 1, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 147]

YEAS—336

Abercrombie	DeLay	Johnson (CT)
Ackerman	DeMint	Johnson (IL)
Akin	Deutsch	Johnson, Sam
Allen	Dicks	Jones (NC)
Andrews	Dingell	Kanjorski
Armey	Dooley	Kaptur
Baca	Doolittle	Keller
Bachus	Doyle	Kelly
Baker	Dreier	Kennedy (RI)
Baldwin	Duncan	Kerns
Ballenger	Dunn	Kildee
Barcia	Edwards	Kilpatrick
Barr	Ehlers	Kind (WI)
Barrett	Ehrlich	King (NY)
Bartlett	Emerson	Kingston
Barton	Engel	Kirk
Bass	Eshoo	Kleccka
Bentsen	Etheridge	Knollenberg
Bereuter	Evans	Kolbe
Berkley	Everett	LaFalce
Berman	Farr	LaHood
Berry	Fattah	Lampson
Biggert	Ferguson	Langevin
Bilirakis	Flake	Lantos
Bishop	Fletcher	Largent
Blagojevich	Foley	Latham
Blumenuaer	Ford	Leach
Blunt	Fossella	Lewis (CA)
Boehert	Frank	Lewis (GA)
Boehner	Frelinghuysen	Lewis (KY)
Bonilla	Frost	Linder
Bono	Gallegly	Lipinski
Boswell	Ganske	Lofgren
Boucher	Gekas	Lowe
Boyd	Gibbons	Lucas (KY)
Brady (TX)	Gilchrest	Lucas (OK)
Brown (FL)	Gilman	Luther
Brown (SC)	Gonzalez	Maloney (CT)
Bryant	Goode	Maloney (NY)
Burr	Goodlatte	Markey
Buyer	Gordon	Mascara
Callahan	Goss	Matheson
Calvert	Graham	Matsui
Camp	Granger	McCarthy (MO)
Cannon	Graves	McCarthy (NY)
Cantor	Green (WI)	McCollum
Capito	Greenwood	McHugh
Capps	Grucci	McInnis
Cardin	Gutierrez	McIntyre
Carson (IN)	Hall (TX)	McKeon
Carson (OK)	Hansen	McKinney
Castle	Harman	Meehan
Chabot	Hart	Mica
Chambliss	Hastings (WA)	Millender
Clay	Hayes	McDonald
Clayton	Hayworth	Miller (FL)
Clement	Herger	Miller, Gary
Clyburn	Hill	Mollohan
Coble	Hobson	Moran (KS)
Collins	Hoefel	Moran (VA)
Combust	Holden	Morella
Conyers	Holt	Myrick
Cooksey	Honda	Napolitano
Cox	Hoolley	Ney
Coyne	Horn	Northup
Cramer	Hostettler	Norwood
Crenshaw	Houghton	Nussle
Culberson	Hoyer	Obey
Cummings	Hunter	Ortiz
Cunningham	Hutchinson	Osborne
Davis (CA)	Hyde	Ose
Davis (FL)	Inslie	Otter
Davis (IL)	Isakson	Owens
Davis, Jo Ann	Israel	Oxley
Davis, Tom	Issa	Pascarell
Deal	Istook	Pastor
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Paul
Delahunt	Jenkins	Payne
DeLauro	John	Pelosi

Pence	Sandlin	Taylor (NC)
Peterson (PA)	Sawyer	Terry
Petri	Saxton	Thomas
Pickering	Scarborough	Thornberry
Pitts	Schiff	Thune
Platts	Schrock	Thurman
Pombo	Sensenbrenner	Tiahrt
Portman	Serrano	Tiberi
Price (NC)	Sessions	Tierney
Pryce (OH)	Shadegg	Toomey
Putnam	Shaw	Towns
Quinn	Shays	Trafigant
Radanovich	Sherman	Udall (CO)
Regula	Sherwood	Upton
Rehberg	Shimkus	Vitter
Reyes	Shows	Walden
Reynolds	Shuster	Walsh
Rivers	Simmons	Wamp
Rodriguez	Simpson	Watkins
Roemer	Skeen	Watt (NC)
Rogers (KY)	Skelton	Watts (OK)
Rogers (MI)	Smith (MI)	Waxman
Rohrabacher	Smith (NJ)	Weiner
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Weldon (FL)
Ross	Smith (WA)	Weldon (PA)
Rothman	Snyder	Whitfield
Roukema	Soils	Wicker
Roybal-Allard	Spence	Wilson
Royce	Spratt	Wolf
Rush	Stearns	Woolsey
Ryan (WI)	Stump	Wu
Ryun (KS)	Sununu	Wynn
Sanchez	Tauscher	
Sanders	Tauzin	

NAYS—71

Aderholt	Hoekstra	Pomeroy
Baird	Hulshof	Ramstad
Baldacci	Jefferson	Rangel
Bonior	Johnson, E. B.	Riley
Borski	Jones (OH)	Sabo
Brady (PA)	Kennedy (MN)	Schaffer
Brown (OH)	Kucinich	Schakowsky
Capuano	Larsen (WA)	Scott
Condit	Lee	Slaughter
Costello	Levin	Stark
Crane	LoBiondo	Stenholm
Crowley	McDermott	Strickland
DeFazio	McGovern	Stupak
Doggett	McNulty	Sweeney
English	Meeks (NY)	Tanner
Filner	Miller, George	Taylor (MS)
Gephardt	Mink	Thompson (CA)
Green (TX)	Moore	Thompson (MS)
Gutknecht	Neal	Turner
Hastings (FL)	Oberstar	Udall (NM)
Hefley	Olver	Visclosky
Hilleary	Pallone	Waters
Hilliard	Peterson (MN)	Weller
Hinchev	Phelps	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Tancredo

NOT VOTING—24

Becerra	Jackson-Lee	Murtha
Burton	(TX)	Nadler
Cubin	Larson (CT)	Nethercutt
Diaz-Balart	LaTourette	Rahall
Gillmor	Manzullo	Souder
Hall (OH)	McCrery	Velazquez
Hinojosa	Meek (FL)	Wexler
	Menendez	Young (AK)
	Moakley	Young (FL)

□ 1058

Mr. MEEKS of New York changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. MCINNIS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1100

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, this is to advise the Members of the schedule for

the rest of the day and the remainder of the week.

Obviously, we are all very excited. We are very pleased about what we did in this Chamber last night with respect to the education of our children. We have an opportunity now, in the final moments of completing a conference report on a tax reduction that is anticipated by the whole Nation, for which we have a commitment by both bodies and the White House, to get that work done this weekend. The Members, of course, are anxious about their own plans with respect to their pending District Work Period time with their constituents and with their families. So let me tell you what I can tell you now.

We will soon be reconvening the conference between our body and the other body. It is, of course, all of our hopes that that can go smoothly and expeditiously, but one can never know. So as it is now, I will be returning to that conference, we will be keeping the Members as posted as we can, as timely as we have any information that might be helpful to you in making your plans. We will get that out to you through our whip notices or otherwise.

It would be my effort to come back to this floor at 5 o'clock with another update, so that at least if we do not have any definitive information before then, you can get some information at that time about what it is we hope to do. Members should be advised, I think as of now, definitely there will be no votes before 7 o'clock tonight. If things go well, it is possible we could return and complete the work on the tax bill this evening. If it is not done this evening, we will get that information to you as quickly as possible and then we would find ourselves looking for and hoping for a chance to complete the work tomorrow.

I would hope, as you all do, that we could do that tomorrow, but we have been through these things before and it is a very big bill. There are many Members in both bodies that have heartfelt interests in the bill. The conference could, in fact, take some time to work all those things out.

So what I would ask the Members to do is, one, be of good cheer. We are doing something important for the Nation. It is difficult, but we are called upon in this body at times to make difficult personal sacrifices.

We will go to the conference, commence with the conference, move as quickly as we can and keep you as well informed as possible. But I can say now you will not expect a vote in this Chamber before 7 o'clock. We will get you updated information by 5 o'clock and you ought to be prepared to remain.

Let me just make the point that it is very clearly the intention of this body and of the other body to not adjourn for the Memorial Day District Work Period until this work is done, the conference is completed in both bodies and sent to the President. So that could mean we would be here throughout the

weekend. I do not believe it will come to that, but we obviously all need to be prepared for that possibility.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. RANGEL. When the majority leader refers to the conference, is he talking about the conference that the Speaker selected, you, me, and my chairman, to attend?

Mr. ARMEY. I believe, obviously, I am referring to the conference that was appointed in both bodies to consider the final disposition of the reduction in taxes.

Mr. RANGEL. Will the majority leader yield further?

Mr. ARMEY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RANGEL. So when you are talking about the conference, that includes me?

Mr. ARMEY. I believe the gentleman from New York was appointed from the Chair just yesterday.

Mr. RANGEL. Will the majority leader yield further?

Mr. ARMEY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. RANGEL. Then last night, the meeting that took place as relates to the Senate and House bill, we would not call that a conference, now, would we?

Mr. ARMEY. We would call that a meeting where we hoped to get things done. And, obviously, when it becomes time to complete the work, there will be, I am sure, some formal meeting of the conferees, their signatures will be attached, it will be announced to the body, and we will be happy to come back here and make our votes in favor of it and move on to go home and celebrate our good deeds with our constituents back home.

Mr. RANGEL. If the gentleman will yield further, I am just trying to clear up when we are having conferences with Republicans and when we are having conferences as designated by the Speaker, because since you do not intend to really tell us what is going on as a body until 5 o'clock, if the legislative conference is going to take place at 5 o'clock, then I would like to know while you have your conferences leading up to that.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. RANGEL. Well, you did not answer, though.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1701

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-80) on the resolution (H. Res. 149) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-81) on the resolution (H. Res. 150) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, let me say, first of all, the discussions on the very important tax reduction bill that the Nation is so excited about are continuing.

Members should be advised, Mr. Speaker, that we would expect no votes on the floor of the House before 4 p.m. tomorrow. Members should be here ready to vote by 4 p.m. in the afternoon tomorrow.

Members should be prepared, when they present themselves here at 4 p.m., to remain here in town available for votes throughout the evening and throughout Saturday. Hopefully, it will not be necessary beyond that, but Members should return for those votes and be prepared to stay here in town to complete the work through the remainder of the day, the evening and through Saturday.

Mr. Speaker, I would encourage Members if they are planning on traveling at all, if they are planning on taking a short jaunt back home, and I hope they can, that they check with the Whip's office or with the cloakroom so that we are able to notify you.

In any event, we will be on the floor. We will be doing business at 4 p.m. tomorrow, and it is the intention of the House and the other body for us to then continue the work until it is completed in both bodies throughout whatever pe-

riod of time after 4 p.m. tomorrow it takes to complete the work.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Members for their cooperation and, I might add, their good humor. These are difficult times. We all have important things we would like to do back home that we have been planning to do at home. We have, of course, time with our family that is so important to all of us.

The Members on this occasion are being called upon to do, as it were, extra, difficult work, extra, difficult hours, the reward being, of course, to all the tax-paying constituents in their district.

Mr. Speaker, I, for one, would like to just appreciate everybody for their good humor and their good work.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

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,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 24, 2001 at 2:58 p.m.

That the Senate passed with amendments H.R. 8801.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

VETERANS OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 801) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve programs of educational assistance, to expand programs of transition assistance and outreach to departing servicemembers, veterans, and dependents, to increase burial benefits, to provide for family coverage under Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. References to title 38, United States Code.

Sec. 3. Eligibility for benefits under CHAMPVA for veterans' survivors who are eligible for hospital insurance benefits under the medicare program.

Sec. 4. Family coverage under Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance.

Sec. 5. Retroactive applicability of increase in maximum SGLI benefit for members dying in performance of duty on or after October 1, 2000.

Sec. 6. Expansion of outreach efforts to eligible dependents.

Sec. 7. Technical amendments to the Montgomery GI Bill statute.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 3. ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS UNDER CHAMPVA FOR VETERANS' SURVIVORS WHO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR HOSPITAL INSURANCE BENEFITS UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

Subsection (d) of section 1713 is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1)(A) An individual otherwise eligible for medical care under this section who is also entitled to hospital insurance benefits under part A of the medicare program is eligible for medical care under this section only if the individual is also enrolled in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of the medicare program.

"(B) The limitation in subparagraph (A) does not apply to an individual who—

"(i) has attained 65 years of age as of the date of the enactment of the Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001; and

"(ii) is not enrolled in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of the medicare program as of that date.

"(2) Subject to paragraph (3), if an individual described in paragraph (1) receives medical care for which payment may be made under both this section and the medicare program, the amount payable for such medical care under this section shall be the amount by which (A) the costs for such medical care exceed (B) the sum of—

"(i) the amount payable for such medical care under the medicare program; and

"(ii) the total amount paid or payable for such medical care by third party payers other than the medicare program.

"(3) The amount payable under this subsection for medical care may not exceed the total amount that would be paid under subsection (b) if payment for such medical care were made solely under subsection (b).

"(4) In this paragraph:

"(A) The term 'medicare program' means the program of health insurance administered by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.).

"(B) The term 'third party' has the meaning given that term in section 1729(i)(3) of this title."

SEC. 4. FAMILY COVERAGE UNDER SERVICEMEMBERS' GROUP LIFE INSURANCE.

(a) *INSURABLE DEPENDENTS.*—(1) Section 1965 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(10) The term ‘insurable dependent’, with respect to a member, means the following:

“(A) The member’s spouse.

“(B) The member’s child, as defined in the first sentence of section 101(4)(A) of this title.”.

(2) Section 101(4)(A) is amended in the matter preceding clause (i) by inserting “(other than with respect to a child who is an insurable dependent under section 1965(10)(B) of such chapter)” after “except for purposes of chapter 19 of this title”.

(b) INSURANCE COVERAGE.—(1) Subsection (a) of section 1967 is amended to read as follows:

“(a)(1) Subject to an election under paragraph (2), any policy of insurance purchased by the Secretary under section 1966 of this title shall automatically insure the following persons against death:

“(A) In the case of any member of a uniformed service on active duty (other than active duty for training)—

“(i) the member; and

“(ii) each insurable dependent of the member.

“(B) Any member of a uniformed service on active duty for training or inactive duty training scheduled in advance by competent authority.

“(C) In the case of any member of the Ready Reserve of a uniformed service who meets the qualifications set forth in section 1965(5)(B) of this title—

“(i) the member; and

“(ii) each insurable dependent of the member.

“(2)(A) A member may elect in writing not to be insured under this subchapter.

“(B) A member may elect in writing not to insure the member’s spouse under this subchapter.

“(3)(A) Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the amount for which a person is insured under this subchapter is as follows:

“(i) In the case of a member, \$250,000.

“(ii) In the case of a member’s spouse, \$100,000.

“(iii) In the case of a member’s child, \$10,000.

“(B) A member may elect in writing to be insured or to insure the member’s spouse in an amount less than the amount provided for under subparagraph (A). The member may not elect to insure the member’s child in an amount less than \$10,000. The amount of insurance so elected shall, in the case of a member or spouse, be evenly divisible by \$10,000.

“(C) In no case may the amount of insurance coverage under this subsection of a member’s spouse exceed the amount of insurance coverage of the member.

“(4)(A) An insurable dependent of a member is not insured under this chapter unless the member is insured under this subchapter.

“(B) An insurable dependent who is a child may not be insured at any time by the insurance coverage under this chapter of more than one member. If an insurable dependent who is a child is otherwise eligible to be insured by the coverage of more than one member under this chapter, the child shall be insured by the coverage of the member whose eligibility for insurance under this subchapter occurred first, except that if that member does not have legal custody of the child, the child shall be insured by the coverage of the member who has legal custody of the child.

“(5) The insurance shall be effective with respect to a member and the insurable dependents of the member on the latest of the following dates:

“(A) The first day of active duty or active duty for training.

“(B) The beginning of a period of inactive duty training scheduled in advance by competent authority.

“(C) The first day a member of the Ready Reserve meets the qualifications set forth in section 1965(5)(B) of this title.

“(D) The date certified by the Secretary to the Secretary concerned as the date Servicemembers’ Group Life Insurance under this subchapter for the class or group concerned takes effect.

“(E) In the case of an insurable dependent who is a spouse, the date of marriage of the spouse to the member.

“(F) In the case of an insurable dependent who is a child, the date of birth of such child or, if the child is not the natural child of the member, the date on which the child acquires status as an insurable dependent of the member.”.

(2) Subsection (c) of such section is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “If a person eligible for insurance under this subchapter is not so insured, or is insured for less than the maximum amount provided for the person under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(3), by reason of an election made by a member under subparagraph (B) of that subsection, the person may thereafter be insured under this subchapter in the maximum amount or any lesser amount elected as provided in such subparagraph (B) upon written application by the member, proof of good health of each person (other than a child) to be so insured, and compliance with such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary.”.

(c) TERMINATION OF COVERAGE.—(1) Subsection (a) of section 1968 is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “and any insurance thereunder on any insurable dependent of such a member,” after “any insurance thereunder on any member of the uniformed services,”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) With respect to an insurable dependent of the member, insurance under this subchapter shall cease—

“(A) 120 days after the date of an election made in writing by the member to terminate the coverage; or

“(B) on the earliest of—

“(i) 120 days after the date of the member’s death;

“(ii) 120 days after the date of termination of the insurance on the member’s life under this subchapter; or

“(iii) 120 days after the termination of the dependent’s status as an insurable dependent of the member.”.

(2) Such subsection is further amended—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “, and such insurance shall cease—” and inserting “and such insurance shall cease as follows:”;

(B) by striking “with” after the paragraph designation in each of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) and inserting “With”;

(C) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “thirty-one days—” and inserting “31 days, insurance under this subchapter shall cease—”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “one hundred and twenty days” after “(A)” and inserting “120 days”; and

(II) by striking “prior to the expiration of one hundred and twenty days” and inserting “before the end of 120 days”; and

(iii) by striking the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting a period;

(D) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “thirty-one days” and inserting “31 days.”;

(ii) by striking “one hundred and twenty days” both places it appears and inserting “120 days”; and

(iii) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a period;

(E) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting a comma after “competent authority”;

(ii) by striking “one hundred and twenty days” both places it appears and inserting “120 days”; and

(iii) by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a period; and

(F) in paragraph (4), by inserting “insurance under this subchapter shall cease” before “120 days after” the first place it appears.

(3) Subsection (b)(1)(A) of such section is amended by inserting “(to insure against death of the member only)” after “converted to Veterans’ Group Life Insurance”.

(d) PREMIUMS.—Section 1969 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(g)(1)(A) During any period in which a spouse of a member is insured under this subchapter and the member is on active duty, there shall be deducted each month from the member’s basic or other pay until separation or release from active duty an amount determined by the Secretary as the premium allocable to the pay period for providing that insurance coverage. No premium may be charged for providing insurance coverage for a child.

“(B) During any month in which a member is assigned to the Ready Reserve of a uniformed service under conditions which meet the qualifications set forth in section 1965(5)(B) of this title and the spouse of the member is insured under a policy of insurance purchased by the Secretary under section 1966 of this title, there shall be contributed from the appropriation made for active duty pay of the uniformed service concerned an amount determined by the Secretary (which shall be the same for all such members) as the share of the cost attributable to insuring the spouse of such member under this policy, less any costs traceable to the extra hazards of such duty in the uniformed services. Any amounts so contributed on behalf of any individual shall be collected by the Secretary concerned from such individual (by deduction from pay or otherwise) and shall be credited to the appropriation from which such contribution was made.

“(2)(A) The Secretary shall determine the premium amounts to be charged for life insurance coverage for spouses of members under this subchapter.

“(B) The premium amounts shall be determined on the basis of sound actuarial principles and shall include an amount necessary to cover the administrative costs to the insurer or insurers providing such insurance.

“(C) Each premium rate for the first policy year shall be continued for subsequent policy years, except that the rate may be adjusted for any such subsequent policy year on the basis of the experience under the policy, as determined by the Secretary in advance of that policy year.

“(h) Any overpayment of a premium for insurance coverage for an insurable dependent of a member that is terminated under section 1968(a)(5) of this title shall be refunded to the member.”.

(e) PAYMENTS OF INSURANCE PROCEEDS.—Section 1970 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) Any amount of insurance in force on an insurable dependent of a member under this subchapter on the date of the dependent’s death shall be paid, upon the establishment of a valid claim therefor, to the member or, in the event of the member’s death before payment to the member can be made, then to the person or persons entitled to receive payment of the proceeds of insurance on the member’s life under this subchapter.”.

(f) CONVERSION OF SGLI TO PRIVATE LIFE INSURANCE.—Section 1968(b) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3)(A) In the case of a policy purchased under this subchapter for an insurable dependent who is a spouse, upon election of the spouse, the policy may be converted to an individual policy of insurance under the same conditions as described in section 1977(e) of this title (with respect to conversion of a Veterans’ Group Life Insurance policy to such an individual policy) upon written application for conversion made to the participating company selected by the spouse and payment of the required premiums. Conversion of such policy to Veterans’ Group Life Insurance is prohibited.

“(B) In the case of a policy purchased under this subchapter for an insurable dependent who

is a child, such policy may not be converted under this subsection.”.

(g) **EFFECTIVE DATE AND INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION.**—(1) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first month that begins more than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) Each Secretary concerned, acting in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall take such action as is necessary to ensure that during the period between the date of the enactment of this Act and the effective date determined under paragraph (1) each eligible member—

(A) is furnished an explanation of the insurance benefits available for dependents under the amendments made by this section; and

(B) is afforded an opportunity before such effective date to make elections that are authorized under those amendments to be made with respect to dependents.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (2):

(A) The term “Secretary concerned” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(B) The term “eligible member” means a member of the uniformed services described in subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 1967(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code, as amended by subsection (b)(1).

SEC. 5. RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY OF INCREASE IN MAXIMUM SGLI BENEFIT FOR MEMBERS DYING IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTY ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1, 2000.

(a) **APPLICABILITY OF INCREASE IN BENEFIT.**—Notwithstanding subsection (c) of section 312 of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419; 114 Stat. 1854), the amendments made by subsection (a) of that section shall take effect on October 1, 2000, with respect to any member of the uniformed services who died in the performance of duty (as determined by the Secretary concerned) during the period beginning on October 1, 2000, and ending at the close of March 31, 2001, and who on the date of death was insured under the Servicemembers’ Group Life Insurance program under subchapter III of chapter 19 of title 38, United States Code, for the maximum coverage available under that program.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “Secretary concerned” has the meaning given that term in section 101(25) of title 38, United States Code.

(2) The term “uniformed services” has the meaning given that term in section 1965(6) of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 6. EXPANSION OF OUTREACH EFFORTS TO ELIGIBLE DEPENDENTS.

(a) **AVAILABILITY OF OUTREACH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, SPOUSES, SURVIVING SPOUSES, AND DEPENDENT PARENTS.**—Paragraph (2) of section 7721(b) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) the term ‘eligible dependent’ means a spouse, surviving spouse, child, or dependent parent of a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service.”.

(b) **IMPROVED OUTREACH PROGRAM.**—(1) Subchapter II of chapter 77 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 7727. Outreach for eligible dependents

“(a) In carrying out this subchapter, the Secretary shall ensure that the needs of eligible dependents are fully addressed.

“(b) The Secretary shall ensure that the availability of outreach services and assistance for eligible dependents under this subchapter is made known through a variety of means, including the Internet, announcements in veterans publications, and announcements to the media.”.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of that chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7726 the following new item:

“7727. Outreach for eligible dependents.”.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL STATUTE.

(a) **CLARIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT FOR BENEFITS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Clause (i) of section 3011(a)(1)(A), as amended by section 103(a)(1)(A) of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419; 114 Stat. 1825), is amended by striking “serves an obligated period of active duty of” and inserting “(I) in the case of an individual whose obligated period of active duty is three years or more, serves at least three years of continuous active duty in the Armed Forces, or (II) in the case of an individual whose obligated period of active duty is less than three years, serves”.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if enacted on November 1, 2000, immediately after the enactment of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419).

(b) **ENTITLEMENT CHARGE FOR OFF-DUTY TRAINING AND EDUCATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3014(b)(2) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(without regard to” and all that follows through “this subsection”;

(B) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) The number of months of entitlement charged under this chapter in the case of an individual who has been paid a basic educational assistance allowance under this subsection shall be equal to the number (including any fraction) determined by dividing the total amount of such educational assistance allowance paid the individual by the full-time monthly institutional rate of educational assistance which such individual would otherwise be paid under subsection (a)(1), (b)(1), (c)(1), (d)(1), or (e)(1) of section 3015 of this title, as the case may be.”.

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—(A) Section 3015 is amended—

(i) in subsections (a)(1) and (b)(1), by inserting “subsection (h)” after “from time to time under”;

(ii) by striking the subsection that was inserted as subsection (g) by section 1602(b)(3)(C) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted by Public Law 106–398; 114 Stat. 1654A–359) and redesignated as subsection (h) by 105(b)(2) of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419; 114 Stat. 1829).

(B) Section 3032(b) is amended—

(i) by striking “the lesser of” and inserting “the least of the following”;

(ii) by striking “or” after “chapter”;

(iii) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, or (3) the amount of the charges of the educational institution elected by the individual under section 3014(b)(1) of this title”.

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect as if enacted on November 1, 2000, immediately after the enactment of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419).

(c) **INCREMENTAL INCREASES FOR CONTRIBUTING ACTIVE DUTY MEMBERS.**—

(1) **ACTIVE DUTY PROGRAM.**—Section 3011(e), as added by section 105(a)(1) of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419; 114 Stat. 1828), is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, but not more frequently than monthly” before the period;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “\$4” and inserting “\$20”;

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking “Secretary. The” and inserting “Secretary of the military department concerned. That”;

(ii) by striking “by the Secretary”.

(2) **SELECTED RESERVE PROGRAM.**—Section 3012(f), as added by section 105(a)(2) of such Act, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, but not more frequently than monthly” before the period;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “\$4” and inserting “\$20”;

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking “Secretary. The” and inserting “Secretary of the military department concerned. That”;

(ii) by striking “by the Secretary”.

(3) **INCREASED ASSISTANCE AMOUNT.**—Section 3015(g), as added by section 105(b)(3) of such Act, is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “effective as of the first day of the enrollment period following receipt of such contributions from such individual by the Secretary concerned,” after “by section 3011(e) or 3012(f) of this title,”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “\$1” and inserting “\$5”;

(ii) by striking “\$4” and inserting “\$20”;

(iii) by inserting “of this title” after “section 3011(e) or 3012(f)”.

(4) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 105 of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419; 114 Stat. 1828).

(d) **DEATH BENEFITS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (1) of section 3017(b) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) the total of—

“(A) the amount reduced from the individual’s basic pay under section 3011(b), 3012(c), 3018(c), 3018A(b), 3018B(b), 3018C(b), or 3018C(e) of this title;

“(B) the amount reduced from the individual’s retired pay under section 3018C(e) of this title;

“(C) the amount collected from the individual by the Secretary under section 3018B(b), 3018C(b), or 3018C(e) of this title; and

“(D) the amount of any contributions made by the individual under section 3011(c) or 3012(f) of this title, less”.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as of May 1, 2001.

(e) **CLARIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED BY VEAP PARTICIPANTS WHO ENROLL IN BASIC EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **CLARIFICATION.**—Section 3018C(b), as amended by section 104(b) of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419; 114 Stat. 1828), is amended by striking “or (e)”.

(2) **TREATMENT OF CERTAIN CONTRIBUTIONS.**—Any amount collected under section 3018C(b) of title 38, United States Code (whether by reduction in basic pay under paragraph (1) of that section, collection under paragraph (2) of that section, or both), with respect to an individual who enrolled in basic educational assistance under section 3018C(e) of that title, during the period beginning on November 1, 2000, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be treated as an amount collected with respect to the individual under section 3018C(e)(3)(A) of that title (whether as a reduction in basic pay under clause (i) of that section, a collection under clause (ii) of that section, or both) for basic educational assistance under section 3018C of that title.

(f) **CLARIFICATION OF TIME PERIOD FOR ELECTION OF BEGINNING OF CHAPTER 35 ELIGIBILITY FOR DEPENDENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—(A) Section 3512(a)(3)(B), as amended by section 112 of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–419; 114 Stat. 1831), is amended to read as follows:

“(B) the eligible person elects that beginning date by not later than the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary provides written notice to that person of

that person's opportunity to make such election, such notice including a statement of the deadline for the election imposed under this subparagraph; and".

(B) Section 3512(a)(3)(C), as so amended, is amended by striking "between the dates described in" and inserting "the date determined pursuant to".

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if enacted on November 1, 2000, immediately after the enactment of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000.

SEC. 8. MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 38, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Effective as of November 1, 2000, section 107 is amended—

(A) in the second sentence of subsection (a), by inserting "or (d)" after "subsection (c)";

(B) by redesignating the second subsection (c) (added by section 332(a)(2) of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-419)) as subsection (d); and

(C) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, by striking "In" in paragraph (1) and inserting "With respect to benefits under chapter 23 of this title, in".

(2) Section 1710B(c)(2)(B) is amended by striking "on the date of the enactment of the Veterans Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act" and inserting "November 30, 1999".

(3) Section 2301(f) is amended—

(A) in the matter in paragraph (1) preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "(as" and all that follows through "in section" and inserting "(as described in section"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "subparagraphs" and inserting "subparagraph".

(4) Section 3452 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) by striking "or" at the end of subparagraph (A); and

(ii) by striking "clause (B) of this paragraph" in subparagraph (C) and inserting "subparagraph (B)";

(B) in subsection (a)(2)—

(i) by striking "paragraph (1)(A) or (B)" and inserting "subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1)"; and

(ii) by striking "one hundred and eighty days" and inserting "180 days";

(C) in subsection (a)(3), by striking "section 511(d) of title 10" and inserting "section 12103(d) of title 10"; and

(D) in subsection (e), by striking "chapter 4C of title 29," and inserting "the Act of August 16, 1937, popularly known as the 'National Apprenticeship Act' (29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.)."

(5) Section 3462(a) is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(6) Section 3512 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(5), by striking "clause (4) of this subsection" and inserting "paragraph (4)"; and

(B) in subsection (b)(2), by striking "willfull" and inserting "willful".

(7) Section 3674 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ", effective at the beginning of fiscal year 1988,"; and

(II) by striking "section 3674A(a)(4)" and inserting "section 3674A(a)(3)";

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "paragraph (3)(A)" and inserting "paragraph (3)"; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking "section 3674A(a)(4)" and inserting "section 3674A(a)(3)"; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking "on September 30, 1978, and"; and

(ii) by striking "thereafter,".

(8) Section 3674A(a)(2) is amended by striking "clause (1)" and inserting "paragraph (1)".

(9) Section 3734(a) is amended—

(A) by striking "United States Code," in the matter preceding paragraph (1); and

(B) by striking "appropriations in" in paragraph (2) and inserting "appropriations for".

(10) Section 4104 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) by striking "Beginning with fiscal year 1988," and inserting "For any fiscal year,";

(ii) by striking "clause" in subparagraph (B) and inserting "subparagraph"; and

(iii) by striking "clauses" in subparagraph (C) and inserting "subparagraphs";

(B) in subsection (a)(4), by striking "on or after July 1, 1988"; and

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking "shall—" in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting "shall perform the following functions:"

(ii) by capitalizing the initial letter of the first word of each of paragraphs (1) through (12);

(iii) by striking the semicolon at the end of each of paragraphs (1) through (10) and inserting a period; and

(iv) by striking "; and" at the end of paragraph (11) and inserting a period.

(11) Section 4303(13) is amended by striking the second period at the end.

(12) Section 5103(b)(1) is amended by striking "1 year" and inserting "one year".

(13) Section 5701(g) is amended by striking "clause" in paragraphs (2)(B) and (3) and inserting "subparagraph".

(14)(A) Section 7367 is repealed.

(B) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 73 is amended by striking the item relating to section 7367.

(15) Section 8125(d) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "(beginning in 1992)";

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "(beginning in 1993)"; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3).

(16) The following provisions are each amended by striking "hereafter" and inserting "hereinafter": sections 545(a)(1), 1710B(e)(1), 3485(a)(1), 3537(a), 3722(a), 3763(a), 5121(a), 7101(a), 7105(b)(1), 7671, 7672(e)(1)(B), 7681(a)(1), 7801, and 8520(a).

(b) PUBLIC LAW 106-419.—Effective as of November 1, 2000, and as if included therein as originally enacted, the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-419) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 111(f)(3) (114 Stat. 1831) is amended by striking "3654" and inserting "3564".

(2) Section 323(a)(1) (114 Stat. 1855) is amended by inserting a comma in the second quoted matter therein after "duty".

(3) Section 401(e)(1) (114 Stat. 1860) is amended by striking "this" both places it appears in quoted matter and inserting "This".

(4) Section 402(b) (114 Stat. 1861) is amended by striking the close quotation marks and period at the end of the table in paragraph (2) of the matter inserted by the amendment made that section.

(c) PUBLIC LAW 102-590.—Section 3(a)(1) of the Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Service Programs Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. 7721 note) is amended by striking ", during,".

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for CHAMPVA, to provide for family coverage and retroactive expansion of the increase in maximum benefits under Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance, to make technical amendments, and for other purposes."

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not plan to object, but reserve my right to object.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1801, the Veterans' Survival Benefits Improvements Act of 2001, and I encourage all Members of the House to support this measure.

The measure now before the House is derived from legislation approved by this body earlier this year. This legislation contains several important provisions contained in the House-passed bill, an important healthcare provision proposed by the other body, and several technical amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I would prefer that all the provisions contained in H.R. 801 as approved by the House earlier this year were included in the measure before us now, but that is not the case. Mr. Speaker, I am committed, as I know the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is, to pursuing the enactment of all the provisions contained in the bill as originally approved by the House.

The legislation includes a number of important provisions which deserve the support of this House. These include increasing from \$200,000 to \$250,000, effective October 1, 2000, the maximum Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance Benefit for survivors of servicemen who died in the performance of duty and who were previously insured for the maximum benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) for his determined leadership on this important issue requiring the VA to ensure that eligible dependents are made aware of VA services through media and veterans' publications. This provision is derived from the legislation authored by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE), a committed advocate for veterans and their dependents and survivors; and I want to salute the gentleman for his successful leadership for VA outreach to the dependents.

It also includes coverage under the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance and provides for benefits under CHAMPVA for veterans' survivors and those eligible for hospital insurance benefits under Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone who has contributed to this measure. This is a good piece of legislation. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), my good friend, for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am very proud to bring to the floor today H.R. 801, as amended, the Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001.

It is fitting that we consider this legislation shortly before the Memorial Day period, a day on which we remember all of those who died while serving in our Nation's Armed Forces.

This bill is a reminder of what we have owed to the survivors of our servicemen and women. And although much remains to be done by this Congress, it is the harbinger of what we can accomplish to keep our commitment to veterans and to their families.

Mr. Speaker, those who have been following this particular bill may be a little bit surprised that it does not contain all of the provisions that were in the bill when we originally passed it in the House late March. Mr. Speaker, I want to ensure my colleagues that those provisions that were stricken by the Senate amendment remain the subject of a very active conversation between our colleagues over on the Senate side. We expect that the Senate will hold hearings on most, if not all, of those provisions later this year and we will be reintroducing them as well.

Virtually all of those who have testified before our Subcommittee on Benefits earlier this year expressed support for the provision of H.R. 801; and I anticipate that when the Senate holds its hearings, they will have the input from the VSOs and will be supportive of those provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to encourage the Senate to give favorable consideration to H.R. 811, the Veterans Hospital Emergency Repair Act; and I just remind my colleagues that we passed that last March as well.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to provide a very brief explanation of the provisions being considered today. When Congress created the Civilian Health and Medical Program, Veterans Affairs program nearly 30 years ago, it intended CHAMPVA to provide services for certain severely disabled veterans' families that were similar to the benefits furnished to retired families under CHAMPUS.

Over the years, however, CHAMPUS changed from a simple fee-basis reimbursement program to a managed care activity now known as TRICARE. Last year, TRICARE became entwined with Medicare as a secondary payer for military retired families under the "TRICARE for Life" extension approved by the Floyd Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001.

What we are doing today with H.R. 801 is an effort to make the two programs comparable once again by authorizing benefits similar to those under the TRICARE for Life.

H.R. 801 also directs VA to improve outreach services of spouses, surviving spouses, children and dependent parents of veterans and requires the VA to ensure that eligible dependents are made aware of veterans' services through the media and veterans' publications.

As amended, H.R. 801 retains the House provision to expand the

Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance program to provide coverage for the spouse and children of a servicemember enrolled in the insurance program. This is a very family-friendly provision, and I am glad it survived over on the Senate side.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, within the last few years, we have lost a number of servicemembers to plane crashes, training accidents, and, of course, to acts of terrorism at sea. Last year, the Congress approved legislation to increase the maximum amount of the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance from \$200,000 to \$250,000. Even though the bill was signed into law on November 1 of 2000, this particular provision did not go into effect until April of this year. The Senate amendment to H.R. 801 leaves unchanged the House proposal to provide an increase retroactive to October 1, 2000 for survivors of servicemembers who died during the performance of their duty and had previously elected maximum insurance amount.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS), along with Senator JOHN WARNER, for working with the full committee and for working so very hard on this provision.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) for the gentleman's steadfast leadership, not just for this provision, but for all of the contents of this bill and for working in a very bipartisan way on so many of these issues that we have and will continue to bring to the floor.

Mr. EVANS, Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES).

Mr. REYES, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor and strong supporter of H.R. 801, the Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001, I am pleased that we will have an opportunity to address some of its provisions before this Memorial Day. It is our deeds, as well as our words, that should be used to measure the respect that we pay our departed servicemembers.

Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge the cooperation of the gentleman from New Jersey (Chairman SMITH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS), the ranking member, as well as the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), in working with the other body to move this legislation forward. I hope that we will have an opportunity to address the provisions of H.R. 801 not included in the Senate amendment in the very near future.

Mr. Speaker, I particularly want to highlight the insurance provisions of this bill. I am very pleased that the bill retains the provision inserted at my request to make the beginning of fiscal year 2001 the effective date for the increase in the maximum amount of Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance from \$200,000 to \$250,000 for those who

have lost their lives during the performance of military duties.

□ 1715

As a Vietnam veteran, I know the dangers of combat. Since October 1, 2000, we have sadly lost a number of uniformed service members during the performance of military training exercises. As I emphasized during the subcommittee hearing on H.R. 801, I was particularly concerned that those who lost their lives in the terrorist attack on the U.S.S. *Cole* as well as those, such as Specialist Rafael Olvera Rodriguez, who was an El Paso native and died in the Black Hawk helicopter crash over Hawaii, would qualify for increased maximum benefits.

Since the *Cole* attack, others performing official duties have died in North Carolina, Georgia, and Kuwait. Two Coast Guardsmen died after an accident while on patrol; two pilots died when their Army plane crashed in Germany; and two Air Force planes disappeared from Scotland with the loss of life.

The effective date of October 1, 2000, is intended to provide the maximum benefit of \$250,000 for SGLI insured members, such as those who have lost their lives in the performance of their duty and who were insured for the maximum benefit at the time of their deaths. I know that the families of the SGLI members will certainly support this benefit.

I also support the provision allowing family members to be covered under the SGLI program. This is a needed improvement and will put our service members on par with other persons who have access to commercial insurance.

I strongly support the provisions for outreach to veterans' dependents suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE), a very strong advocate for our Nation's veterans. Those who are entitled to veterans' benefits must have appropriate information in order to access them.

Finally, the technical amendments in the bill clarify important provisions of law and will improve the administration of educational benefits.

I cannot think of a better way for us to send a clear message this Memorial Day than to support H.R. 801. I urge all Members to support this bill.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Chairman SMITH, Ranking Member EVANS, Health Subcommittee Ranking Member FILNER, as well as Chairman SPECTER and Ranking Member ROCKEFELLER of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for their leadership and support for this bill, H.R. 801, the "Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001."

Mr. Speaker, passage of this bill is a good reminder of why the Nation celebrates Memorial Day. There are many ways that people choose to honor our veterans. A number of veterans' organizations choose to honor the brave men and women who have given their lives for this country by observing a moment of silence. Others choose to visit one of the

many memorials built in honor of veterans, and touch the engraved names of their departed loved ones, to feel their presence once again. Those of us here today on the floor of the House have the rare opportunity to honor not only our veterans, but also their dependents and survivors as well, with the passage of this legislation before us today.

Often on this floor Members recognize Americans who gave of themselves because of love of country. Today I speak not only in praise of our Nation's veterans but also in praise of their families and their survivors. Throughout our history as a nation, the fight to protect and preserve our freedoms has not only been met on the battlefield. It has also been a struggle in the homes of our veterans—by mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters, who carried on despite facing the illness, injury, or loss of a loved one.

The "Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001," legislation that we are approving today and sending to the President, is a written acknowledgement of our debt. It establishes, in the CHAMPVA program, health coverage equal to that of "TRICARE for Life" for military families. Under H.R. 801, any beneficiary covered by CHAMPVA, who becomes eligible for Medicare, will automatically be covered by CHAMPVA for "out-of-pocket" costs not paid by Medicare or other insurance. In effect, CHAMPVA will become a secondary-payer for these Medicare beneficiaries.

While we can never expect to balance the scales to pay back the enormous debt we owe to our Nation's veterans and their families, we can ensure our veterans and their families will have a better tomorrow. As we approach another Memorial Day, let us pass this legislation to show our commitment to all Americans who, in President Lincoln's phrase, have "borne the battle" for this country.

Again, I thank the Chairman for his leadership, and urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. 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. 801.

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

There was no objection.

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,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2001.

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 May 24, 2001 at 3:00 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits copies of a notice extending the Yugoslavia emergencies.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-76)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the national emergencies declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S&M)") in 1992 and with respect to Kosovo in 1998, are to continue beyond May 30, 2001, and June 9, 2001, respectively. The most recent notice continuing these emergencies was published in the *Federal Register* on May 26, 2000.

With respect to the 1992 national emergency, on December 27, 1995, President Clinton issued Presidential Determination 96-7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia*, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the FRY (S&M) and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the "Resolution"), as an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro's acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialed in Dayton on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the "Peace Agreement").

Sanctions against both the FRY (S&M) and the Bosnian Serbs were sub-

sequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that those blocked funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances remain blocked, until unblocked in accordance with applicable law.

Until the status of all remaining blocked property is resolved, the Peace Agreement implemented, and the terms of the Resolution met, this situation continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that the 1992 emergency, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto, must continue beyond May 30, 2001.

With respect to the 1998 national emergency regarding Kosovo, on January 17, 2001, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13192 in view of the peaceful democratic transition begun in the FRY (S&M); the continuing need to promote full implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 of May 25, 1993, and subsequent resolutions calling for all states to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY); the illegitimate control over FRY (S&M) political institutions and economic resources or enterprises exercised by former President Slobodan Milosevic, his close associates and other persons, and those individuals' capacity to repress democracy or perpetrate or promote further human rights abuses; and the continuing threat to regional stability and implementation of the Peace Agreement. The order lifts and modifies, with respect to future transactions, most of the economic sanctions imposed against the FRY (S&M) in 1998 and 1999 with regard to the situation in Kosovo. At the same time, the order imposes restrictions on transactions with certain persons described in section 1(a) of the order, namely Slobodan Milosevic, his close associates and supporters and persons under open indictment for war crimes by ICTY. The order also provides for the continued blocking of property or interests in property blocked prior to the order's effective date due to the need to address claims or encumbrances involving such property.

Because the crisis with respect to the situation in Kosovo and with respect to Slobodan Milosevic, his close associates and supporters and persons under open indictment for war crimes by ICTY has not been resolved, and because the status of all previously blocked property has yet to be resolved, this situation continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that the emergency declared with respect to Kosovo, and the measures adopted pursuant

thereto, must continue beyond June 9, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 24, 2001.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, 2001, I was unavoidably absent due to my attendance at a funeral in my district for Ms. Helen Savinski, a very dear and personal friend.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146 and 147, and voted "nay" on rollcall votes 135, 136, 137 and 143.

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:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2001.

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 May 24, 2001 at 3:00 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a periodic six-month report on the Yugoslavia emergencies.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH,
Clerk of the House.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-77)

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:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) emergency declared in Executive Order 12808 on May 30, 1992, and with respect to the Kosovo emergency declared in Executive Order 13088 on June 9, 1998.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 24, 2001.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 3, 2001, 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 gentleman 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.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana 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 Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO 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 Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. EMERSON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ENGEL 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 Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHAFFER 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 Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD 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 California (Mr. HORN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HORN 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 Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SHOWS 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 California (Mr. HONDA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HONDA 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 Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAUL 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 Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SKELTON 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WORKING FAMILIES FLEXIBILITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a bill entitled the Working Families Flexibility Act. This bill has several components. First of all, the Working Families Flexibility Act allows employees to choose, through a written agreement with their employer, entered into knowingly and voluntarily by the employee, to receive paid time off instead of cash wages for overtime. A compensatory time agreement may not be a condition of employment, and an employee could withdraw from a compensatory time agreement at any time.

As with cash overtime pay, compensatory time would accrue at a rate of 1½ times the employees regular rate of pay for each hour worked over 40 within a 7-day period. The legislation would not affect the 40-hour workweek or the calculation of overtime.

Employees could accrue up to 160 hours of compensatory time each year. An employer would be required to pay cash wages for any unused, accrued time at the end of the year or within 30 days after receiving a written request from an employee.

Employers must provide employees with at least 30 days' notice prior to cashing out any accrued compensatory time or discontinuing a compensatory

time program. An employer may, however, only cash out accrued time in excess of 80 hours.

Employees may use accrued compensatory time within a reasonable time after making the request.

All of the enforcement remedies, including action by the Department of Labor and individual law suits, under current law will apply if an employer fails to pay wages to an employee for accrued compensatory time or refuses to allow an employee to use accrued compensatory time.

Employers who coerce employees into choosing compensatory time instead of overtime wages or using accrued compensatory time will be liable to the employee for double damages.

One would think that providing working men and women with more control over their work schedules is a no-brainer, but private sector employees and employers alike are bound by the Fair Labor Standards Act, or FLSA, which does not permit such flexibility.

I think it is fair to say that this law which was enacted during the Depression and established a workweek of 40 hours in overtime pay was designed to be effective in a different day and age and needs to be updated.

Over the past 60-plus years, the America workplace has undergone a dramatic change in composition, character, and demands. What was once a static, agriculture-and-manufacturing-based economy with a primarily male workforce has evolved into a fast-paced, working environment based on global services and high technology with nearly equal numbers of women as well as men in the workforce.

Workers today, more than ever, need and do face a difficult dilemma: how to balance the demands of a job while having adequate time for family, friends, and outside commitments. This situation has become even more pronounced because many families now rely on two incomes to survive. While this conflict weighs most heavily on women, all workers, regardless of gender experience, conflict between work and the family and between watching their child's baseball game or going through a stack of papers on their desk.

The Working Families Flexibility Act will help to ease these pressures by providing the flexibility that working parents need to spend quality time with their families.

Before I go any further, I would like to stress that nothing in this legislation would require employees to take comp time instead of overtime pay, nor could employers force employees to take comp time. Rather, now they are given the choice of comp time or overtime. This bill does not relieve employers of any obligation to pay overtime. I want to stress that this bill does not affect the standard 40-hour workweek.

The legislation contains numerous safeguards to ensure that employees could not be coerced into choosing

comp time over cash wages. The legislation requires an employer to annually pay cash wages for any unused comp time accrued by the employee. Employees may withdraw from a comp time agreement at any time and request a cash-out of any or all of his or her accrued unused comp time.

Mr. Speaker, comp time makes good policy; and it also has another benefit, making employees happy. There will always be working men and women who want and need the extra pay that comes from working overtime hours. But for many workers, having the additional time off is a far more attractive option, and that is an option they should have.

Comp time is also good for business because smart companies know how flexibility can help to recruit and retain top-notch employees. In sum, Mr. Speaker, the Working Families Flexibility Act is good for workers. It is good for women and is especially good for families.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Working Families Flexibility Act, which allows employers to offer American workers the option of voluntarily taking compensatory time off in lieu of taking overtime pay. I am pleased that 33 of my colleagues have joined me as original cosponsors of this pro-family, pro-worker, pro-women legislation.

One would think that providing working men and women with more control over their work schedules is a "no brainer", but private sector employees and employers alike are bound by the Fair Labor Standards Act of FLSA, which does not permit such flexibility. I think it's fair to say that this law, which was enacted during the depression and established a work week of 40 hours, and overtime pay, was designed to be effective in a different day and age and needs to be updated.

Over the past 60-plus years, the American workplace has undergone a dramatic change in composition, character, and demands. What once was a static, agriculture- and manufacturing-based economy with a primarily male workforce has evolved into a fast-paced, working environment based on global services and high technology with nearly equal numbers of women and men in the workforce.

Workers today, more than ever before, face a difficult dilemma: how to balance the demands of a job while having adequate time for family, friends and outside commitments. This situation has become even more pronounced because many American families now rely on two incomes to survive. And while this conflict weighs most heavily on women, all workers—regardless of gender—experience conflict between work and the family, between watching their child's baseball game or going through that stack of papers on their desk.

The Working Families Flexibility Act will help to ease these pressures by providing the flexibility that working parents need to spend quality time with their families. This legislation, which mirrors a bill passed by the House during the 105th Congress, amends the FLSA to allow private sector employees to access something that their colleagues working in federal, state and local governments have had for many years—the option of choosing either cash wages or paid time off as compensation for working overtime hours.

Before I go any further, I want to stress that nothing in this legislation would require employees to take comp time instead of overtime pay. Nor could employers force employees to take comp time. Rather they now can be given the choice of comp time or overtime. This bill does not relieve employers of any obligation to pay overtime. I also want to stress that this bill does not affect the standard 40-hour workweek.

Now, here is what the bill does do: under this legislation, employers will be able to offer comp time as an option for employees. Employees would then have a choice, through an agreement with the employer, to opt for overtime pay in the form of paid time off. As is currently the case with overtime pay, comp time hours would accrue at a rate of one and one-half hours of comp time for each hour of overtime worked. Employees could accrue up to 160 hours of comp time within a 12-month period.

This legislation contains numerous safeguards to ensure that employees could not be coerced into choosing comp time over cash wages. The legislation requires an employer to annually pay cash wages for any unused comp time accrued by the employee. Employees may withdraw from a comp time agreement at any time and request a cashout of any or all of his or her accrued, unused comp time. The employer has 30 days in which to comply with the request. The legislation also requires an employer to provide the employee with at least 30 days notice prior to cashing out any accrued time in excess of 80 hours or prior to discontinuing a policy of offering comp time.

Employees are able to use their accrued comp time at anytime, so long as its use does not unduly disrupt the operations of the business—this is the same standard used in the public sector and under the Family and Medical Leave Act. Employers also would be prohibited from requiring employees to take accrued time solely at the convenience of the employer. Again, I want to reiterate that this legislation has no effect on the traditional 40-hour workweek or the way in which overtime is calculated.

Mr. Speaker, comp time makes for good policy and it also has another benefit—making employees happy. There always will be working men and women who want and need the extra pay that comes from working overtime hours. But for many workers, having the additional time off is a far more attractive option, and that's an option they should have.

Comp time also is good for business because smart companies know how flexibility can help efforts to recruit and retain top-notch employees. Concerns over the well-being of the family often force parents to leave jobs that do not fit their family needs or forego jobs that would put stress on home lives.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, The Working Families Flexibility Act is good for workers, it is good for women, and it is especially good for families. The bill updates an outdated law designed for the 1930s workplace and makes it relevant for today's workforce.

Today's working men and women want increased flexibility and choices regarding scheduling and compensation, yet federal law prevents them from having such options. I trust my colleagues agree that employees and employers should not be prevented from making mutually agreeable arrangements that meet both personal and business needs.

I think the time and circumstances are right for us to pass this much-needed legislation. I urge my colleagues to join this effort to pass a strong comp time bill that will be good for workers, businesses, the economy, and America's families.

Let me take a moment to recognize Congressman CASS BALLENGER for his dedicated and untiring work on the comp time issue and to the Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, Representative CHARLIE NORWOOD, for his strong commitment to this issue. Finally, let me thank the Chairman of the full Committee on Education and the Workforce, JOHN BOEHNER, for his support of America's working men and women.

□ 1730

CALIFORNIA ENERGY CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSBORNE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Democratic leader for assigning me this hour of time. I hope very much that several of my colleagues from California and other western States will come and join me on this floor so that we can discuss together the energy crisis, the electric crisis, the natural gas crisis affecting California and the adjoining States.

In the event that some of my colleagues do not come down and join me, I do not know whether I will spend a full hour speaking about our electric crisis, I will go off and do several other subjects involving foreign policy and my service on the Committee on International Relations; but it is my hope, my expectation that this full hour will be devoted to the electric and natural gas crisis in the West and that several of my colleagues from western States will join me as it proceeds.

I have come to this floor every evening this week to try to eliminate and dispel some of the misinformation about what is going on in California and the West and how we got into this situation. I want to take some time to describe the situation and to describe that some of the insults hurled at the State of California are manifestly not only malicious but false.

What is the situation in California? In 1999, in the year 2000, and again this year, California will use virtually the exact same amount of electricity. In fact, in the year 2000, during the key peak hours, we used less electricity than we did in the prior year. Yet while we are getting the same amount of electricity, we are paying exorbitant prices. In 1999, for this amount of electricity, California paid \$7 billion; last year, for the same amount, \$32.5 billion; and this year, as things are shaping up, it will be \$70 billion, ten times as much money for the same number of electrons.

We have had blackouts in California that we are told are a result of insuffi-

cient electric generation capacity; and, in fact, this summer our capacity may run a little bit below demand. But this last winter we used roughly 33,000 megawatts of electricity, the prior summer, the summer of 1999, we used 45,000 megawatts. None of the plants that existed, when we produced 45,000 megawatts at reasonable prices, was closed down; and yet in the winter we face blackouts, shutdowns. Why?

The answer is that certain plants have been closed for maintenance. I finally found out what "closed for maintenance" means. It means the plant has been closed to maintain a sky-high price for every megawatt. The number of plants closed for maintenance month after month after month over the last 9 months has been double, triple, sometimes quadruple the number of plants shut down in that same month 12 months earlier, or the prior year. Somehow, plants are closed for maintenance.

Keep in mind that one would expect during an energy crisis that the whole world is aware of plants would be closed for maintenance less because they would bring in crews to bring those plants back online. Folks would work overtime to get the electricity that the State needs. I have seen how quickly things can be repaired or maintained after our 1994 earthquake in my region of California. Yet now, when we need to maintain the most, we need the maintenance to take place the quickest, plants are shut down three times as much and huge chunks of what would be the supply of electricity are unavailable. Closed for maintenance.

As a result, the price is enormous. And that enormous and outrageous price is not for all the electricity we buy. Sixty percent of the electricity, roughly, in California, is still subject to rate regulation and fair prices are being paid. So that enormous, huge, unjustified transfer, the \$63 billion extra we will pay for what a couple of years ago we called \$7 billion of electricity, that all goes to roughly 40 percent of the producers. Those are the producers who came into our State and bought our electric plants from our local utilities as part of the wildly touted deregulation plan over the last several years. So we are paying 10 times the price, and almost all of the extra profits are going to 40 percent of the producers.

This is a deregulation experiment that has not worked. We might ask, how did California get into this? There are a few things: first, we did not expect that these private companies would close certain plants for maintenance in order to charge 10 times the going price for the electricity they did produce in other plants. We did not expect the gougers to prevail. And, second, we expected that if this deregulation did not work, we would reverse it.

Every experiment carries with it the possibility of a mistake; and time and time again when we try something out,

we may have to reverse the situation. What we found, instead, was a power in the White House capable of using Federal law to prohibit California from going back to the regulated market that had served us relatively well for over 80 years. So we have a situation not where California does not have the generation capacity it needs. Frankly, we ought to have more. We ought to have a margin for safety, a surplus of available electricity. But no one thought that just because supplies were a bit tight that we would be paying 10 times, 20 times the fair price for the kilowatts provided to us by these independent companies, many of which are based in Texas. And we certainly did not believe that if this system did not work that we would be prohibited by Federal law from going back.

Now, what is the effect that this has had on California? Business bankruptcy, layoffs, and blackouts. And I do want to point out that up until recently, and I think even this summer, the blackouts are relatively modest compared to the news reports. A blackout is reported often when only one out of 100 or maybe one out of 30 of our homes loses power for 1 or 2 or 3 hours. But we expect that this summer there will be 30 to 50 days when one out of 30 or one out of 100 of our homes loses power; one out of 30 or one out of 100 of our businesses loses power.

It is not just the physical effect of the blackouts; it is also the psychological and business effect. How is our State supposed to attract business? How are we supposed to inspire our current businesses to expand? How are we supposed to be the driving force in this national economy when people see and talk about or are preoccupied with the blackouts in electricity? And even if there was not a single minute of blackout for a single consumer, the prices are enormous and the price effect would, by itself, cause a steep economic problem for the State of California.

Now, when a State is suffering not one but three disasters, a disaster because of blackouts, a disaster because of a decline in investment in our State, and, most significantly, enormous bills, three disasters, one would think that a representative from that State would be here before the Federal Government pleading for Federal money, money from all of my colleagues' districts to help the people in my district. I am not here to do that. That is not what California needs most. And, in fact, with a little bit of change in law, we would not need it at all.

I am not asking for electricity from my colleagues' districts. Except for the western States, it is impossible to send electricity into California. Do not mail us your batteries. Even in the western States, we are not asking for any other State to experience blackouts or shortages in order to supply California. I am not even here to ask for sympathy. It would not hurt; but, yet again, that is

not what California needs. What California needs is to have our hands untied. Do not take the right to regulate these prices away from us, bring that right to the Federal level and then refuse to allow the regulation.

Yet that is what Federal law does. Federal law says that these independent generators, because they do not have retail customers, are not subject to our regulation. But that is okay, because the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is supposed to do the job. The law says that they are supposed to assure fair and reasonable rates. And they have determined that California is being gouged. Yet they have decided to do absolutely nothing about it but sit back and smile and watch as billions of dollars, perhaps this year as much as \$63 billion, are transferred from California consumers into the treasuries of a dozen very wealthy corporations, most of them based in the home State of the person who happens to control this administration and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

We have a dereliction of duty in this administration. What do we do about it? First, we expose it, and we urge that the President get on the phone and demand that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission finally do its job. Second, we turn to Congress, and we ask what about a piece of legislation requiring the Federal Government to do its job. Either of those would accomplish the task. A third possibility is that Federal law would simply be modified and say as long as we are going to sit here and say California has a problem, California ought to solve it. If the Federal Government is going to do nothing to help us, the least that could be done is to transfer the authority to regulate these generators back to California State government and then we will do the job.

Why are none of these things being done? Well, I have alluded to it. There is tremendous support in this administration for the rape of California. Some have said that is because California did not vote for this administration. I think, instead, it is because the beneficiaries of this rape have such close ties to the administration. Some have pointed out that not only is there a huge flow of money from California to these dozen or so corporations, but then there is a huge flow of money from those corporations to the party of the present administration and that these companies were instrumental in funding the Presidential campaign of this administration.

□ 1745

There is perhaps a third reason, or at least a pretext. What does this administration do for California with regard to regulating these energy rates? They lecture us. The lecture goes something like this:

You are suffering. There is nothing we are going to do to help you. We are going to continue to tie your hands,

and you are going to like it because we are going to tell you the economic theory that tells you why you should be happy why there is no regulation. We will make the decision for you, but we will not suffer any of the consequences of this decision.

How does this lecture go? It goes something like this:

It is based on economics 101 at every college in this country. It says if you want more electricity, you have the price unregulated. You have the price go up. And if the price goes up, people will use less and the producers will produce more.

Let us examine that. It makes perfect sense unless there is monopoly power. But in our market there is that monopoly power, and that is why economics 101 is not enough and lectures and condescending comments to California are not enough.

First, as far as using electricity, California is second on the list, second only to Rhode Island in terms of conserving electricity, and those statistics were before we began our Statewide conservation plan. Californians today are conserving, and we are going to conserve more. We do not have to bankrupt our businesses to inspire conservation.

But what about the main part of the argument? The argument is if you allow the price to go up and up and up, producers will produce more. Now that is certainly true where there is no monopoly power. If the price of iceberg lettuce went to up \$2, more farmers would find more land on which they could plant iceberg lettuce and there would be more production. But that is because there are tens of thousands of small producers or farms that could be producing iceberg lettuce, or any other farm commodity. That is what 101 economics is all about, those markets where you have thousands of small producers.

That is not our market for electricity. Keep in mind the electric grid for California extends only to the adjacent States, all of which are smaller in population and economy than we are, even when combined. So we cannot import electricity from the other States. The market is only the western States.

Second, electricity gets used up as you transmit it. You lose about 10 percent of the electricity for every 300–400 miles that you transmit it; so even if we did have electric grids connected, you would lose well over half the power in trying to move it that far. So the market is limited to those who can produce electricity in the western States.

There you have a few producers who have seen that they have market power. They have seen that even if all of the electricity is produced from the plants that are owned by our local utilities, and all of the electricity is produced from the Pacific Northwest hydroelectric plants, which cannot produce very much this year because of a drought, and all of the electricity is

produced that can be produced from our municipal electric companies, there is still a need for virtually all of their plants to be on-line.

If they can shut down 10 or 20 percent of their plants, the price skyrockets. So let us bring it down to numbers. If we had regulation of these private producers, then let us say a plant that could produce electricity for \$30 a megawatt could sell it for \$50, the company that owned that plant would say, we make \$20 for every megawatt, the more megawatts we make, the more profit we make. Lets maximize production. Regulated price would lead to maximized production.

But let us say it still costs \$30 a megawatt to produce electricity, but the owners of these plants realize if they shut down a couple of turbines, and a couple of their buddies shut down a couple of their turbines, that the price will go not to \$50 a megawatt but to \$500 a megawatt.

Then they realize by producing a little bit less, they make a whole lot more. By creating a situation where we have to blackout 1 or 2 percent of the State, they are getting the maximum price for every megawatt they produce.

So that is why lectures based on the most simplistic models of a free market economy do nothing but a disservice. I do not know if this is a mere pretext at the White House and they know full well that their reasoning is suspect, or whether the White House is dominated by those who only took the basic course in economics and they feel passionately that somehow their imprisoning of California, them taking the decision-making power away from California, they may believe that it is somehow in our interest. Certainly facts have proven them wrong.

We have the same demand in California that we had a couple of years ago. Pretty much the same demand as a couple years before that. We know that price regulation works, gives us reasonable bills, gives us reliable power. The current situation is obviously a failure.

So only if you close your eyes to any advanced division courses in economics, and close your eyes to everything actually happening in the West, can you reach the conclusion that the absence of rate regulation on these private utilities is helping California. Yet that is what we are told.

In an effort to distract us from how abysmal Federal policy is in this circumstance, they have come up with another argument. That argument is that there is something evil about California and California deserves to be punished, it is all their fault. Every bit of suffering by every Californian is somehow the fault of some divinely ordained morality play, and has nothing to do with the economic regulation or lack therefore that comes from Washington.

This is, of course, a distraction. It makes no sense. Even if you think that California made tragic mistakes in its

decision-making process, that is no reason not to regulate the price at which electricity is sold by these independent generators. Even if you say these wounds are self-inflicted, that is no reason to let the patient die when you know how to cure him. But the fact of the matter is that all of the attacks on California are not only insulting, they are also false.

The biggest attack against California is that our environmentalists prevented private industry from building plants in California when private industry knew that those plants were needed.

Mr. Speaker, there are five reasons why it is absolutely provable why California environmentalists and California decision-making is not in any way at fault, did not prevent the building of plants in California. I can prove that with five different independent reasons.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ).

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, while many are trying to make this out as a California problem, it is my belief as an American that this is a problem for America, and we must not only address the California situation, but we also should be addressing this as a long-term policy and energy policy really for the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I think there are a lot of great States. All 50 States are great. Hawaii is beautiful. I was just down in Florida, it has great beaches. Who would not be envious of the New York Stock Exchange or the Blue Ridge Mountains or Aspen in Colorado? There are a lot of great things around our Nation.

Sometimes I think that people think because California is a wonderful place and we have had a great and strong economy for the past 8 years, we should be punished because something is happening in our State. The reality is that California is the sixth largest economy if it were a stand-alone Nation in the world. In a sense, we are even a larger part of what happens in the United States.

One of the reasons that we have been very successful with respect to our economy is that we are a part of America. We have this ability to trade across all of the State lines. We have an ability for people to move between the 50 States. We share ideas. We get people who come to our universities from other States. We are connected as a country.

Mr. SHERMAN. Absolutely.

Mr. Speaker, there are 50 great States. Some listening to my earlier remarks maybe thought that I thought there were only 49 great States, and I was somehow criticizing Texas. Texas is also a great State. I talk to my colleagues from Texas, and they are almost as upset as you and I are, that a dozen companies or half a dozen companies, many based in their State, are jacking up the prices. That does not reflect on the ethics of the average

Texan; and it is of no benefit to the people of Texas.

We have 50 great States with great people in every one of those States.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, where goes California, so goes the rest of the Nation. Other States should take notice of these problems because other States will face these problems also.

What has happened, our economy has expanded so greatly, we never imaged that this type of energy draw would be required in California. Many say Californians are environmentalists and did not build plants. We can take a look and know it was not because of environmental regulations we have in California that we were not getting some of these plants on-line, part of it is a wider problem that happens with a lot of infrastructure, and that is the not-in-my-backyard problem that happens with so many things, whether it is a jail or an airport or a utility plant.

I think the rest of the States need to understand we need to fix this in California and in the western States because when it is your turn, you want to learn from us about how not to head into this problem.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would point out that I think we have saved quite a number of States from disaster. How many of our Members have said to me, my State was thinking of deregulation. Boy, we stopped that one in a hurry.

I would point out that yes, there are situations where people say build it somewhere else, not in my backyard; but if you look at generating facilities, that was not really the case in California. There are other important facilities where you and I are aware that it ought to be done somewhere, and we cannot quite agree where.

But in the case of generation facilities, it was not either local communities saying not in my backyard nor environmentalists saying do not do it anywhere in the State, it was the absence of any private company that really wanted to build a plant.

I cannot find a single Member from anywhere in California that said that a company wanted to build a plant in my community, and they were prevented for this or that reason. They made this try, they worked with local people, and then they had to go away. We can all mention other facilities or things that they thought of doing in our districts because people did not want it.

□ 1800

Electric facilities are not on that list.

Ms. SANCHEZ. These facilities, as the gentleman knows, of course we have a couple coming online, one even as soon as the end of this summer.

Another problem that we have had is the transmission or the grid process by which we are able to transmit this energy. In fact, if one does not see it, one probably does not think about it. Think about all the people who were just used to flipping on the switch at

home and never thought that electricity really came from somewhere. It was never given a second thought. There are many cases like this.

I think of the water problems that our country will face in the near future or sewage problems, for example, that we see many of our cities now where their underground piping has worn out, and there is not the money to replace that unless we do it at a Federal level or with some grant process or with a real thought to what is happening underground.

So I think a lot of times we get calls about fix the transportation system, or I am stuck in traffic or my plane was left on the tarmac for too long; but these other issues of will the electricity come on, will the water flow, are things that if one does not see it, we are not asked to fix it. We are not necessarily working or putting the political clout or the monies behind that.

I think as a Nation we need to understand that these problems are all of our problems, and we need to come together with good policies to fix this.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) for her comments.

Mr. Speaker, I will share the five proofs that there were no bars toward building plants in California.

The first is it is simply not true. We are elected officials, some would say politicians. When a private company wants to build something big and they run into problems, that becomes an issue; and we all become aware of it. One of the first things they do is seek a meeting with whatever Members of Congress are in that area, with our friends in local government and State government; and sometimes we might support a project, sometimes we might think it is a bad project, but there is never a situation where there is a huge controversy over whether government will allow a big plant to be built and no politician knows about it.

One cannot have a governmental controversy without having elected officials know about it. We know that there was not a situation where people wanted to build power plants and were not allowed to.

The second proof is that for the 8 years of the prior Republican Governor, who, after all, served until just a couple of years ago, 8 years of a man who was often compared to then-Governor, now-President George Bush, not one plant was even applied for, not one, in a serious way. Not one application was approved by that Republican Governor for 8 years. That is not because Governor Pete Wilson was an environmental crackpot, because he was not. That was because nobody wanted to build plants in California.

How do I know nobody wanted to build plants in California? During the last several years, our local utilities had been selling off their existing plants, and they tried to get a good price for them. They really did not get a very good price for them. Why would

anybody say I am desperate to build a new plant, but the California environmentalists will not let me if they will not pay a decent price for a plant that already exists?

We know that when something cannot be created because of environmental regulations, the old ones sell for more.

I am proud to represent Malibu. It is beautiful. A lot of people would like to live on the beach in Malibu. Now there you have environmentalists who will not let you build a beach house in Malibu and will not let you build a big beach house in Malibu, and will not let you build a tall beach house in Malibu.

One can be sure that they cannot buy an existing tall, big beach house in Malibu at a bargain price. One cannot buy it at a bargain because they cannot make any more. There is a shortage of beach houses in Malibu compared to the people who want them. There was not a shortage of power plants compared to those who wanted to buy them or build them.

In addition, and I have talked to some of the top scientists about this, an electron does not know when it crosses a State boundary. So if one is going to build a power plant, they are not building it to serve California. They are building it to serve everything within about 400 or 500 miles of that power plant, maybe a bit further. They are connecting it to the western grid, which includes every State from New Mexico to the State of Washington. That is the grid electricity can be sent on, and one can build anywhere in those States in order to supply those States.

So for us to believe that there were these companies that desperately wanted to build power plants and the evil California environmentalists would not let them, one has to believe that the evil environmentalists of Nevada would not let them build. I mean, when was the last time we were told that Nevada State government was in the hands of environmental crackpots? That is not what we hear.

So, in fact, there was no major effort to build plants anywhere in the West, both where environmentalists are strong and where environmentalists are not particularly strong, and there was no tremendous desire to own a power plant that already existed because even today if it had not been for a drought, an unexpected drought in the Pacific Northwest, there would not be a shortage. In fact, up until today I am not sure that there was a single day that the existing power plants were not capable of generating all the electricity that was demanded.

The reason for the shortage is not that plants were not built. The reason plants were not built was because there was not considered to be the likelihood of a shortage. Instead, the reason there is a shortage is that by creating an artificial shortage, they are able to drive the prices higher.

So I do not know if my colleague from Orange County has additional comments.

Ms. SANCHEZ. One of the other myths that we have heard is somehow that Californians are just these consumption hogs with respect to electricity. I think we were looking at some statistics the other day that showed that of the 50 States, we are behind Rhode Island, number two in the least amount consumed per person in any State as far as the electricity that we use.

So when people say we all are just consuming too much and leave all the lights on and we are just not paying attention to what is going on, we are actually one of the best States with respect to consumption of electricity per person in the entire United States. So I would like to dispel that myth where people are saying we just use too much energy, or we use more than the energy we should use.

Also going back to the fact that this is a concern for America, there are plenty of times, and we have seen these numbers over and over, where we send a lot of tax dollars to Washington and we are what one calls a donor State. We never get as much money as we send to Washington back into California. It is usually put in the pot out here; and when relief is going on for floods in areas or droughts in areas or tornadoes in areas, our money usually goes to help other States who are in need.

I would just say again that from a California perspective we are a team player. We want to be a part of the overall economy in the United States; and what has, I think, really angered some Members who are from California and the Pacific Northwest, and also many Californians, is that we have had an administration here in Washington who has basically said you all fix it; it is nobody else's problem. I think that is a very short view of what is really happening out in California.

Mr. SHERMAN. I do want to point out that those who say it is your problem, you go fix it, are the same ones who have tied our hands behind our backs, because it is Federal law that says we are not allowed to impose rate regulation on these independent utilities. So they sit there. We can almost hear the muffled laughter as they say it is your problem, go fix it, and, oh, let me strengthen those ropes just to make sure they are tight. Let me gag you as well so you cannot complain about those ropes.

I would give you an analogy here. Imagine that your home is burning down. Now, you might have one neighbor on one side of you that does not help you. Okay. But then you have the most malevolent neighbor who goes in, grabs your hose, impounds it, and then gives you a lecture about how it is your fault your house is burning, you should have read the 12 points about fire safety while your house is becoming a cinder.

California is burning. The hose is the right to regulate the wholesale price of electricity. That hose is being impounded by Washington, D.C.; and those who impound it are lecturing us. They are saying you do not need a hose to put out a fire. You need a lecture about how this fire is your fault.

Needless to say, this summer Californians will be getting those electric bills. Now, with other products, when I want to know where something was made, I pick it up and look for the tag on the back. Well, Californians are going to grab their electric bill, they are going to look for the tag on the back, and it is going to say, made in the corporate suites of Houston, under license from Washington, D.C. That is not the way this should happen.

That is why the bill that I am down here to speak for, a bill that many of us, I believe the gentlewoman has, have cosponsored was put forward by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER), one of the most conservative Members of the House, cosponsored by the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM). I cannot even characterize how conservative the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) is. When was the last time you cosponsored a bill from the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM)?

Ms. SANCHEZ. I am from conservative Orange County.

Mr. SHERMAN. Excuse me. Excuse me.

My colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), with whom I represent Ventura County, why are conservative Republicans sponsoring this bill? Because it is the right thing to do.

In the Senate, the bill is Feinstein-Smith. So there is bipartisan legislation, bicameral legislation blocked by the White House, while the problem continues.

Ms. SANCHEZ. One of the things that we have really asked for is sort of a time-out, a time to set some prices where we can take a look at were supplies really artificially taken off the markets in order to increase the price that we have had to pay in California. What is the real demand that we are facing now and the demand that we will face in the near future, and what suppliers do we really have, and will that be enough and what will be a time line? Really a time-out to make a plan of what happened, what is currently happening and what we must do for the future.

One of the things that we have asked for is maybe about a year's worth of some caps so that we can take the time to really understand the problem, rather than to try to legislate off the cuff, without enough information, which might make us have the situation worsen for California and for others. We are not asking for price caps for the next 10 years. We are just asking for some time in which we can understand the situation and with some bright

minds sit down and think of the solution for this problem.

Mr. SHERMAN. I might add, in describing the bill that we both support, it is indeed temporary; just a couple of years. It is being called price caps. It is actually something that is less opposed than price caps by those that oppose it. It is cost-plus-profit regulation. So it is not like we turn to every producer and say you cannot sell for more than \$50 a megawatt. If you have a wind farm that was expensive to build and it cost you \$80 a megawatt, 8 cents a kilowatt, we will let you sell for \$90 or \$100. So it is cost plus profit and that cost includes depreciation of your equipment. So it is a fair price for each producer, plus a generous profit.

Also the bill does call for investigation. We do need to investigate what has happened and how we have been gouged.

I would point out that the California Public Utilities Commission has done an investigation already. Not that we do not need to investigate more. They concluded that, yes, supply was withheld in order to move up the price.

There is another element to this bill and another element of the crisis that I do want to mention, and that is the natural gas crisis.

Now, throughout North America the price of natural gas has more than doubled, and that doubling is tough on many people around the country; and yet it is hard to say that that results from monopoly power.

□ 1815

There are thousands of producers of natural gas, and natural gas is a wonderful fuel. Its prior price had it cheaper than oil; now it is equal with oil in terms of the Btus it produces, and it burns clean. But in addition to this doubling of the North American price, the cost of moving natural gas from Texas and New Mexico and Colorado, where it is found, to California, went up by a factor of 12. So we pay more to move natural gas 800 or 900 miles than is the value of the natural gas. The shipping costs exceed the product cost. 12 cents.

Why did that happen? Again, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission came up with a bright idea. They punched a giant loophole in their regulation of the four big pipeline companies. Talk about market power. There are only four of these companies that have major pipelines bringing natural gas to all of California. Big loophole. They jacked up their price. Amazing. The FERC.

It is no surprise that many Californians say, we have been FERC'd. This bill, and it makes an awful lot of sense, will provide for a resumption of what we have had in this country for decades, and it has worked well for decades, and that is cost-plus-profit regulation of these pipelines, because we can have tens of thousands of producers of Iceberg lettuce. We can have thousands of producers of natural gas

in various wells around the country, but it is simply natural that we are only going to have three or four major pipelines going from one particular location to another, or three or four pipeline companies. So that is why we need regulation. That is why for decades and decades we have had it. When we lost that regulation, we end up paying a huge amount.

Now, not only does that hurt us in our natural gas bills. I cook with natural gas, heat with natural gas, the bill goes out of sight. But also, it is built into the price of electricity, because that is the fuel that we burn in those fossil fuel plants that generate electricity in our State. So it creates a higher price for electricity and it also creates an incentive, as if an extra incentive was needed, for some of those companies to withhold production. When they withhold production, they burn less natural gas, and they jack the price up. If they operate at full tilt, they have to pay for that natural gas at those monopoly transportation prices.

So we do need to regulate natural gas transportation charges. We do need to investigate what has happened in the markets. We do need temporary cost-plus-profit regulation of those who generate electricity in the west.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, again, I would caution the rest of the country that if this can happen to California, which is one of the largest economies around, imagine that it could happen to someone else's State also. We really need to step back. This, I think, is an emergency in California, in particular, in the next 4 or 5 months during the hot summer of California. But this is a bill about stepping back and taking a look and learning from this so that we can, in an overall plan for the United States, make an energy policy that works for each State and for all business people and homeowners across the Nation.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to shift just a little bit, because we are so preoccupied, quite naturally, with the short term in our own State, and talk a little bit about conservation and how important it is.

Now, the problem we have is that the President's budget and, frankly, this Congress, over its last 6 years of Republican control, has underfunded research, renewables and conservation; that, in fact, we have seen a tremendous savings of energy in this country due to our limited success in those areas. Even with that limited success, we have saved, I think the figure is a couple hundred billion dollars worth of energy, because we use renewables, because we have done the research, because we have conservation and greater efficiency.

So what did the Congress do during the 6 fiscal years it was in control while President Clinton was in the White House? Every single year, the amount spent on conservation efficiencies, renewables and research was

cut. The total cuts probably meant that during the 6 years, we did 4 years' worth of the research, at least the amount provided for in President Clinton's budget. But then, starting with that lower amount that is in fiscal year 2001, the President submits a budget that shows a one-third reduction from that lower amount in the amount spent on research, renewables, conservation and efficiency.

Not good. So then, realizing that the country realizes that we have an energy crisis, that we need money spent on renewables and research and conservation, the President issues his energy plan. His energy plan was a beautiful, slick book put out by his press office, a wonderful press document, and in that plan he has \$2 billion for clean coal, he has tax credits for conservation, he has money for research. It is all there in the pamphlet.

Ms. SANCHEZ. But it is not in the budget.

Mr. SHERMAN. But the pamphlet is not the law. The budget he submitted slashes the money. Then that budget is the basis of the tax cut that they are going to have us pass tomorrow, the next day, whenever they get it written. So that is going to cut the revenue available. And they are going to leave out of that tax cut several other important tax cuts that are necessary to make that tax cut work, so they are going to come back with a second tax cut bill, and then they are going to say, well, fine, we will agree to spend the money on clean coal as long as you take the money out of the Social Security Trust Fund.

Mr. Speaker, that is a nonstarter. There is no money in the budget for these conservation, research and renewable programs. The budget will be locked in with the tax bill, and there will be no money appropriated. That is perhaps why the White House needs to see blackouts, because in the light of day, there is an obvious contrast between telling people you are in favor of conservation and renewables and research and efficiency, and then, in the dark of night, passing the budget and tax bills that make it absolutely impossible to effectuate what you claim you want to do.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman telling me that this tax cut that we are going to see voted on by the end of this week would really take away our ability to fund or put into the budget, really fund programs in the coming year, as we do our work, the programs that his slick booklet talked about? These booklets of energy, of fuel cell, these research and development programs for cleaner technologies? We know that his original budget coming here to us cut significantly, had a very paltry sum, and that when his administration, President Bush's administration said, cutting back on consumption is not really the way to do this, and people were upset that he did not look at conservation and new technologies; that he turned

around and talked about these, but the reality is, his budget and the numbers that are reflected by that budget and what we have here is documents and working documents tells a different story.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what I am saying. We do not know what is in that tax bill. As I understand it, there is no Democrat in the room where the tax bill is being written, although they call it a conference committee. But we do know that when they emerge, one-third to one-half the benefits will go to income tax reductions to the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans. That is not in return for that group or any other group investing in clean coal or conservation; that is just a tax cut.

So while the President's plan calls for tax credits for conservation, for renewables, there is nothing in the tax bill that provides the tax credits that the President does the press conference about. That is why perhaps the real view of this administration, one that they have back-peddled from when it hit a fire storm, but their view was reflected in the comments well-known by the Vice President when he said, conservation may be a personal virtue, but it is not the sufficient basis for a comprehensive energy policy.

I think we need to respond. And that is, excessive energy company profits and environmental despoliation and destruction is not a sufficient basis for a comprehensive energy policy. What we need short-term for California are those rate regulations, and what we need in addition to some of the infrastructure improvements that the President talks about is a real dedication to conservation, to research, renewables, and "real" means you put it in the budget and you appropriate money for it. Not a real good pamphlet, but a real good law.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, being from California or going to New York or these research institutions where they are doing the research, these people are so optimistic, the researchers. They are looking at fuel cells and alternative fuels and different ways, rather than to use fossil fuel for the future. I mean, when we think of our country and this whole new technology and new economy that we are going through. I think if, in 1960, President Kennedy could say, we need to get a man to the moon and we could develop that technology that did that by July of 1969.

I am very familiar with that, of course, because it came out of the area that we represent, that certainly, with all of the new technology, with the research, if we just put money into that and let these people go at it, that in 5 or 6 years, we would completely change the type of energy that we use to run our cars and run our businesses and our homes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, if I can just add some of the statistics to back this up. Earlier we were talking about

getting plants permitted. During the 8 years in which we had a Republican governor, we had zero plants permitted. Just in the last 2 years under a Democratic governor, 14 plants permitted, seven are under construction, four of them are going to be on line this summer, another four or five will be on line before we hit the problems of next summer. We will have 8,500 megawatts on line. That is moving forward.

But getting back to renewables and research, as I said, the budget put forward by the President cuts renewables and research and energy efficiency by about a third. We were talking about how successful energy conservation has been. Americans have saved 4 times more energy through efficiency, conservation and renewables over the last 20 years than has been produced from new sources, new finds, of fuel in the United States.

And Americans have saved \$180 billion, I might have thought it was \$200 billion earlier, \$180 billion over the last 20 years. That is just because we are using less energy than we would have, because we have got this technology and that is saving \$200 for every dollar that the United States has invested in developing these renewables, developing conservation systems. If we go up to a wildlife refuge and we drill for oil, we get the oil, we destroy the environment, and then the oil is gone. If we invest in the technology that allows us to use less oil, we use that technology this year and next year, the technology is never gone, the technology, if anything, is improved year after year. That is why if we are looking for a long-term solution, we cannot get it unless we have a real dedication, not just a press office dedication, to renewables, to conservation, and to research.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from California for taking this hour to discuss and to dispel some of the myths that people around the country have heard about Californians and about what we are facing there. I hope that many of them will take the time to read the real information and to understand that where California goes, so does the rest of the Nation. I want to thank my colleague for the time given.

□ 1830

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Orange County for participating in this special order. I think we have covered the subject well.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSBORNE) laid before the House the following communication from RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, Democratic Leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 1092(b) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act, I hereby appoint the following individual for appointment to the Commission on the Future of the United States Aerospace Industry: R. Thomas Buffenbarger of Brookeville, Maryland.

Yours Very Truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to talk about an issue that I care very much about and one I hope that will garner the attention of this House during the 107th Congress. It is an issue that is seldom discussed, unfortunately, although I consider it to be one of the most significant problems, one of the most significant issues facing the United States from a domestic policy standpoint, and that issue is massive immigration into this country. I hope that we can demonstrate tonight to everyone, to my colleagues and to those listening, the numerical realities of mass immigration and some of the burdens that come with it.

Mr. Speaker, since 1970 more than 40 million foreign citizens and their descendants have been added to the local communities of the United States of America. Just last month, The New York Times reported that the Nation's population grew by more in the 1990s than in any other decade in the United States history. For the first time since the 19th century, the population of all 50 States increased, with 80 percent of America's counties experiencing growth. Demographic change on such a massive scale inevitably has created winners and losers here in America. It is time that we ask ourselves, what level of immigration is best for America and what level of immigration into America is best for the rest of the world?

Now, as we have witnessed, Mr. Speaker, the previous speaker spent some time discussing the problems of energy in California specifically, or I should say the lack thereof. Of course this is a monumental problem facing the Nation. Something almost unbelievable is happening to us, a Nation, the richest Nation on the face of the Earth is now experiencing, in one of the richest States of that Nation, rolling blackouts, energy shortages. How can this be? The previous speaker had some idea as to why it occurred. But, of course, it is only a symptom, Mr. Speaker. All of the problems experienced by California and that will most certainly be experienced by other

places around this Nation, the problem with not enough resources, not enough energy to supply the needs of the population, goes back to a much deeper root. It is not just the inability of the bureaucracy to move quickly for the approval of power plants or the number of companies that are transporting the product from place to place.

It is, in fact, numbers. It is people. California has experienced, as well as the rest of the Nation, an incredible increase in population over the last couple of decades. That population increase naturally forces all kinds of other things to occur: Great demands on our natural resources.

We wonder when we look around, all of us, is it not interesting that every single day as we come to work and we recognize how difficult it is, how many more cars there are on the road and how much longer it takes to get to work and we say to ourselves, gee, where are all these people coming from? Believe me, in Colorado, my home State, we are experiencing a dramatic, almost incredible growth rate. And where are these people coming from? Is it the natural growth rate of the population, the indigenous population of this country? No, sir it is not. It is, in fact, immigration, massive immigration, the size of which, the numbers we have never experienced before in this Nation's history.

Now, we have for a long time found it difficult to wrestle with this question of immigration. People are concerned about coming forward and actually debating this point. The reason, of course, is that there is always a taint associated with it. When you start talking about the problems of massive immigration, opponents of those of us who want to limit immigration always want to use race cards in the discussion. They always want to talk about this as being a racial issue. But I assure my colleagues, from my point of view, it has nothing to do whatsoever with race. It is simply a matter of numbers.

It is difficult to talk about it when we see nostalgic images of Ellis Island and we know that our own families, all of us here, have come to the United States, probably most of us, I should say, through that particular port of entry. We all recognize that that is our heritage. We all know someone, an immigrant who is here, who is struggling and striving to achieve the American dream, and we think about them nostalgically and we think about them as admirable people, and they are.

Mr. Speaker, I have absolutely nothing against those folks who come here, and I would be doing exactly the same thing if I were living in their condition, in their situation. I would be looking for the way to get into the country. But, in fact, we have a responsibility in the United States, and the Federal Government has a unique responsibility here. It is something the States cannot deal with on their own. We constantly fight this battle about what is

the appropriate Federal role and the appropriate State role, but in this case with the issue of immigration, there is no question, it is a Federal role.

Only the Federal Government has the role and responsibility to establish immigration policy. And so it is only appropriate that we should be discussing this tonight, and I hope many more evenings and many more days on the floor of this House in the 107th Congress, because, Mr. Speaker, it is about time somebody brought this up. It is an issue that underlies so many of the things that we discuss here that are really in a way the vener.

We just passed an education bill out of this House increasing the Department of Education's budget by some \$20 billion to \$22 billion. There was a lot of discussion about the need to build more schools. We are quite concerned about our Nation's schools, and we are forced to come here to the floor of the House of the United States Congress to deal with education which of course is not even in the Constitution as a role and function of this body. But we do it because the pressure is building out there across the land for something and somebody to do something because education is a problem.

Let me again suggest that one significant aspect of this education problem in America is massive immigration. In California alone, to meet the demands imposed upon that State by the massive number of people that are coming in there, immigrants, and, by the way, we are only so far talking about legal immigration. We are not even discussing for the moment the numbers of people who come here every single year illegally and actually stay here, become part of the population, do not return to their country of origin. I am just talking about legal immigration and the pressure that legal immigration puts on this country.

Specifically, the State of California would have to build a school a day for the next several years in order to meet the demands being placed upon it because of the population growth in that particular State. It is not unique. We are seeing this happen all over. These are tough questions but they can no longer be avoided, Mr. Speaker. As we enter the fourth decade of the highest immigration we have ever experienced in this country and we struggle with its impact, we must discuss it.

Some people express shock that Americans could consider cutting immigration and thereby violating what they claim to be the country's tradition of openness. But they truly misunderstand U.S. history. It is actually the high levels of immigration during the last three decades that have violated our immigration tradition. From the founding of the Nation in 1776 until 1976, immigration has varied widely but the average was around 236,000 people per year. Now, this was a phenomenal flow into any single country. It was unmatched by any country on the face of the Earth. It should be

noted that during these times, the United States had vast expanses of virtually open land and was certainly much better able to handle 236,000 newcomers annually.

Then suddenly in the 1970s and 1980s at the very time the majority of Americans were coming to the conclusion that the United States population had grown large enough, due to changes in our immigration laws, immigration soared above traditional American levels, rising to an average of more than 500,000 a year. We averaged around 1 million a year during the 1990s. The cumulative effect of years of high immigration has taken a while for Americans to comprehend. But many have awakened to a rather startling realization that the unrelenting surge of immigration above traditional levels is changing their communities, changing communities throughout the United States into something oftentimes the residents do not like, do not recognize even as their own.

I am joined on the floor by my dear colleague and friend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), who has I know some great concerns about the issue because he is a member of our caucus, a caucus we started last year called the Immigration Reform Caucus. I would like to now turn to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Goode) for his comments on this issue and thank him very much for joining us this evening.

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado for addressing immigration and for pointing out the figures that are impacting the Fifth District of Virginia and most every House district in this country.

One piece of legislation that I would like to see addressed by this Congress would establish English as the official language of the United States. I am not advocating that all in this country should speak English only. In fact, I would encourage all students to learn other languages. I have encouraged my daughter in her efforts to learn French and Spanish and to be fluent in both of those languages. We should try to learn other languages and other cultures, and I believe that our President is a stronger President because of his fluency in Spanish. But we need to have English as the language of this country. Having one common language is a unifying force for a nation. We will be stronger as a nation with one language which all persons in this great country share and which all could use in communicating with persons all across the United States.

We can avoid the Canadian situation. In Canada, they have held several referenda to break apart that country. The French-speaking Quebec province has sought several times to split from Canada. In the last referendum, there was a very close vote and the separatists almost prevailed. If we drift into a situation in this Nation where all persons in a region speak and use only a non-English language, then the separatist spirit may arise in the United

States. I do not want to see a situation in this country develop like that in Canada.

□ 1845

By adopting English, we can avoid certain other problems. We can avoid the need to have multilingual highway signs. Can one imagine the cost on each State if we had to adopt multilingual signs. If all of our governments had to adopt forms and papers in the various languages, it would be a huge cost on the Federal Government and the individual State governments. We can prevent a separatist spirit from arising here by choosing English as our official language now.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) for his focus on this important issue.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) for joining us this evening and for his comments. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) brings out a number of issues specifically related to the problems that we confront in the nature of when we have pressures brought in our schools to teach children in languages other than English, in our businesses to have forms in the language other than English, in our politics to go to the polls. At a time, there were probably half of the counties in Colorado that actually, by law, had to have ballots written in two different languages. There are still counties who do that. There are still places throughout the country that require that.

Now, let us think about what that really means. If, in fact, one cannot understand English, and at the point in time that one comes to vote, one has to be given a ballot in a different language, does that not mean that one is also most likely unable to understand the debate that occurred prior to the decision one makes to vote?

All of the discussion of the issues were inevitably in English. All of the candidates speaking, let us say 90 percent of the time anyway, were speaking and telling us their particular positions, their attitudes, their ideas in English. But if one cannot understand that, and one goes to the polls to vote, on what basis does one make these decisions if one cannot understand English and have to be given a different ballot?

But that is just one point that we have addressed this evening that I have mentioned before as being many faceted, many, many different problems that we confront as a Nation as a result of massive immigration.

Many Americans have awakened to a startlingly realization, Mr. Speaker; that is, that the unrelenting surge of immigration above the traditional levels, as I said earlier, is changing our communities and, as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) mentioned, in ways that we find distracting.

The unprecedented flow of immigration has dramatically reshaped the so-

cial and ecological landscape all over America. None of this, none of this has been inevitable. Legal immigration into this country has quadrupled over the traditional American level for one reason and one reason only. Congress and the various Presidents for the last several years have made it happen.

I do not know if anyone ever intended for such an onslaught to take place when the immigration laws were changed in 1965, but for nearly three decades during various efforts to control illegal immigration, Congress has stood by as the much larger legal immigration numbers have soared and citizen opposition has risen correspondingly.

It is common when discussing negative trends from high mass immigration to focus on individual immigrant skills, education morals, their country of origin, culture and race. If one side points out that some immigrants are prone to crime and destructive behavior, the others note that most immigrants arrive with high motives, good character, and laudable behavior.

Some observers fear that the volume of nonEuropean immigration threatens to swamp America's cultural heritage. Others welcome an evermore multicultural society. Nonetheless, the chief difficulties that America faces because of current immigration are not triggered by who the immigrants are but how many they are. That is the point we have to focus on. It is the numbers.

The task before the Nation is setting a fair level of immigration, and it is not about race. It is not about some vision of a homogenous America. It is about protecting and enhancing the United States' unique experiment in democracy for all Americans, including recent immigrants regardless of their particular ethnicity.

It is time for us to confront the true costs and benefits of immigration numbers. They have skyrocketed beyond our society's ability to handle them successfully. These huge nontraditional numbers have led to many unwanted consequences.

Every single committee I sit on, the three committees I sit on, deal with some aspects of this. I am on the Committee on Resources, and almost every single hearing, we are confronted by the problems that the citizens of this country face when trying to actually even access on a recreational basis the beautiful places in this Nation that are available to them.

The other day, we were talking about Yellowstone National Park, and there is a great concern because of the numbers of people presently trying to visit that park every single year. We are talking about making reservations, having people make reservations to visit any of the national parks, sometimes years in advance because we cannot accommodate the numbers.

We are talking about what happens to the deserts of this country by the many people who are trying to exercise, again, their rights to recreate. We

understand that. It is a constant balance, a constant tug of war between the desire to get out there and experience this great and wonderful land on the one hand and the recognition that the numbers of people that we have trying to do that will eventually lead to the complete elimination of those valuable resources. It certainly will lead to their almost immediate degradation.

Why? It is because of the numbers. Everything we face, it seems like every time we turn around in this Congress, we are faced with numbers. We keep looking at the symptoms. We try to figure out a way to allow people to get into the national parks and, like I say, making reservations for them years and years in advance and saying one can only use snowmobiles on certain trails, one can only walk on certain trails, one cannot drive one's car off the road here. We keep trying to figure out ways to contain the numbers of people.

What happens, of course, is that the quality of life declines for all of us, not just those who want to seek the pleasures of a pristine America, but those who live in cities where all of the services in that city, the demands for services grow astronomically, almost exponentially. The demands for schooling, the demands for sewage treatment facilities, the demands for streets and highways all grow beyond our ability to actually deal with them successfully because of the numbers.

The huge number of people that are coming into this country as immigrants have created for us a significant problem. There is another aspect of this. Mass immigration has depressed the wages of many an average American worker. Despite two decades of economic boom, the wages of our most vulnerable working Americans have remained relatively flat or even declined. This sorry recent record contrasts markedly with the rapidly rising wages of all Americans during the two decades after World War II.

Before 1965, the Congress wisely pursue a supplied-side labor policy of managed immigration that limited the number of immigrants to the traditional and historic level of around 200,000 a year.

During that age of managed immigration, tens of millions of Americans rose from poverty into the middle class. A supply-side labor policy demonstrably works. Mass immigration does not. To protect America's middle class and help more people at the bottom move up to the middle class, it is time to end America's experiment with mass immigration.

Immigration, massive immigration and the numbers that we are watching here has endangered American education. Children native-born and foreign-born are not achieving the educational standards that are certainly possible and necessary for them to eventually go on and get a slice of the American dream.

So these children are not only threatened by the depressed wages of many of their parents, but they are menaced by the decline of America's public schools. It is a decline not made because of immigration, but it is exacerbated by mass immigration.

The poverty level for America's children is growing, a phenomenon none of like to imagine. How can this be happening in the United States, in the richest country in the world?

Let us look specifically, if we look closer at the problem, as is so often the case with this issue, we see that it is in fact growing but growing among only a particular group of people. These are the children of immigrants, both legal and illegal.

Now, these problems that confront this country again, we will try to deal with here. We will pass massive budget increases. We have been doing it every single year for Health and Human Services. We will actually in 5 years, of course, double the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health, and I have voted for that.

I understand the concerns that we have and that we have to address it. But the reality is, where is this coming from? Why are we facing these problems in a way that has never before confronted the United States? I tell my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, I believe with all my heart it is the numbers.

I mentioned earlier that the massive overcrowding that is plaguing America's public schools can be blamed specifically, it goes directly back to immigration. Mass immigration also harms recent immigrants. It is the recent immigrants themselves who are most at risk on America's default on its commitment to a middle-class society. It is the children of recent immigrants, many of whom cannot speak English, whose future has been put at risk by the damage mass immigration has done to America's schools.

We hear more and more about a disturbing trend involving immigrants who cannot speak English holding society liable for their inability. The other day, I was reading an article in the Denver Post relating to a story that the ambulance drivers were being forced to hire a Spanish speaker to ride along to communicate with non-English speakers being treated by them, primarily, of course, illegal immigrants.

These teams felt obligated to retain these foreign speakers for one reason, to protect themselves from the rash of lawsuits being filed by non-English speakers against emergency medical teams who could not understand them when the ambulance arrived.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) alluded to another aspect of this where products being made, manufacturers of various products are being threatened with suits because their products were misused by the people who could not read the instructions in English that accompanied them.

According to the New York Times, the product liability consultants have

begun to advise companies to provide warnings in foreign languages or that at least include Spanish on warning labels because "it may be thought to be necessary by some judges and juries in certain jurisdictions".

Mr. Speaker, with over 140 languages being spoken in America, the issue of warning labels leads down a very slippery path. How many are necessary? If one opens a box and cannot read the instructions or the warning label, how many languages should that be printed in, in order for one not to have the possibility of being sued?

How many street signs do we need to change into how many languages so that the people driving down the street will not sue the city if someone runs into them because they are going down the wrong way on a one-way street? But they say, hey, that sign was in English. I could not read it.

As bizarre as this sounds, as incredible as this sounds, this is happening. Police now are having to hire, not just medical teams, but police are having to hire these people to go with them also on their rounds.

Well, okay, maybe one can handle this. Maybe the cost of this can be borne by one's local community if one is just one language other than English that one has to be concerned about. But what happens when there is, in my own school district, when there are literally hundreds of languages that are being spoken?

How many people need to go with the cop to the door to answer the domestic dispute call? It could be in a variety of languages. Will they be held liable, will the police be held liable if they cannot understand the language of the person at the door?

There are other recent newspaper articles demonstrating the problems with and attendant to a massive immigration. Monday in the Denver Post was a printed story about just how overtaxed Amercians enforcement mechanisms have become. In Durango, Colorado recently a group of illegal immigrants were detained in a motel because the Immigration and Naturalization service had no other place to hold them.

□ 1900

The illegal immigrants, of course, escaped out the window of their motel room, perhaps never to be seen again. But of course the numbers, again, these are the numbers we are talking about, massive, 1 million a year, legally. Then we add to that about another 300,000 or 400,000 who come here under a different category all together but still legally. Refugee status that is called. Some people estimate even double that number all together, 2- or 3 million that we gain every single year, net gain, of illegal immigrants.

And what does that do to all of the mechanisms that I have described here? Enforcement mechanisms that are at our Nation's border have become a farce. Another news outlet recently reported the Mexican government has

begun providing "survival kits" to 200,000 people planning to head north illegally. The kits contain medicine, condoms, cans of tuna, granola, and information about crossing the desert. This is at a time when the Mexican government is telling the United States Government that they want to act to discourage illegal immigration.

But, Mr. Speaker, I put it to you that there is no desire whatsoever on the part of the government of Mexico or several other countries to discourage immigration because we are their safety valve. That border, an open border, is their safety valve. And, Mr. Speaker, it would be one thing if we only had to be concerned about the quality of life in Mexico, but it is also our responsibility to be concerned about the quality of life in the United States.

Now let us take a closer look at the demographic effects of these decades of mass immigration. From 1924 to 1965, approximately 178,000 immigrants annually are brought into the United States. At no other time in history was the country so positive about immigration or did immigrants assimilate so quickly or were they so welcomed.

In 1965, Congress changed the law. Democrats promised that our immigration numbers would not rise by more than 40,000 a year, but that quickly rose by hundreds of thousands a year, and Democrats have fought all efforts to correct the mistake. So during the 1990s, we averaged not 178,000 a year, but 1 million legal immigrants each year. That is why there is so much concern about immigration out there. It is not that everyone has turned mean-spirited and not that we have suddenly changed our minds about immigrants or the foreign born. It is just that the numbers have gotten so high at the very time most Americans had decided they wanted to stabilize the population like the rest of the world.

Now, there is actually quite a bit of ambiguity on the part of Americans on the topic of the population. Polls show that most Americans, when asked, like the immigrants they know. In general, they say they are hard-working and add some things to America individually. I would certainly say that if asked. But a majority also say there are simply too many.

I am now going to show something that I believe is most important in the context of understanding the immigrant issue that is before us. In fact, I do not believe any immigration decision should be made in this country without referring to this or how they relate to the charts I am going to show you. The chart in the well there is U.S. population growth since 1970 in millions.

In 1970, we had 203 million people in the country. A small number down there in the circle, left-hand side of the chart: 203 million. The green part of that chart represents the growth in U.S. population that lived here in 1970. You can see now that there was a baby boom. It is called on the chart the baby

boom echo. So there was an increase in the number of people who lived here. Now, we are not talking about immigration, just indigenous population at that time, from 203 to 243 million people recently.

Around 1970, American people, through personal choices, decided to start having small families. As a result, we ended up with a fertility rate that was just below replacement level. We still had growth, because even though the baby boomers had small families, there were so many baby boomers that we kept on growing in population, but by less and less. Demographers have taken a look to see what the growth will be in the rest of the century from 1970-based American population.

As you can see from the green, the baby boom echo will add for a while and then actually, about 2030, it stops. That baby boom growth stops, and then it begins to recede back to the 1970 levels.

Now, does the green assume a zero immigration level? The answer is no. This is actually replacement level immigration. Because it assumes the same number of immigrants coming into the country as Americans are leaving it, at about, by the way, 200,000 a year. But look at the red on the left-hand side. It represents every immigrant above the replacement level who came here since 1970, plus their descendants, minus the death from both groups. Now, that means that there has been more population growth from immigration as there has been from natural growth from 1970 stock population.

So where it says 281 million, that is where we are now. And what it shows is the growth in the immigrant, the legal immigrant remember, legal immigrant population into the United States which matched the growth of this country naturally. That means that in this period of time since 1970 to today we have had to double all of the additional infrastructure expenditures we have had for the country. We have had to build twice as many schools, twice as many sewage treatment plants, twice as many roads and streets. All of this additional needs of this country have doubled because the Federal Government has quadrupled immigration.

Now, let us look at where we are headed according to the U.S. Census Bureau numbers. The Census Bureau tells us that this will be the future if immigration continues at today's rates. This is what we will bequeath to our children and our grandchildren this century. This is not conjecture, this is not speculation, it is not subjective, this is not what might happen, this is what will happen if Congress keeps immigration four times higher than traditional levels.

If Americans are feeling overwhelmed by congestion, the traffic, the overcrowded schools and the sprawl at this level, down there at the 2000 level, when you go to school, when you go to

work every single day and everything around you, you see all the land being consumed, of what was yesterday a beautiful farm is today beginning to sprout houses, and what was a pasture not too long ago is now an industrial park, and you keep saying where is this coming from? I do not understand it. It is surprising because I just did not think the natural population of this growth of this country was creating this, well, you are right, it is not the natural population growth of the country that is creating it. It is the massive numbers of immigration of immigrants into this country, both legal and illegal, that is causing the problem.

Remember, this chart, the red you see on that chart, does not reflect illegal immigrants. It is just what would happen if we keep our immigration policy today at the same legal number. So if you think we are crowded today, if you think that it is harder and harder to find a place to go and recreate, harder and harder to get out to the mountains and get away from it all, to find a place where there is nobody around, and how many times have we wished we could be in that situation, just be alone for a while, when it is harder and harder to be alone for a while today, what do you think it is going to be like in 2050 or at the end of the century at these levels?

We have some of our coastal areas even today showing signs of societal breakdown, at this present level of immigration. As I started out with my whole discussion this evening, I was reflecting upon the previous speaker's concerns about California. Well, California is just a microcosm of where this Nation will be in the not-too-distant future. And not just in terms of its energy problems, but in terms of the population growth and all of the other problems that are attendant to massive population growth.

There are people who suggest that it is our responsibility to bring these people in because, of course, they are poor, they are impoverished, and we need to help them out. Please understand this. Even if we continued to take a million a year legally, we cannot even put a dent, not even the slightest dent into the world population of poor. Every single week, every single year, millions upon millions are added to the number of poor people in the world. And that is a terrible shame. Every year, 80 million. We take one. We are adding 80 million a year impoverished all over the world to the already 3 billion people who fit that category.

What can America do about that? How many can we take to make a difference? I suggest that if we truly wanted to be concerned about and show concern about the people in other countries, do not allow those governments off the hook, do not allow Mexico, for instance, to use the United States as their escape valve. Force them to deal with their problems internally. Force them to improve the quality of life for their own residents. That

is the only way that we even can remotely hope to improve the quality of life for people around the world. We cannot do it by taking them in here. We will bring both ships down.

A lot of people wonder if immigration will be brought down to something in the more traditional level. Well, I do not have a crystal ball, but I can say that I believe the pressure for us to do something will grow, and I believe that this Congress will act. I do not know if it will be today. I hope it is today. But my gut tells me that it will not be. That it will be some time before we will ever have the courage to actually address this problem of immigration.

Let us be realistic about it, there are people in this body who look at this problem and look at this issue from political vantage points and suggest that massive numbers of people coming into the country will benefit one particular party over another. And it is, I suggest, their own very shortsighted, very political point of view that has prevented us in this body from doing anything about limiting going immigration now for some time. There is a political advantage to be gained by one party over another by having high levels of immigration. But look at what it is going to do to the rest of the Nation and to the immigrants themselves. It is not the best thing.

Massive immigration is not the best thing for immigrants, it is not the best thing for America. Do we act now, while we have the strength to help the rest of the world, or do we wait until years from now when we are in such a situation of disintegration and turmoil that we can only look inward? Do we cut the numbers now, while most Americans still have favorable feelings about the foreign-born Americans living with us? Those are the options we face as Americans. It is why it is urgent and important that every American make sure that their own Member of Congress is working towards something like this rather than what the majority is now doing, giving us something like that on the chart.

There are really two immigrant debates taking place in America today: the numbers debate and the characteristics debate. There are those who argue that we should either increase or decrease the total level of immigration and others who argue we should increase immigration based on the characteristics of the immigrants themselves. I believe that the second debate cannot take place independently of the first. After all, every immigrant that we admit to the United States has specific skills or good characteristics, and that contributes to a huge overall number of immigrants that I spoke of earlier.

I want my colleagues to understand I am not anti-immigrant. I am anti-mass immigration. I firmly believe that we must take overall numbers into account in any immigration debate and look at the impact of those numbers and how they affect our communities.

□ 1915

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we have begun the process even tonight of establishing a dialogue and a debate on this issue. It has for too long been held in secret even around the halls of Congress. For too long there has been a fear to address the issue of immigration for fear that people will attack those of us who are attempting to deal with it and use all kinds of spurious arguments against it.

I encourage us all to think about the need to once again gain control of our own borders, reduce the number to a level that is the more traditional level of 175,000 to 200,000 a year legally coming into this country and then try our best to deal with the illegals who are coming at a rate of 1 or 2 million into the country, a net gain to the country. We have to address it. The States cannot do it.

Mr. Speaker, it is our responsibility and ours alone. It is time to take that responsibility. Stand up, take the heat. There will be plenty of it. Mr. Speaker, I can guarantee that tomorrow, and probably tonight, the phones are ringing off the hook. The racial epithets; we have been through this before.

I am willing to take the heat and be called the names because I believe that this problem is a significant, perhaps the most significant, serious domestic problem we face as a Nation. Whether it is resource allocation, schools, buildings, hospitals, or just the quality of life, it is the numbers, Mr. Speaker. It is the numbers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of family medical reasons.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) after 12:00 p.m. today on account of personal business in the district.

Mr. GILLMOR (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of personal reasons.

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. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ENGEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHOWS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HONDA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. REYNOLDS) to revise and

extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. BIGGERT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 801. Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 25, 2001, 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:

2102. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Changes in Reporting Levels for Large Trader Reports (RIN: 3038-ZA10) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2103. A letter from the Acting Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Rural Business Enterprise Grants and Television Demonstration Grants (RIN: 0570-AA32) received May 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2104. A letter from the Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mandatory Inspection of Ratites and Squabs [Docket No. 01-045IF] (RIN: 0583-AC84) received May 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2105. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Thiamethoxam; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301132; FRL-6784-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2106. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions (Multiple Chemicals) [OPP-301124; FRL-6782-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2107. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Aspergillus flavus AF36; Extension of Temporary Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-301124; FRL-6781-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2108. A letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting

the Administration's final rule—Eligibility and Scope of Financing (RIN: 3052-AB90) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2109. A letter from the Under Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act by the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(a)(2); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2110. A letter from the Under Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act which occurred in the Department of the Navy, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1341(a); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2111. A letter from the Under Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency act which occurred in the Department of the Army, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1341(a); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2112. A letter from the Chief, Programs and Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Commander of Elmendorf Air Force Base (AFB), Alaska, has conducted a cost comparison to reduce the cost of the Base Supply function, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2113. A letter from the Chief, Programs and Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Commander of Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, has conducted a cost comparison to reduce the cost of the Supply and Transportation functions, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2114. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Force Management Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the annual report on the number of waivers granted to aviators who fail to meet operational flying duty requirements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2115. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Credit by Brokers and Dealers; List of Foreign Margin Stocks [Regulation T] received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2116. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Government Securities Act Regulations: Definition of Government Securities (RIN: 1505-AA82) received May 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2117. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report on the operations of the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) for fiscal year 2000, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 5302(c)(2); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2118. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations—received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2119. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Final Flood Elevation Determinations—received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2120. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations

[Docket No. FEMA-D-7509] received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2121. A letter from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits—received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2122. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Gastroenterology-Urology Devices; Classification of Tissue Culture Media for Human Ex Vivo Tissue and Cell Culture Processing Applications [Docket No. 01P-0087] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2123. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval of Colorado's Petition To Relax the Federal Gasoline Reid Vapor Pressure Volatility Standard For 2001 [FRL-6984-7] received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2124. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Promulgation of Attainment Date Extension for the Fairbanks North Star Borough Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Area, Alaska [Docket No. AK-01-003b; FRL-6986-4] received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2125. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana [IN126-1a; FRL-6986-2] received May 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2126. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the California and Arizona State Implementation Plans, Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District and Maricopa County Environmental Services Department [CA 224-0279a; FRL-6982-6] received May 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2127. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Notice of Availability of Funds for Source Water Protection [FRL-6984-2] received May 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2128. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Primary Drinking Water Regulations; Arsenic and Clarifications to Compliance and New Source Contaminants Monitoring: Delay of Effective Date [WH-FRL-6983-8] (RIN: 2040-AB75) received May 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2129. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; State of West Virginia; Control of Emissions from Existing Municipal

Soild Waste Landfills [WV-042-6011a; FRL-6983-6] received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2130. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule; Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act; National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations; Methods Update [FRL-6974-7] (RIN: 2040-AD59) received May 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2131. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plan Louisiana; Non-attainment Major Stationary Source Revision [LA40-1-7338a; FRL-6988-4] received May 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2132. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Determination of Attainment of the 1-Hour Ozone Standard for the Phoenix Metropolitan Area, Arizona and Determination Regarding Applicability of Certain Clean Air Act Requirements [AZ-098-0025; FRL-6989-1] received May 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2133. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Clarifying Revisions to 9 VAC 5 Chapter 40 Fuel Burning Equipment [VA107-5049; FRL-6987-9] received May 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2134. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana [IN132-1a; FRL-6985-3] received May 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2135. A letter from the Associate Chief, Accounting Policy Division, Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—In the Matter of 2000 Biennial Regulatory Review—Review of Policy and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers Long Distance Carriers; Implementation of the Subscriber Carrier Selection Changes Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers Long Distance Carriers, First Report and Order, CC Docket No. 00-257 and Fourth Report and Order, CC Docket No. 94-129, FCC 01-156—received May 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2136. A letter from the Director, Lieutenant General, USAF, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Australia for defense articles and services [Transmittal No. 01-11], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2137. A letter from the Director, Lieutenant General, USAF, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to France for defense arti-

cles and services [Transmittal No. 01-10], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2138. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Sweden [Transmittal No. DTC 033-01], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

2139. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Italy and France [Transmittal No. DTC 032-01], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

2140. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Technical Assistance Agreement with Mexico and Canada [Transmittal No. DTC 061-01], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

2141. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on International Religious Freedom, transmitting an Addendum to the May 1, 2001 Annual Report, covering Egypt and Saudi Arabia; to the Committee on International Relations.

2142. A letter from the Acting Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Blocked Persons, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorists, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers: Additional Designations of Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers and Removal of Specially Designated National of Cuba—received May 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

2143. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on the United States Macau Policy Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

2144. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Secretary's determination that eight countries are not cooperating fully with U.S. antiterrorism efforts: Afghanistan, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria; to the Committee on International Relations.

2145. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Semiannual Report to Congress for the period October 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2146. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2147. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2148. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2149. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2150. A letter from the Chair, District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, transmitting

a report on Resolution and Order Concerning the Fiscal Year 2001 Supplemental Budget Request Act of 2001; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2151. A letter from the Executive Resources and Special Programs Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2152. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Circular 97-25; Introduction—received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2153. A letter from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2154. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Lands and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Application Procedures [WO-850-1820-XZ-24-1A] (RIN: 1004-AD34) received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2155. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Fee Collection and Coal Production Reporting On the OSM-1 Form (RIN: 1029-AB95) received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2156. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Small Refiner Administrative Fee (RIN: 1010-AC70) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2157. A letter from the Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Designation of Critical Habitat for the Riverside Fairy Shrimp (RIN: 1018-AG34) received May 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2158. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States, Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Framework Adjustment 14 [Docket No. 010410087-1087-01; I.D. 031401B] (RIN: 0648-AO07) received May 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2159. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Deep-Sea Red Crab Fishery [Docket No. 010413094-1094-01; I.D. 032101A] (RIN: 0648-AP10) received May 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2160. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Improved Individual Fishing Quota Program [Docket No. 001108316-1083-02; I.D. 060600B] (RIN: 0648-

AK50) received May 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2161. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States, Atlantic Herring Fisheries; 2000 Specifications; Adjustment; Closure [Docket No. 000105004-0260-02; I.D. 120400A] (RIN: 0648-A178) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2162. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by the Offshore Component in the Western Regulatory Area in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 010112013-1013-01; I.D. 051401A] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2163. A letter from the Acting Division Chief, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Naval Activities [Docket No. 000218048-1095-03; I.D. 013100A] (RIN: 0648-AN59) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2164. A letter from the Acting Chief, Marine Mammal Conservation Division, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Commercial Fishing Operations; Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan Regulations [Docket No. 001128334-0334-01; I.D. 101800A] (RIN: 0648-AN88) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2165. A letter from the Acting Chief, Marine Mammal Conservation Division, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Commercial Fishing Operations; Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan Regulations; Remove and Reserve Gear Marking Requirements for Northeast U.S. Fisheries [Docket No. 991222346-0312-03; I.D. 111300E] (RIN: 0648-AN40) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2166. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Bluefish Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for North Carolina [Docket No. 010208032-1109-02; I.D. 050801D] received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2167. A letter from the Acting Chief, Marine Mammal Conservation Division, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Commercial Fishing Operations; Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan [Docket No. 010510119-1119-01; I.D. 050901B] (RIN: 0648-AP27) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2168. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Groundfish Fisheries by Vessels Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 010112013-1013-01;

I.D. 043001B] received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2169. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Financial Assistance for Research and Development Projects in Chesapeake Bay to Strengthen, Develop and/or Improve the Stock Conditions of the Chesapeake Bay Fisheries [Docket No. 010412091-1091-01; I.D. 040501D] (RIN: 0648-ZB05) received May 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2170. A letter from the Director for Financial Management and Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Civil Monetary Penalties; Adjustment for Inflation [Docket No. 001024293-0293-01] (RIN: 0690-AA31) received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2171. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, INS, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Adjustment of Status for Certain Syrian Nationals Granted Asylum in the United States [INS No. 2122-01] (RIN: 1115-AG17) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2172. A letter from the General Counsel, U.S. Marshals Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision to United States Marshals Service Fees for Services [USMS No. 100F; AG Order No. 2316-2000] (RIN: 1105-AA64) received May 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2173. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Final Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement Navigation Study for Jacksonville Harbor, Duval County, Florida, pursuant to Section 101 (a)(17) of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1999; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2174. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Chillicothe, MO [Airspace Docket No. 01-ACE-4] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2175. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Cabool, MO [Airspace Docket No. 01-ACE-3] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2176. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Monroe City, MO [Airspace Docket No. 01-ACE-1] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2177. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Olathe, KS [Airspace Docket No. 01-ACE-5] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2178. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of a Class E Enroute Domestic Airspace Area, El Centro, CA [Airspace Docket

No. 01-AWP-1] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2179. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace, Sugar Land, TX [Airspace Docket No. 2001-ASW-03] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2180. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Farmington, NM [Airspace Docket No. 2001-ASW-08] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2181. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Bethel, AK [Airspace Docket No. 00-AAL-20] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2182. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30248; Amdt. No. 2051] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2183. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30247; Amdt. No. 2050] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2184. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30243; Amdt. No. 2046] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2185. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30245; Amdt. No. 2048] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2186. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30246; Amdt. No. 2049] received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2187. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310-324, A310-325, and A300 B4-622R Series Airplanes Equipped with Pratt & Whitney PW4000 Series Engines [Docket No. 2001-NM-68-AD; Amendment 39-12210; AD 2001-09-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2188. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300-243, -341, -342, and -343 Series Airplanes Equipped with Rolls Royce Trent 700 Series Engines [Docket No. 2000-NM-389-AD; Amendment 39-12221; AD 2001-09-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to

5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2189. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca S.A. Arris Models 2B, 2B1, and 2F Turboshift Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-12-AD; Amendment 39-12191; AD 2001-08-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2190. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aerostar Aircraft Corporation Models PA-60-600 (Aerostar 600), PA-60-601 (AeroStar 601), PA-60-601P (Aerostar 601P), PA-60-602P (Aerostar 602P), and PA-60-700P (Aerostar 700P) Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-31-AD; Amendment 39-12187; AD 2001-08-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2191. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-200 and -300 Series Airplanes Equipped with a Main Deck Cargo Door Installed in Accordance with Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) SA2969SO [Docket No. 2000-NM-295-AD; Amendment 39-12184; AD 2001-08-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2192. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-94-AD; Amendment 39-12201; AD 2001-08-24] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2193. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model DHC-7-100, -101, -102, and -103 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-181-AD; Amendment 39-12182; AD 2001-08-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2194. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-135 and EMB-145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-123-AD; Amendment 39-12226; AD 2001-10-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2195. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. Model 412 Helicopters and Agusta S.p.A. Model AB412 Helicopters [Docket No. 99-SW-27-AD; Amendment 39-12217; AD 2001-09-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2196. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Models 206H and T206H Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-75-AD; Amendment 39-12211; AD 2001-09-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2197. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Shaw Cove, CT [CGD01-01-046] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2198. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; Charleston Harbor, S.C. [CGD07-01-023] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2199. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Taunton River, MA [CGD01-01-037] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2200. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; San Diego Crew Classic [CGD11-01-004] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2201. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulation; Harvard-Yale Regatta, Thames River, New London, CT [CGD01-01-034] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2202. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Lake Pontchartrain, LA [CGD08-01-008] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2203. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations; Tampa Bay, Florida [COTF Tampa 00-054] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2204. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Kennebec River, ME [CGD01-01-023] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received May 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2205. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category; OMB Approval Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Technical Amendment; Correction [FRL-6987-5] (RIN: 2040-AD14) received May 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2206. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Chesapeake Bay Program FY

2002 Request for Proposals—received May 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2207. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Disaster Assistance; Public Assistance Program and Community Disaster Loan Program (RIN: 3067-AD20) received May 15, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2208. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Annual Report on Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development for Fiscal Year 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

2209. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Office, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous [Rev. Proc. 2001-33] received May 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2210. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Qualified Zone Academy Bonds; Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions [TD 8903] (RIN: 1545-AY03) received May 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2211. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Federal Employment Tax Deposits—De Minimis Rule [TD 8946] (RIN: 1545-AY47) received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2212. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Examination of returns and claims for refund; determination of correct tax liability [Rev. Proc. 2001-37] received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2213. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Coverage of Employees of State and Local Governments; Office of Management and Budget Control Number (RIN: 0960-AE69) received May 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2214. A letter from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's Consumer Price Index Report; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Transportation and Infrastructure.

2215. A letter from the Secretary, Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled, "Federal Courts Improvement Act of 2001"; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary, Education and the Workforce, and Government Reform.

REPORTS ON 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. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 691. A bill to extend the authorization of funding for child passenger protection education grants through fiscal year 2003 (Rept. 107-78). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1699. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2002 (Rept. 107-79). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REYNOLDS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 149. Resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 107-80). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. REYNOLDS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 150. Resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 107-81). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1140. A bill to modernize the financing of the railroad retirement system and to provide enhanced benefits to employees and beneficiaries; with an amendment (Rept. 107-82 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Mr. TAUZIN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1542. A bill to deregulate the Internet and high speed data services, and for other purposes, with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Judiciary for a period ending not later than June 18, 2001, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce as propose to narrow the purview of the Attorney General under section 271 of the Communications Act of 1934 (Rept. 107-83, Pt. 1).

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1140. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than July 12, 2001.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HYDE:

H.R. 1980. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the highway gasoline excise tax rate by 6.8 cents per gallon, the rate that originally was enacted to reduce the deficit but which remains in effect as a source of funding for the Highway Trust Fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself and Mr. REYES):

H.R. 1981. A bill to make emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. NORWOOD, Ms. DUNN, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. GRANGER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mrs. NORTHP, Mrs. BONO, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HOEK-

STRA, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. TANCREDI, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. KELLER, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. RILEY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. PITTS, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. REYNOLDS):

H.R. 1982. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BALLENGER (for himself, Mr. STUMP, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CONNIT, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MICA, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. SUNUNU, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. EHRLICH):

H.R. 1983. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the rules relating to the court-ordered apportionment of the retired pay of members of the Armed Forces to former spouses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. BARR of Georgia (for himself, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. SHOWS, and Mr. COBLE):

H.R. 1984. A bill to reaffirm English as the official language of the United States, to establish a uniform English language rule for naturalization, and to avoid misconstructions of the English language texts of the Laws of the United States, pursuant to Congress' powers to provide for the General Welfare of the United States and to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization under Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. CONNIT, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. OSE, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DREIER, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HORN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BACA, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mrs. BONO, Mr. ISSA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. COX, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. POMBO):

H.R. 1985. A bill to authorize funding through the Secretary of the Interior for the implementation of a comprehensive program in California to achieve increased water yield and environmental benefits, as well as improved water system reliability, water quality, water use efficiency, watershed management, water transfers, and levee protection; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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 (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. SHAW, Mr. JOHN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. COOKSEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. TANNER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. ISAKSON,

Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. DEAL of Georgia):

H.R. 1986. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the proceeds from bonds to be used for prepayments for natural gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLINS (for himself, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ENGLISH, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. DUNN, and Mr. HOBSON):

H.R. 1987. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow distilled spirits wholesalers a credit against income tax for their cost of carrying Federal excise taxes prior to the sale of the product bearing the tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 1988. A bill to amend United States trade laws to address more effectively import crises; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILCREST:

H.R. 1989. A bill to reauthorize various fishery conservation management programs; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. STARK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 1990. A bill to leave no child behind; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and the Workforce, Agriculture, the Judiciary, and Financial Services, 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. HEFLEY:

H.R. 1991. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery for veterans in the Colorado Springs, Colorado, metropolitan area; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. CASTLE, and Mr. GOODLATTE):

H.R. 1992. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to expand the opportunities for higher education via telecommunications; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. THOMAS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. SHAW, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DUNN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 1993. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to delay from July 1 to the third Monday in September the deadline for MedicareChoice organizations to report plan information, including information on the adjusted community rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition

to the Committee on Energy 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 Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 1994. A bill to waive the time limitation specified by law for the award of certain military decorations in order to allow the posthumous award of the congressional medal of honor to Doris Miller for actions while a member of the Navy during World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. SIMMONS):

H.R. 1995. A bill to advance the current timetable for the elimination of out-of-pocket housing costs for members of the uniformed services entitled to the basic allowance for housing for military housing areas inside the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FROST, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. LEE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 1996. A bill to prohibit racial or other discriminatory profiling relating to detentions and searches of travelers by the United States Customs Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. REYNOLDS):

H.R. 1997. A bill to amend the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to increase the ability of absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters to participate in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MANZULLO:

H.R. 1998. A bill to provide standards for the enactment of Federal crimes, to sunset those Federal crimes that do not meet those standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. NUSSLE:

H.R. 1999. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the use of methyl tertiary butyl ether as a fuel additive, to require Federal vehicles to use ethanol fuel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. NUSSLE:

H.R. 2000. A bill to encourage the use of agricultural products in producing renewable energy; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and 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. BARCIA (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CAMP, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. WATKINS, Ms. DUNN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DICKS, Mr. CANNON, Mr. JOHN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. REBERG, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota):

H.R. 2001. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the application of the excise tax imposed on bows and arrows; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POMBO (for himself and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota):

H.R. 2002. A bill to consolidate and revise the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture relating to protection of animal health; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 2003. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide that geographic reclassifications of hospitals from one urban area to another urban area do not result in lower wage indexes in the urban area in which the hospital was originally classified; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

H.R. 2004. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture research program to enhance and develop the nitrogen-fixing ability of legumes and other commercial crops; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STARK (for himself and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H.R. 2005. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Public Health Service Act to extend the basic period for health care continuation coverage from 18 months to 5 years, to permit a further extension of continuation coverage for individuals age 55 or older, and to provide for a 50 percent refundable tax credit towards premiums for COBRA continuation coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Energy 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. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUYER, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. PITTS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. THURMAN, Ms. HART, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. MCKEON):

H.R. 2006. A bill to amend titles 10 and 18, United States Code, and the Revised Statutes to remove the uncertainty regarding the authority of the Department of Defense to permit buildings located on military installations and reserve component facilities to be used as polling places in Federal, State, and local elections for public office; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and House Administration, 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. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 2007. A bill to assist poor communities with public elementary and secondary school construction; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WATT of North Carolina (for himself, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SOLIS, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

H.R. 2008. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the International Civil Rights Center and Museum, located in Greensboro, North Carolina, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. WEINER (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRETT, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. HOYER, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KELLER, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEACH, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. QUINN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. REYES, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STUPAK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TIERNEY,

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. VISLOSKY, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. WYNN);

H.R. 2009. A bill to provide reliable officers, technology, education, community prosecutors, and training in our neighborhoods; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ROSS, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FROST, Mr. FORD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Ms. LEE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. STARK, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. NADLER, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, and Ms. WATERS):

H. Con. Res. 143. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued honoring Paul Leroy Robeson; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. UPTON):

H. Con. Res. 144. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the Republic of Korea's ongoing practice of limiting United States motor vehicles access to its domestic market; to the Committee on International Relations, 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. NEY:

H. Res. 148. A resolution electing Members to serve on the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WELLER (for himself and Mr. MATSUI):

H. Res. 151. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the importance of promoting fair, efficient, and simple cross-border tax collection regimes that maintain market neutrality and promote free trade on all sales distribution channels within a globally networked economy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BACA, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. QUINN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr.

BERRY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. MASCARA):

H. Res. 152. A resolution urging the President to continue to delay granting Mexico-domiciled motor carriers authority to operate in the United States beyond the commercial zone until the President certifies that such carriers are able and willing to comply with United States motor carrier safety, driver safety, vehicle safety, and environmental laws and regulations; that the United States is able to adequately enforce such laws and regulations at the United States-Mexico border and in each State; and that granting such operating authority will not endanger the health, safety, and welfare of United States citizens; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and International Relations, 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.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

86. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 97 memorializing the United States Congress to obtain funding for forty percent of the cost of special education and related services for children with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

87. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 47 memorializing the United States Congress to appropriate funds for forty percent of special education and related services for children with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

88. Also, a memorial of the Legislative of the State of Missouri, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 12 memorializing the United States Congress to consider establishing a strong remedial federal energy policy that delegates emergency powers to individual state; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

89. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 149 memorializing the United States Congress to request the United Nations to consider the establishment of a center for the health, welfare, and rights of children and youth in Hawaii; to the Committee on International Relations.

90. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to House Joint Resolution 18 memorializing the United States Congress and the President to formally recognize the bicentennial anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and actively plan for and support appropriate celebrations of events commemorating the Expedition, an adventure that is unprecedented in America's history; to the Committee on Government Reform.

91. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 84 memorializing the United States Congress to recognize federally the Hawaiian people as an indigenous group, with all the rights to which that status is entitled; to the Committee on Resources.

92. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 35 memorializing the Ohio Congressional Delegation to support and work to pass a tax relief plan and, in doing so, give due consideration of the plan offered by President Bush; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

93. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relative to a Resolution memorializing the United States Congress to conduct a comprehensive study concerning the ways and means by which the Government of Puerto Rico may help in the development, promotion and implementation of the expansion of the Free Trade Zone of the Americas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

94. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 98 memorializing the United States Congress and the United Nations to review the actions taken in 1959 relevant to Hawaii's Statehood; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Resources.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 2010. A bill for the relief of Kadiatou Diallo, Laouratou Diallo, Ibrahim Diallo, Abdoul Diallo, and Mamadou Bobo Diallo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WOOLSEY:

H.R. 2011. A bill for the relief of Zhenfu Ge; 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. 26: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
 H.R. 36: Mr. SCHROCK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mrs. CAPITO.
 H.R. 123: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 154: Mr. BALDACCI.
 H.R. 162: Mr. OLVER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FORD, and Mr. ROSS.
 H.R. 173: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
 H.R. 174: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
 H.R. 185: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 218: Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. HART, and Mr. JOHN.
 H.R. 236: Mr. STUMP and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
 H.R. 239: Mr. ISAKSON.
 H.R. 244: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 257: Mr. PAUL and Mr. FLAKE.
 H.R. 281: Mr. PHELPS.
 H.R. 288: Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 303: Ms. PELOSI.
 H.R. 322: Mr. GIBBONS.
 H.R. 326: Mr. LATOURETTE.
 H.R. 353: Mr. WAMP, Mr. GOODE, and Mr. CANTOR.
 H.R. 448: Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 475: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
 H.R. 510: Mr. MOAKLEY.
 H.R. 526: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 572: Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H.R. 599: Mr. ROSS.
 H.R. 602: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia and Mr. REGULA.
 H.R. 611: Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. TANNER.
 H.R. 612: Mr. GRUCCI, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HORN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.
 H.R. 630: Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 662: Mr. BARTON of Texas and Mr. ISAKSON.
 H.R. 721: Mr. CLAY, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. CAPPAS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. PAS-

TOR, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, and Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 760: Ms. LEE.

H.R. 808: Mr. POMEROY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 848: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. KING, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 868: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 870: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 908: Mr. KUCINICH and Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 937: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 943: Mr. SAWYER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. FROST, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 948: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SABO, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. POMEROY, and Mrs. LOWEY.
 H.R. 951: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. WICKER.

H.R. 981: Mr. HYDE, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 1021: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 1024: Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. BLUNT.

H.R. 1030: Mr. COLLINS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. MICA, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DREIER, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1073: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 1089: Mr. WELLER.

H.R. 1092: Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.

H.R. 1097: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1110: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.

H.R. 1134: Mr. HALL of Ohio and Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 1140: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. OBEY.

H.R. 1170: Mr. CARDIN.

H.R. 1172: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WAMP, Mr. TURNER, Mr. MOORE, Mr. KING, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HORN, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 1195: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 1212: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina and Mr. WATT of North Carolina.

H.R. 1234: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 1254: Mr. PLATTS and Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 1266: Mr. FARR of California, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 1271: Ms. DUNN.

H.R. 1280: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 1291: Mr. GRUCCI and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 1298: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1305: Mr. DOYLE and Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 1308: Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 1317: Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 1331: Mr. GREENWOOD.

H.R. 1338: Mr. WYNN and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 1340: Mr. KIND and Ms. KILPATRICK.

H.R. 1344: Ms. LEE.

H.R. 1402: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.

H.R. 1403: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.

H.R. 1404: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.

H.R. 1405: Mr. CARDIN.

H.R. 1435: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1436: Mr. MOORE, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. LEE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. HORN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 1452: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1465: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1514: Mr. WELLER and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1544: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 1594: Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1596: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. REYES.

H.R. 1598: Mr. BENTSEN.

H.R. 1600: Mr. EHRlich, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 1609: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 1636: Mr. SCHAFFER and Mr. NUSSLE.

H.R. 1638: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. KING.

H.R. 1642: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 1644: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, and Mr. HANSEN.

H.R. 1645: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1663: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1674: Mr. VITTER, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1681: Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. PITTS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. HILLEARY.

H.R. 1690: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 1699: Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 1700: Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 1713: Mr. LAMPSON.

H.R. 1718: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. WAMP, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DELAY, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 1731: Mr. RILEY, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. PAUL, Mr. FROST, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. HART, Mr. HORN, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 1734: Ms. HART, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1754: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 1760: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 1779: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. DELAURIO, Ms. LEE, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1781: Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 1786: Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 1804: Mr. FROST and Mr. SANDLIN.

H.R. 1808: Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FROST, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCHUGH, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. FRANK.

H.R. 1810: Mr. LUTHER.

H.R. 1814: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico and Mr. SIMMONS.

H.R. 1815: Mr. HORN.

H.R. 1829: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 1835: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky and Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 1842: Mr. LAFALCE and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 1896: Mr. SCHIFF and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 1910: Mr. FOLEY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 1922: Mrs. MALONEY of New York and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 1936: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1938: Mr. SCHAFFER.

H.R. 1948: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 1971: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. FORD, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BACA, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. HOYER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PHELPS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BERRY, Mr. SPRATT, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. NADLER.

H.J. Res. 6: Mr. GILMAN and Mr. MCNULTY.

H.J. Res. 23: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.J. Res. 36: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. WYNN, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. KELLER.

H. Con. Res. 22: Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. RYUN of Kansas.

H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. ROTHMAN.

H. Con. Res. 46: Mr. FILNER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. KANJORSKI.

H. Con. Res. 60: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. GOODE.

H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. BENTSEN.

H. Con. Res. 102: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.

H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. KING.

H. Con. Res. 136: Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SANCHEZ, and Mr. CONDIT.

H. Con. Res. 137: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FRANK, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. KIRK.

H. Res. 120: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H. Res. 132: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. KIRK, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. SANCHEZ.

H. Res. 139: Ms. SANCHEZ.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

16. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Council of the City of Mansfield, Ohio, relative to Resolution No. 01-091 petitioning the United States Congress to take all actions necessary to stop the dumping of foreign steel in the United States, including the amendment of the existing foreign trade laws or the enactment of new foreign trade law to address the crisis in the steel industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

17. Also, a petition of the City Council of Strongsville, Ohio, relative to Resolution No. 80 petitioning the United States Congress to repond to the crisis facing the domestic steel industry; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Financial Services.