

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.—Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking “United States Trade Representative” and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”; and

(B) by striking “Trade Representative” each subsequent place it appears and inserting “Secretary”; and

(2) in subsections (b) through (g), by striking “Trade Representative” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary”.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF UNITED STATES RIGHTS UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS AND RESPONSE TO CERTAIN FOREIGN TRADE PRACTICES.—Chapter 1 of title III of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2411 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 301(a)(1) is amended by striking “United States Trade Representative” and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”.

(2) Section 303(b)(1)(A) is amended by striking “United States Trade Representative” and inserting “Secretary of Commerce.”

(3) Section 301(d)(8) is amended to read as follows:

“(8) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Commerce.”

(4) Sections 301 through 310 are amended by striking “Trade Representative” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary”.

SEC. 2. APPLICABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the amendments made by section 1 shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) PENDING PETITIONS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND DETERMINATIONS.—The amendments made by section 1 shall not affect any petition filed before, or investigation pending on, the effective date set forth in subsection (a), under chapter 1 of title III of the Trade Act of 1974. Such petitions and investigations shall proceed as if section 1 had not been enacted. The amendments made by section 1 shall not affect any determination made or action taken under chapter 1 of title III of the Trade Act of 1974 before the effective date set forth in subsection (a).

SEC. 3. URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ACT.

(a) TRANSFER OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS.—Those functions of the United States Trade Representative under the following provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act are transferred to the Secretary of Commerce, effective 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act:

(1) Section 123.

(2) Paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) of section 124.

(3) Section 127.

(4) Subsections (e) and (f) of section 281.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENTS.—Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3538) is amended—

(A) by striking “Trade Representative” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Commerce”;

(B) in subsection (a)(6), by striking “direct the administering authority to”;

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “the administering authority and”;

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “shall,” and all that follows through “issue a determination” and inserting “may issue a determination”;

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking “the administering authority and”;

(iv) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by striking “the administering authority and”;

(II) by striking “direct the administering authority to”; and

(D) in subsection (c)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “the date on which” and all that follows through “determination,” and inserting “the date on which the Secretary of Commerce revokes an order pursuant to that determination,”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the date on which” and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting “the date on which the Secretary of Commerce implements that determination”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**FCC MUST COMPLY WITH
FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS**

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the decision made by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on March 2, 2004 with regard to the United States Telecom Association's challenge to the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Triennial Review Order. This is a decisive victory for consumers, for innovation and for free markets. The decision in the case of USTA v. FCCII has once again, as it did previously in 2002 in USTA v. FCC I, correctly interpreted the intent of Congress regarding the unbundling requirements of Section 251 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The FCC, on the other hand, has for 8 years now rejected that intent, even after two previous Federal court decisions rejecting their unbundling rules decisions. The FCC must comply with the decisions of the Federal Courts without delay.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes on Tuesday, March 2, 2004 due to the Ohio Primary. I respectfully request an excused absence for this date. Had I been present, the record would reflect that I would have voted: “Yea,” on Roll 33, H. Res. 526 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree, Expressing the sympathy of the House of Representatives for the victims of the devastating earthquake that occurred on December 26, 2003, in Bam, Iran, and “Yea,” on Roll 32, H.R. 3769 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, Ben Atchley Post Office Building.

**HONORING THE MEMORY OF
CHICAGO SUN-TIMES COLUMNIST
STEVE NEAL**

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a respected journalist and good

friend, Steve Neal. Steve was a strong and intelligent voice in Illinois politics for over two decades as a writer for the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Tribune. We lost that voice when he died on February 17th at the age of 54.

Politics was fun to Steve. He enjoyed the game more than anyone I ever met. He enjoyed taking a story and finding an angle that had not yet been reported on. And, I for one can tell you that he knew how to praise as well as criticize. But, Steve was always willing to look at an issue or a person and give you his honest opinion.

I will always remember Steve as the toastmaster of the greatest political discussions in Chicago, hosted over a great plate of food at Gene and Georgetti. It was at these Friday lunches, where scholars, historians, and elected officials of all backgrounds discussed everything from our thoughts on an upcoming election, to a discussion of a new book on philosophy.

Steve's table did not discriminate along party lines and neither did his column. His weekly analysis addressed all sides of the political spectrum and every level of government with the same uncompromising objectivity and directness.

Steve was born and raised in Oregon. He began his career covering sports for local papers, and after earning a graduate degree in journalism at Columbia University he moved to Chicago to work as a general assignment reporter for the Chicago Tribune.

After six months, he was sent to Washington, DC to cover politics at the national level. Many journalists come to this town and never look back, but when the Tribune offered him a chance to return to his adopted home to write a column covering local politics, he took the opportunity and Chicago has benefited from his insight ever since.

The column was always about politics, but the focus could easily be the American Revolution one day, ward level conflicts the next. The late Senator Paul Simon noted that he was one of only a few political writers with a sense of history. He knew the history behind each office, and was even more familiar with each office holder. He always looked for the story behind the story, and his writing reflected this sense of perspective. He also wrote several history books, on topics including Wendell Wilkie, Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower. He recently finished writing a book called Happy Days are Here Again, about the early days of the Franklin Roosevelt administration.

Among his last columns was an assertion that James Madison was the most important founding father, and he provided the facts to back it up. Another column provided a historical perspective on the current Presidential primaries by citing specific details about the campaigns of Adlai Stevenson and Thomas Dewey. You always learned something more than his opinion when you read his column. You learned about our city, our state, and our country.

Mr. Speaker, my thoughts are with Steve's wife, his two daughters, and the rest of his family today, and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of this important and talented journalist.