

can help me with a problem I am having. I am trying to get to the bottom of this family economic income business.

For example, if I make \$45,000 a year and I would like to apply for a loan, can I put down \$75,000 a year as my income on the loan application form? After all, I heard this great news from my liberal friends that under this great new economic family income concept I am actually much, much richer than I think.

Let us take another example. If I make \$45,000 a year and I would like to buy a house, and I put down \$75,000 a year as my income on the mortgage application, will they still send me to jail for lying on my form if they check to see what I really make?

Mr. Speaker, will I be able to use the family economic income defense? Will the judge buy that? After all, I can say, Wait, judge, the Secretary of the Treasury himself said this was an honest way to calculate what people really make.

I wonder.

#### NEED FOR HONEST DEBATE ON TAX CUT ISSUES

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

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the debate we are having about whether or not most of the tax cut goes to the middle class or to the rich is downright goofy. It should be a simple question with an agreed-upon way to score it. There should be a clear-cut answer whether it is primarily the middle class or the rich who will be able to keep more of what is already theirs.

At least when discussing capital gains, I could understand some disagreement, for one can score it two ways, either by the number of people who are receiving capital gains reductions or by the value of their capital gains cut. But in terms of this tax package, charges that the majority of the tax cut goes to the wealthy are simply ridiculous.

Democrat class warriors in the Treasury Department are using bogus numbers. Redefining household incomes so that people making \$45,000 a year are scored as actually making \$75,000 a year is nothing short of scandalous. Imagine trying to convince a shipyard worker that he is actually making \$30,000 a year more than he thinks he is making. It is downright dishonest.

#### IN MEMORY OF FIREFIGHTER MICHAEL SEQUIN

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

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday while most of western New York State and Buffalo, NY, and indeed across the country were enjoying Independence

Day festivities, a 33-year-old Buffalo firefighter, Michael Sequin, reported to duty at engine 33. Unfortunately, firefighter Michael Sequin died at the scene of a house fire that evening believed to be started by illegal fireworks.

Mr. Speaker, at services today firefighter Sequin was referred to by Captain Scott Barry this way: "If you had a kid and you wanted him to grow up to be a person everybody loved and respected, it would be Mike Sequin."

Firefighter Sequin's tragic death serves as a reminder to all of us of the dangerous risk firefighters, police officers, and all public safety officers face every day. I ask all the Members of the House to join me, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAPPAS] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] in sending our condolences, sympathies, and grateful thanks to firefighter Sequin's family, friends, and fellow fire fighters in western New York and all across the country.

#### STOP POLITICIZING TAX REDUCTION

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, finally, after 16 years, this Congress has passed a tax reduction for the American taxpayers.

Listening to the debate on who will benefit from the proposed tax reduction, one would think that the President's plan and the congressional plan were the exact opposite from each other. The truth of the matter is that these bills are quite similar. There are two basic differences in the legislation.

First of all, the congressional tax reduction package does more for small businessmen and women than the President's. Two out of every three jobs created in America today are created by small business owners. They need tax incentives for economic expansion, not tax obstacles. The President wants to expand the only refundable tax credit in the Tax Code, the earned income credit.

These are the two basic differences in the legislation. Let us stop politicizing this issue and reduce the tax burden of the American people.

#### FREE MARKETS PROMOTE PROSPERITY AND POLITICAL REFORM

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, in November 1979, when he announced his candidacy for President of the United States, Ronald Reagan called for the creation of the world's largest free trade zone, the North American accord. His vision of the United States, Canada, and Mexico working together as friends in peace and prosperity was more than fanciful conjecture. He un-

derstood that spreading free markets and free trade promoted prosperity and political reform. It was good for America. Across the world, the past 18 years have proven Ronald Reagan's views correct.

This weekend Mexico held national elections. For the first time in decades three parties, led by the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, split the seats in the Mexican Parliament. A non-PRI candidate won the mayoralty in Mexico City.

Mr. Speaker, the American people must recognize that great and positive political change is proceeding in Mexico under the leadership of President Ernesto Zedillo. It is not that we applaud who is winning the elections, but that a full-fledged multiparty democracy is emerging on our doorstep.

Cooperation on all fronts, from trade, immigration to crime and corruption, is the only way to continue to build the United States-Mexico relationship on a foundation of mutual respect, cooperation and friendship befitting two great nations. NAFTA, Ronald Reagan's North American accord, certainly promotes that process.

□ 1430

#### TAX CUTS IN THE REAL WORLD

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

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, this last week, I spent most of the week driving some 2,200 miles across my State of South Dakota. I talked to farmers, ranchers, small business people, and a whole lot of just hard-working Americans. They did not want to hear the same old overused trite platitudes about tax cuts for the rich. They wanted to know what we are going to do to enable them to keep their families and their small businesses and what we are going to do to give them more control over their economic future. These are real people with real-world concerns, and they want real-world, honest answers, not the same old trite platitudes.

We want to bring tax relief that will improve the quality of life for all hard-working Americans who pay taxes and make Government smaller.

#### CORRECTIONS CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLING). This is the day for the call of the Corrections Calendar.

The Clerk will call the bill on the Corrections Calendar.

#### PROHIBITING ILLEGAL ALIENS FROM RECEIVING RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 849) to prohibit an alien who is not lawfully present in the United States from receiving assistance under the Uniform

Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 849

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

**SECTION 1. DISPLACED PERSON DEFINED.**

Section 101(6)(B) of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601(6)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end of clause (ii) and inserting “; and “; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) an alien that is not lawfully present in the United States.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read for amendment.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

**SECTION 1. DISPLACED PERSONS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 104. DISPLACED PERSONS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), a displaced person shall not be eligible to receive relocation payments or any other assistance under this Act if the displaced person is an alien not lawfully present in the United States.

“(b) DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY.—

“(1) ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, and after providing notice and an opportunity for public comment, the head of the lead agency shall issue regulations to carry out subsection (a).

“(2) CONTENTS OF REGULATIONS.—Regulations issued under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) prescribe the processes, procedures, and information that a displacing agency must use in determining whether a displaced person is an alien not lawfully present in the United States;

“(B) prohibit a displacing agency from discriminating against any displaced person;

“(C) ensure that each eligibility determination is fair and based on reliable information; and

“(D) prescribe standards for a displacing agency to apply in making determinations relating to exceptional and extremely unusual hardship under subsection (c).

“(c) EXCEPTIONAL AND EXTREMELY UNUSUAL HARDSHIP.—If a displacing agency determines by clear and convincing evidence that a determination of the ineligibility of a displaced person under subsection (a) would result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to an individual who is the displaced person's spouse, parent, or child and who is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, the displacing agency shall provide relocation payments and other assistance to the displaced person under this Act if the displaced person is otherwise eligible for such assistance.

“(d) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect any rights available to a displaced person under any other provision of Federal or State law.”.

**SEC. 2. DUTIES OF LEAD AGENCY.**

Section 213(a) of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4633(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) provide, in consultation with the Attorney General (acting through the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service), through training and technical assistance activities, information developed with the Attorney General (acting through the Commissioner) on proper implementation of section 104;

“(3) ensure that displacing agencies implement section 104 fairly and without discrimination;”.

Mr. PETRI (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] will each control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI].

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring before the House the bill, H.R. 849, a bill to amend the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act to prohibit illegal aliens from receiving relocation assistance associated with Federal projects and grants. The bill was introduced by our esteemed colleague, the gentleman from California, Mr. RON PACKARD, and is cosponsored by 25 additional Members.

H.R. 849 plugs a loophole left open in last year's immigration reform bill. That bill prohibits illegal aliens from receiving Federal benefits. However, because the relocation assistance provided under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act is technically compensation rather than a benefit, the Department of Transportation has concluded that it cannot legally deny relocation assistance to aliens, even if they are present in the United States illegally. As a result, such compensation has been paid to illegal aliens in several instances.

For example, one illegal alien who was relocated according to a Federal project was actually given \$12,000 in federally funded relocation assistance.

Mr. Speaker, this approach wastes taxpayer money and it makes no sense at all. Federal relocation assistance should not be given to those who are illegally in our country. H.R. 849 will correct this and make the Uniform Re-

location Assistance Act consistent with last year's immigration reform bill.

Working together with the ranking Democratic member on our committee, the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. JIM OBERSTAR, and the principal sponsor, the gentleman from California Mr. RON PACKARD, we have crafted a bipartisan bill to correct this problem.

As reported by the committee, H.R. 849 contains a general provision prohibiting illegal aliens from receiving relocation assistance. It also contains four important features which clarify the bill's intent and ensures fair and consistent implementation.

First, the bill will require DOT to issue uniform regulations for the implementation of the bill and to require that eligibility determinations be made on a nondiscriminatory basis using only reliable evidence.

Second, the bill contains a safety net provision that is consistent with existing immigration law. If an illegal alien can provide clear and convincing evidence of an exceptional and extremely unusual hardship, he or she will remain eligible for relocation assistance.

Third, the bill makes clear that by prohibiting relocation assistance under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act, we do not intend to take away any other rights to compensation that an illegal alien might have under other Federal or State laws.

Fourth, the bill directs DOT to provide training to other agencies on how to implement the provisions of the bill fairly and without discrimination.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] and his staff for the cooperative way in which they have worked with us to craft this bill. This has been a truly bipartisan effort. I also note that the administration has reviewed the proposal and does not object to it.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] for sponsoring this legislation and bringing an important issue to the attention of the House. H.R. 849 is a good bill that plugs the loophole in Federal law. I would recommend an “aye” vote on the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I certainly concur with the gentleman from Wisconsin, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, that this has been a bipartisan effort. There has been splendid cooperation on the part of the majority staff with the Democratic staff. We welcome that splendid participation that we have always maintained in our committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], a cosponsor of the bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to first of all commend the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] for his brilliant efforts to reform the immigration mess in the country in a fair and equitable way. I think the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI], the chairman, discussed the foundation case that brought the attention and the microscope to this matter: \$12,000 in Federal housing assistance went to an undocumented alien.

Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, I think we are hung up on the term in the Congress. We are not talking about immigrants. I do not think there is a person in the Congress that is opposed to immigrants. We are all products of immigrants. We are talking about illegal immigrants, and we are talking about money for illegal immigrants. And we had better get on with the discussion, because as a Congress we are cutting education, we are cutting welfare, we are cutting food stamps for our own citizens; but yet, through many loopholes, we are providing Federal benefits and millions and millions of dollars to illegal immigrants.

This is not going to stop all of that. It certainly does not run rampant over anyone's rights, because the constitutional rights were protected by a fine agreement, I believe, made with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] that made sure that this bill would provide an exception for extreme and unusual hardships, which mirror those that already exist in immigration laws we have recently passed.

Mr. Speaker, I want to stand here today, and I am very proud to be part of the program that brought this to the floor. I believe the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] has done a great job and a great service. I hope Congress will pass it overwhelmingly.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD].

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

Mr. Speaker, I have brought this bill to the House floor in response to a loophole, as has been explained, in the current immigration and welfare reform bills that we passed last year. We thought we had covered all of the areas that would prevent illegal aliens, those who are here in this country illegally, from receiving taxpayer-funded benefits; but we apparently missed this one area where \$12,000 in my district was paid to an illegal alien that was being displaced from a housing project when the housing project was being converted into an AIDS Housing Program, another government program. HUD determined that the relocation requirements require them to pay benefits or relocation costs and assistance to this illegal family.

Mr. Speaker, at the same time there were legal families, legal residents, citizens of the United States, that were in the same project that received \$400

for relocation assistance. A quirk in the law required that \$12,000 be paid to the illegal mother and only \$400 to the American citizens that were displaced from the very same housing project. This is something that I think all Americans, and certainly, to my knowledge, all Members of Congress feel that this ought to be corrected.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is simply to correct that loophole. Mine was not the only case. We have researched it and found that there are many, many other cases where housing assistance, relocation assistance, has been given, and in some cases the money was given to the illegal alien so they could go down to Mexico and buy their own home in Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, that is simply unconscionable to the American citizens, where their tax dollars would be used to go to someone that broke the law to come into this country, and then they would receive enough assistance to go down and buy a home in Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I think there is no Member of Congress that would not wish to have this corrected.

Mr. Speaker, one of the wonderful parts of this Correction Day procedure, and I should like to just speak briefly to the merits of having this opportunity to bring a noncontroversial bill that is designed to correct a loophole or a deficiency in existing law, that needs to be done without going through the long and drawn-out procedure of hearings and committee and subcommittee activity, and ultimately, the debate and so forth, this allows it to be fast-tracked. I very much appreciate the corrections process that allows this.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the work of the chairman of the committee that has jurisdiction over this issue, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the ranking member and former chairman of the committee, and all members of the committee that worked on this. I deeply appreciate their willingness to accept it and to bring it to the floor of the House, and the staff that also worked on it. I believe it does correct a very important deficiency. I hope all Members of Congress will vote for it.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CAMP], our colleague and chairman of the Corrections Advisory Group.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise under the Corrections Calendar. The Corrections Advisory Group is responsible for identifying and eliminating outdated or unnecessary laws, rules, and regulations. With over 67,000 pages of regulations alone, we have a lot of work to do.

The bill before us today is the third bill to be considered under the Corrections Calendar. It is the third bill to correct an outdated or unnecessary

law. Today it will be the third bill passed by the House under this unique process. By working with my colleagues, and as a result of the efforts of the gentleman from California, Mr. RON PACKARD, we were able to identify the problem and to quickly find a solution. It is the bipartisan nature of the Corrections Advisory Group that makes this targeted action possible.

When the Congress enacted immigration reform last year, it spoke clearly: No Federal benefits would be paid to those who are illegally present in the United States. Unfortunately, an anomaly in the housing law allowed relocation benefits to be paid to an illegal alien to the tune of \$12,000. My colleague, the gentleman from California, as I mentioned, brought this loophole to the Congress' attention, and through the bipartisan Corrections Day process we are able to correct this glaring error.

The bill clarifies that, if an individual is here illegally, that status must be taken into account when paying Federal benefits under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Policy Act. While the name may sound complicated, the goal of the bill is clear: Those individuals who enter the country illegally should not receive relocation benefits.

As chairman of the Corrections Day Advisory Group, it was a pleasure to recommend this bill for action. I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], the chairman, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI], the subcommittee chairman, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], for quickly reporting this bill to the House. I would also like to commend the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD] for his diligence in seeing this bill through. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to our colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAPPAS].

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, and I thank my colleague, the gentleman from California, for sponsoring this bill.

Mr. Speaker, Freehold Borough, one of the towns in my district and the hometown of Bruce Springsteen, has experienced firsthand the frustrations of a bloated Washington bureaucracy that seems intent on wasting their hard-earned tax dollars. As part of a plan that took place in 1994 to renew an area by the borough and HUD, the borough discovered that some of the families they helped relocate while improvements were being made turned out to be people that were living in this country illegally. As a result, the taxpayers of Freehold Borough ended up paying over \$60,000 of their hard-earned income and property tax dollars to people who had broken the law.

Just last week we celebrated cost-of-government day, the day in which the average American worker could finally

celebrate their independence from Government taxes and regulations. The citizens of Freehold Borough and of America worked 183 days to pay for the services of government. Once again, we discover another area where the Government has wasted their hard-earned money.

The fact that Freehold Borough property taxpayers had to pick up most of the bill for this Federal policy is simply wrong. Freehold Borough tried to get assistance and clarification from HUD before issuing payment, but the answer from HUD was clear: All dislocated people, regardless of immigrant status, were to be paid relocation assistance. This has happened in other parts of the country as well.

Additional questions raised by Freehold as to how this income would be reported and how the borough would document this expense was referred to the IRS: more bureaucracy, more red tape, no help, and more waste of the taxpayers' money.

As the grandson of legal immigrants, I understand the importance of diversity and supporting legal immigration. However, I cannot support measures that encourage illegal immigration. What does a potential illegal immigrant think when he or she hears of stories like this? We should not reward people who break the law. Support this legislation.

□ 1445

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the underlying premise of H.R. 849 is not controversial. Persons illegally in the United States should not receive assistance under the Uniform Relocation Act. However, as with so many of the issues that we face, the devil is in the details and there certainly were a number of details that needed closer examination.

When we began several weeks ago to examine this legislation, several concerns arose for me on the details of how to ensure fair application of such a ban when there are dozens of agencies, Federal and non-Federal, that provide assistance under this Uniform Relocation Act.

We raised those questions with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER] and with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations, our colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. PACKARD], former member of our Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and together we worked out those concerns.

In the substitute before us, the committee has crafted language that will ensure that this ban will be administered fairly and without discrimination against applicants for uniform relocation assistance. The legislation establishes that persons illegally in this country will not be eligible for Uniform Relocation Act assistance. Then it goes

on to include important provisions that will ensure evenhanded implementation.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the committee and particularly the gentleman from Minnesota made significant improvements on the bill, I thought, that left a safety net so that no one would be stripped of any legal opportunities and benefits that would be available to them. I really appreciate the improvements that came on the bill as a result of the committee's action.

I might also mention that I have a letter from the Department of HUD as well as from OMB that has done an interagency review of the bill and they have indicated that the administration has no objections to the bill as it is now submitted. I again want to thank the gentleman for making improvements on the original bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Further to that point, we do have a letter from the administration, from the Office of Management and Budget, indicating no objection to the legislation but also indicating that when the legislation is considered in the Senate, they would ask for a full year to coordinate and issue implementing regulations for the bill.

First, this legislation requires the Department of Transportation to issue regulations after notice and after opportunity for public comment to specify how the displacing agencies will go about determining who is and who is not eligible for assistance because of their immigration status. The regulations must provide that all applicants for assistance will furnish information about their immigration status, not just those who speak with foreign accents or those who have a different skin color. All agencies, Federal, State, or local that use Federal funds for a real estate acquisition that displaces people must comply with these regulations. And these uniform rules will apply whether the displacement is caused by a new highway or a new senior citizen center, to be evenhanded.

Secondly, the bill makes it clear that the ban is intended to be limited to assistance under the Uniform Relocation Act. The prohibition on assistance does not affect a person's right under the Constitution to due process or Federal or State law for just compensation for taking of property.

Third, the bill provides for a limited administrative decision in cases of extreme hardship.

I insisted that the bill include this provision to ensure that agencies will have some latitude to respond to complicated cases where refusing assistance might be devastating to families which include U.S. citizens or lawful U.S. residents.

We cannot predict every possible situation that may deserve that kind of

discretion, but we can be certain that this narrow flexibility will someday enable Government agencies and State agencies to provide critically needed assistance to U.S. citizens and lawful U.S. residents.

I would also note there is a high standard for qualifying for this waiver and that the burden of proof is shifted, the burden of proof will rest on the applicants.

This provision is not meant to create an impossible standard, a bar so high that it would preclude assistance to even the most deserving families which include U.S. citizens or lawful U.S. residents. The Department of Transportation must ensure that it will carefully guide agencies in the judicial use of this provision.

Fourth, the bill further requires the Department of Transportation to develop training and technical assistance activities that will help promote implementation of the ban. Education, in other words, a very important component, I believe, of this legislation. And that will ensure that the many agencies covered under the Uniform Relocation Act will understand the complexities of determining eligibility based on immigration status.

We have to remember that the issue of illegal immigration stirs very deep passions across this country. And it is a problem that has given rise to appalling examples of avoidance of the laws, as the gentleman has pointed out, but also appalling examples of blatant discrimination. We cannot allow a sensible policy to become a new tool for discrimination against those who may differ from us. If that were the case, as my colleague from Ohio said a little earlier, we are a nation of immigrants, in particular, in the district that I represent, they come from all parts of the world; we would certainly not want to discriminate against people because of where they originated or how they speak English with a different accent.

The very diversity that has made this country strong should not be a pretext for treating people unfairly.

Again, I want to thank Mr. SHUSTER and Mr. PETRI as well as Mr. PACKARD for their cooperation in addressing those concerns that I have had on constitutional grounds, on personal grounds, and for bringing this piece of legislation together. I have no objection to adoption of the bill now before us and urge its enactment.

However, on a personal basis, I have to once again express, as I have repeatedly in this Chamber, my opposition to this Correction Day calendar procedure. I believe it short-circuits the regular legislative process. It abbreviates, it compresses the deliberative nature of the legislative process. And my deepest concern is that in time, without care and attention, it can become a vehicle for special interest favoritism. Bills proposed for this corrections calendar, at least those that have come through our Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, could well

have come up under the suspension calendar, subjected to a much higher test of a two-thirds vote. In this case this particular bill could well have come up on the union calendar for a much broader deliberative text test, subject to amendment, open to broader debate and consideration on the House floor and broader test of suitability.

While I think our committee has been very judicious in the way it has handled correction calendar legislation, I personally am, just on a procedural basis, very much opposed to this process. While I am not going to be obstructionist about it, I must once again express my reservations and my opposition to the practice. But, again, let me express my appreciation to Mr. SHUSTER and Mr. PETRI and to the staff on both sides for their deliberate consideration in giving this bill every full measure of consideration that it would have had, had we brought it up under other procedures.

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

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, in closing I would just like to acknowledge the hard work and contribution of a number of people that took this concept and worked out a lot of the kinks, if not every single kink; there may be one or two more that we will be working out with the Senate before it goes to the President for his signature. Paul Rosenzweig of our committee, the able assistant to Mr. PACKARD, and Chris Peace and Cordia Strom of the Committee on the Judiciary all made outstanding contributions to getting this legislation in proper form.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 849, which would prohibit illegal aliens from receiving relocation assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD]. This legislation continues Congress' commitment to stop providing taxpayer supported benefits to illegal aliens.

Like many of my constituents, I was shocked to read on February 12, 1997, the San Diego Union-Tribune headline "Immigrant Status No Bar to Housing Aid, Undocumented Tenant To Get \$12,000 in Relocation Funds." The article, written by Lola Sherman, highlights how an illegal alien living in Oceanside, CA, was provided \$12,000 by HUD for relocation assistance. I have attached the article for the RECORD. This illegal alien was living in a public housing complex which was purchased by Community Housing of North County, a private, nonprofit organization that is planning to remodel the complex to provide housing to people with AIDS. The illegal alien and the other members of the public housing complex were to be relocated to other housing by HUD under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act. Of the other 21 residents of this complex, all legal residents, 10 received no assistance for relocation. The other 11 either moved into subsidized housing or received between \$1,000 and \$2,500 in relocation assistance.

However, because the illegal alien was not eligible to move into subsidized housing, and because the alien had no legal taxable income, HUD was required to provide the illegal alien the maximum possible Federal subsidy under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act

for relocation assistance. In this case, the illegal alien was provided \$12,000, far more than the other citizens and legal residents were provided for living in the same situation.

Immediately, I joined Mr. PACKARD in supporting this important legislation, which would deny assistance under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act to illegal aliens. This commonsense legislation continues Congress' commitment to stopping taxpayer benefits to illegal aliens. Last year, Congress passed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act and the Immigration in the National Interest Act to stop generous taxpayer benefits from being paid to illegal aliens. By passing this legislation today, we will remove one more magnet which draws illegal aliens to our country and ensure that our limited taxpayers' dollars are focused to our citizens who need help most.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation. Vote "yes" on H.R. 849.

[From the San Diego Union-Tribune, Feb. 12, 1997]

WOMAN GETS \$12,000 IN HOUSING AID DESPITE  
UNDOCUMENTED STATUS  
(By Lola Sherman)

OCEANSIDE.—An Oceanside woman is being paid \$12,000 in federal housing money to move from an apartment complex here even though she isn't a legal resident of the United States.

The woman, Olivia Solorio, is one of a dozen individuals or families that were relocated after their former apartments on South Tremont Street were bought by Community Housing of North County, a private, nonprofit organization that soon will begin remodeling the complex to house AIDS patients.

Most of the other tenants of the apartments, all legal residents of the country, moved either to rent-subsidized apartments or received much smaller relocation payments. Solorio's payment of \$12,000 was largely the result of her undocumented status and her lack of income, officials acknowledge.

City and federal officials, as well as documented residents ousted from the complex, say the large payment to Solorio doesn't seem fair.

"It's the law," said Nancy Lahey, relocation specialist in the Los Angeles regional office of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "I think it will take an act of Congress to change it."

Solorio and the other tenants were moved from the 22-unit complex over the last several months. Work is to begin Feb. 24 on a \$480,000 remodeling project so the complex can house low-income tenants with AIDS.

Oceanside has funneled \$310,750 of its federal housing funds into the remodeling, said Richard Goodman, city housing director. The entire project will cost about \$1.7 million, mostly from federal tax credits offered to investors. Of that, \$1.1 million is in so-called "hard costs" such as land acquisition and renovation. The rest is for relocation expenses, a reserve for future rental assistance for the new tenants and a developer fee to North County Housing, formerly called Esperanza.

About 10 tenants moved from the apartments without any assistance. To save money on relocation expenses for the remaining 12, Goodman said, officials were able to relocate most of them to Section 8 housing, which provides federal rent subsidies. They received no relocation payments.

But Solorio does not qualify for Section 8 housing since she is not a legal resident. She

will, however, get \$12,000 under the Uniform Relocation Act, which does not consider immigration status.

"It has always rubbed me the wrong way, but there is nothing I can do about it," Goodman said.

HUD's Lahey said, "It's kind of crazy." Undocumented immigrants are eligible for one kind of public aid and not another, she said, adding that she wasn't happy about giving taxpayer dollars to an undocumented resident, but was not able to do anything about it.

Explaining the formula used to figure the payment, Lahey said if, for example, people displaced by a federally financed project had an income of \$600 a month, they would be expected to pay just under a third of that, or about \$180, for rent. If the rent in the new apartment was \$400, they would be entitled to the difference—\$220—for a period of 42 months.

Solorio, 49, from Jalisco, Mexico, had lived in the South Tremont apartments since July 1994. It was unclear whether she would be subject to deportation. City housing records describe her status only as "undocumented."

In an interview, Solorio said, "My documentation is in process." She denied seeking any large amount of money and expressed surprise at the sum due her.

She said she does not work outside the home but takes care of two small children. She did not disclose her income, but said she pays \$465 a month, plus utilities, in her new apartment. In the Tremont apartment, she paid \$450 including utilities.

Her two youngest sons, 13 and 15, live with her. All 10 of her children reside in California, she said, and she has been here for seven years.

Solorio said she has not gotten any sizable payments as yet. "I don't know anything about it," she added, indicating she has received only a small amount for moving expenses.

But Del Richardson of Del Richardson and Associates, the Yorba Linda firm in charge of distributing the money under contract to North County Housing, said Solorio has received half the \$12,000, while a check for the other half will be sent to her "sometime this month."

Richardson said that Solorio may be unaware of some of the assistance she has received because it went directly to the owner of her new apartment, for rent and the security deposit, and was paid to other vendors for moving costs. But she said Solorio has received direct payments as well.

Horacio Ortiz and Concepcion Diaz, two other former tenants of the South Tremont Street apartments, were among four tenants besides Solorio who either turned down Section 8 housing or were not eligible for it. Because both have higher incomes than Solorio, Ortiz received \$1,512 and Diaz \$2,142 from the same fund that will pay Solorio \$12,095, records show.

Ortiz, who lived in the Tremont apartments since 1974, isn't happy about the situation. "It's not fair—she has less time here and she doesn't have (immigration) papers," he said.

Diaz, a resident in the Tremont units since 1982, agreed. "She doesn't have papers and she hasn't been here very long," she said.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, illegal aliens should not be rewarded with taxpayer dollars. When we passed immigration reform legislation last year, I thought that this was made crystal clear. Imagine my astonishment when I read in the San Diego Union-Tribune that an undocumented, unemployed, mother of 10 was handed \$12,000 in relocation assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD].

This woman was living in my district when HUD selected her apartment building in Oceanside, CA, to be transformed into a low-income AIDS patient housing project. Under provisions of the Uniform Relocation Act, HUD was required, like every other Federal agency, to either provide alternative housing for displaced residents or grant direct funding to residents relocating on their own.

Mr. Speaker, many of those displaced by the project were moved into section 8 housing and received an average of \$400 in Federal rent subsidies. However, because the Uniform Relocation Act does not consider citizenship status when doling out relocation assistance, this undocumented woman received \$12,000 simply because she was residing in this country illegally.

When the Government goes out of its way to hand out free money to illegal aliens, it should be no surprise that our Nation continues to suffer from the devastating effects of illegal immigration. We have no right to expect our citizens to foot the bill when the Federal Government blatantly defies the American taxpayer. I will not let that continue. Today, we will consider H.R. 849. I introduced this bill in February to close this loophole which enabled an illegal alien to receive Federal housing benefits. I encourage all of my colleagues to pledge their support for denying Federal benefits to illegal immigrants.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLING). Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendment recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and on the bill.

The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5(b) of rule I, further proceedings on this question are postponed to a time not earlier than 5 p.m. today.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 849, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule

I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

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

#### REGARDING THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 29) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to design and construct a permanent addition to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. RES. 29

Whereas President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, after contracting poliomyelitis, required the use of a wheelchair for mobility and lived with this condition while leading the United States through some of its most difficult times; and

Whereas President Roosevelt's courage, leadership, and success should serve as an example and inspiration for all Americans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. ADDITION TO FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL.

(a) PLAN.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall plan for the design and construction of an addition of a permanent statue, bas-relief, or other similar structure to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, D.C. (referred to in this Act as the "Memorial"), to provide recognition of the fact that President Roosevelt's leadership in the struggle by the United States for peace, well-being, and human dignity was provided while the president used a wheelchair.

(b) COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—The Secretary shall obtain the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts for the design plan created under subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—As soon as practicable, the Secretary shall report to Congress and the President on findings and recommendations for the addition to the Memorial.

(d) CONSTRUCTION.—Beginning on the date that is 120 days after submission of the report to Congress under subsection (c), using only private contributions, the Secretary shall construct the addition according to the plan created under subsection (a).

#### SEC. 2. POWERS OF THE SECRETARY.

To carry out this Act, the Secretary may—

(1) hold hearings and organize contests; and

(2) request the assistance and advice of members of the disability community, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commissions shall render the assistance and advice requested.

#### SEC. 3. COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.

Compliance by the Secretary with this joint resolution shall satisfy all requirements for establishing a commemorative work under the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)

#### SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this joint resolution such sums as may be necessary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] and the gentleman from America Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S.J. Res. 29 directs the Secretary of the Interior to plan and construct the addition of a permanent statue, bas-relief, or other similar structure to the present Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, DC, to recognize that President Roosevelt's leadership was provided to the Nation while he was a disabled individual using a wheelchair.

The resolution requires that the Secretary, as soon as practicable, report to Congress and the President his findings and recommendations for this addition to the FDR Memorial. The Secretary may seek the assistance and advice of the disabled community, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission in creating a final design for this addition to the FDR Memorial.

The Commission of Fine Arts must approve the Secretary of the Interior's final design plan. Furthermore, the resolution requires construction of the addition to the FDR Memorial begin 120 days after submission of the report to Congress, using only private contributions.

□ 1500

The entire process for the addition to the FDR Memorial must comply with all of the requirements of the Commemorative Work Act of 1986.

Mr. Speaker, S.J. Res. 29 has the strong support of the Clinton administration. Additionally, this resolution is heartily endorsed by former Presidents Bush, Carter, and Ford. Finally, there is broad unified support for this resolution within the disabled community.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution honors the achievements of President Roosevelt, who served this Nation while disabled, and I urge my colleagues to support Senate Joint Resolution 29.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 29 is a Senate-passed measure that was authored by the good Senator from the State of Hawaii, Senator DANIEL INOUE, and is a companion to H.J. Res. 76, a bill introduced by my colleague on the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HINCHEY], who is also a member of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.