

Lipinski	Olver	Sherman
Lofgren	Ortiz	Skelton
Lowey	Owens	Smith (WA)
Luther	Pallone	Snyder
Maloney (CT)	Pascarella	Stark
Maloney (NY)	Pastor	Stenholm
Markey	Paul	Strickland
Mascara	Pelosi	Stupak
Matsui	Phelps	Tancredo
McCarthy (MO)	Pickett	Tanner
McCarthy (NY)	Pomeroy	Tauscher
McDermott	Price (NC)	Taylor (MS)
McGovern	Rahall	Thompson (CA)
McKinney	Rangel	Thurman
McNulty	Reyes	Tierney
Meehan	Riley	Toomey
Meek (FL)	Rivers	Toomay
Meeks (NY)	Rodriguez	Turner
Menendez	Roemer	Udall (CO)
Millender-	Rothman	Udall (NM)
McDonald	Roybal-Allard	Velazquez
Miller, George	Royce	Visclosky
Minge	Sabo	Waters
Mink	Salmon	Watt (NC)
Moakley	Sanchez	Weiner
Moore	Sanders	Weldon (FL)
Moran (VA)	Sandlin	Wexler
Morella	Sanford	Weygand
Nadler	Sawyer	Wolf
Napolitano	Schaffer	Woolsey
Neal	Schakowsky	Wu
Oberstar	Scott	Wynn
Obey	Shadegg	

NOT VOTING—29

Ackerman	Franks (NJ)	Peterson (PA)
Bilbray	Johnson, Sam	Shuster
Blagojevich	Klink	Spratt
Bliley	Lazio	Stump
Brady (PA)	Martinez	Talent
Campbell	McCollum	Tauzin
Chenoweth-Hage	McIntosh	Thompson (MS)
Crowley	Metcalfe	Waxman
Danner	Packard	Wise
Fowler	Payne	

□ 1937

Messrs. DELAHUNT, COLLINS, and SHADEGG changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. BUYER, COX, and KASICH changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 782. An Act to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to extend authorizations of appropriations for programs under the Act, to modernize programs and services for older individuals, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 116. Joint Resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes.

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-305)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) laid before the House the fol-

lowing 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 significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 26, 2000.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, 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 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow, Friday, October 27, 2000.

INTERNATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL ACT OF 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2943) to authorize additional assistance for international malaria control, and to provide for coordination and consultation in providing assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to malaria, HIV and tuberculosis, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2943

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

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL
SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "International Malaria Control Act of 2000".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:
(1) The World Health Organization estimates that there are 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 cases of malaria each year.

(2) According to the World Health Organization, more than 1,000,000 persons are estimated to die due to malaria each year.

(3) According to the National Institutes of Health, about 40 percent of the world's population is at risk of becoming infected.

(4) About half of those who die each year from malaria are children under 9 years of age.

(5) Malaria kills one child each 30 seconds.

(6) Although malaria is a public health problem in more than 90 countries, more than 90 percent of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa.

(7) In addition to Africa, large areas of Central and South America, Haiti and the

Dominican Republic, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East are high risk malaria areas.

(8) These high risk areas represent many of the world's poorest nations.

(9) Malaria is particularly dangerous during pregnancy. The disease causes severe anemia and is a major factor contributing to maternal deaths in malaria endemic regions.

(10) "Airport malaria", the importing of malaria by international aircraft and other conveyances, is becoming more common, and the United Kingdom reported 2,364 cases of malaria in 1997, all of them imported by travelers.

(11) In the United States, of the 1,400 cases of malaria reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1998, the vast majority were imported.

(12) Between 1970 and 1997, the malaria infection rate in the United States increased by about 40 percent.

(13) Malaria is caused by a single-cell parasite that is spread to humans by mosquitoes.

(14) No vaccine is available and treatment is hampered by development of drug-resistant parasites and insecticide-resistant mosquitoes.

SEC. 103. ASSISTANCE FOR MALARIA PREVENTION, TREATMENT, CONTROL, AND ELIMINATION.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations, shall provide assistance for the establishment and conduct of activities designed to prevent, treat, control, and eliminate malaria in countries with a high percentage of malaria cases.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF INTERACTION AMONG EPIDEMICS.—In providing assistance pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator should consider the interaction among the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

(3) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION REQUIREMENT.—Activities referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the dissemination of information relating to the development of vaccines and therapeutic agents for the prevention of malaria (including information relating to participation in, and the results of, clinical trials for such vaccines and agents conducted by United States Government agencies) to appropriate officials in such countries.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a) \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

TITLE II—POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO MACAU

SECTION 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "United States-Macau Policy Act of 2000".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS; SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.—The Congress makes the following findings and declarations:

(1) The continued economic prosperity of Macau furthers United States interests in the People's Republic of China and Asia.

(2) Support for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy, and as such, that principle naturally applies to United States policy toward Macau.

(3) The human rights of the people of Macau are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Macau.

(4) A fully successful transition in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau must continue to safeguard human rights in and of themselves.

(5) Human rights also serve as a basis for Macau's continued economic prosperity, and the Congress takes note of Macau's adherence to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should play an active role in maintaining Macau's confidence and prosperity, Macau's unique cultural heritage, and the mutually beneficial ties between the people of the United States and the people of Macau;

(2) through its policies, the United States should contribute to Macau's ability to maintain a high degree of autonomy in matters other than defense and foreign affairs as promised by the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Portugal in the Joint Declaration, particularly with respect to such matters as trade, commerce, law enforcement, finance, monetary policy, aviation, shipping, communications, tourism, cultural affairs, sports, and participation in international organizations, consistent with the national security and other interests of the United States; and

(3) the United States should actively seek to establish and expand direct bilateral ties and agreements with Macau in economic, trade, financial, monetary, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement, communication, transportation, and other appropriate areas.

SEC. 203. CONTINUED APPLICATION OF UNITED STATES LAW.

(a) CONTINUED APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any change in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau, and subject to subsections (b) and (c), the laws of the United States shall continue to apply with respect to Macau in the same manner as the laws of the United States were applied with respect to Macau before December 20, 1999, unless otherwise expressly provided by law or by Executive order issued pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) EXCEPTION.—Whenever the President determines that Macau is not sufficiently autonomous to justify treatment under a particular law of the United States, or any provision thereof, different from that accorded the People's Republic of China, the President may issue an Executive order suspending the application of paragraph (1) to such law or provision of law. The President shall promptly notify the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate concerning any such determination and shall publish the Executive order in the Federal Register.

(b) EXPORT CONTROLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The export control laws, regulations, and practices of the United States shall apply to Macau in the same manner and to the same extent that such laws, regulations, and practices apply to the People's Republic of China, and in no case shall such laws, regulations, and practices be applied less restrictively to exports to Macau than to exports to the People's Republic of China.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as prohibiting the provision of export control assistance to Macau.

(c) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b) and paragraph (2), for all purposes, including actions in any court of the United States, the Congress approves of the continuation in force after December 20, 1999, of all treaties and other international agreements, includ-

ing multilateral conventions, entered into before such date between the United States and Macau, or entered into force before such date between the United States and the Republic of Portugal and applied to Macau, unless or until terminated in accordance with law.

(2) EXCEPTION.—If, in carrying out this subsection, the President determines that Macau is not legally competent to carry out its obligations under any such treaty or other international agreement, or that the continuation of Macau's obligations or rights under any such treaty or other international agreement is not appropriate under the circumstances, the President shall take appropriate action to modify or terminate such treaty or other international agreement. The President shall promptly notify the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate concerning such determination.

SEC. 204 REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than March 31 of each of the years 2001, 2002, and 2003, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on conditions in Macau of interest to the United States. The report shall describe—

(1) significant developments in United States relations with Macau, including any determination made under section 203;

(2) significant developments related to the change in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau affecting United States interests in Macau or United States relations with Macau and the People's Republic of China;

(3) the development of democratic institutions in Macau;

(4) compliance by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal with their obligations under the Joint Declaration; and

(5) the nature and extent of Macau's participation in multilateral forums.

(b) SEPARATE PART OF COUNTRY REPORTS.—Whenever a report is transmitted to the Congress on a country-by-country basis, there shall be included in such report, where applicable, a separate subreport on Macau under the heading of the country that exercises sovereignty over Macau.

SEC. 205. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MACAU.—The term "Macau" means the territory that prior to December 20, 1999, was the Portuguese Dependent Territory of Macau and after December 20, 1999, became the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

(2) JOINT DECLARATION.—The term "Joint Declaration" means the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macau, dated April 13, 1987.

TITLE III—UNITED STATES-CANADA ALASKA RAIL COMMISSION

SECTION 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Rails to Resources Act of 2000".

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) rail transportation is an essential component of the North American intermodal transportation system;

(2) the development of economically strong and socially stable communities in the western United States and Canada was encouraged significantly by government policies promoting the development of integrated

transcontinental, interstate and interprovincial rail systems in the states, territories and provinces of the two countries;

(3) United States and Canadian federal support for the completion of new elements of the transcontinental, interstate and interprovincial rail systems was halted before rail connections were established to the State of Alaska and the Yukon Territory;

(4) rail transportation in otherwise isolated areas facilitates controlled access and may reduce overall impact to environmentally sensitive areas;

(5) the extension of the continental rail system through northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory to the current terminus of the Alaska Railroad would significantly benefit the United States and Canadian visitor industries by facilitating the comfortable movement of passengers over long distances while minimizing effects on the surrounding areas; and

(6) ongoing research and development efforts in the rail industry continue to increase the efficiency of rail transportation, ensure safety, and decrease the impact of rail service on the environment.

SEC. 303. AGREEMENT FOR A UNITED STATES-CANADA BILATERAL COMMISSION.

The President is authorized and urged to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to establish an independent joint commission to study the feasibility and advisability of linking the rail system in Alaska to the nearest appropriate point on the North American continental rail system.

SEC. 304. COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

(a) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.—The Agreement should provide for the Commission to be composed of 24 members, of which 12 members are appointed by the President and 12 members are appointed by the Government of Canada.

(2) GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS.—The Agreement should provide for the membership of the Commission, to the maximum extent practicable, to be representative of—

(A) the interests of the local communities (including the governments of the communities), aboriginal peoples, and businesses that would be affected by the connection of the rail system in Alaska to the North American continental rail system; and

(B) a broad range of expertise in areas of knowledge that are relevant to the significant issues to be considered by the Commission, including economics, engineering, management of resources, social sciences, fish and game management, environmental sciences, and transportation.

(b) UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP.—If the United States and Canada enter into an agreement providing for the establishment of the Commission, the President shall appoint the United States members of the Commission as follows:

(1) Two members from among persons who are qualified to represent the interests of communities and local governments of Alaska.

(2) One member representing the State of Alaska, to be nominated by the Governor of Alaska.

(3) One member from among persons who are qualified to represent the interests of Native Alaskans residing in the area of Alaska that would be affected by the extension of rail service.

(4) Three members from among persons involved in commercial activities in Alaska who are qualified to represent commercial interests in Alaska, of which one shall be a representative of the Alaska Railroad Corporation.

(5) One member representing United States Class I rail carriers and one member representing United States rail labor.

(6) Three members with relevant expertise, at least one of whom shall be an engineer with expertise in subarctic transportation and at least one of whom shall have expertise on the environmental impact of such transportation.

(c) CANADIAN MEMBERSHIP.—The Agreement should provide for the Canadian membership of the Commission to be representative of broad categories of interests of Canada as the Government of Canada determines appropriate, consistent with subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 305. GOVERNANCE AND STAFFING OF COMMISSION.

(a) CHAIRMAN.—The Agreement should provide for the Chairman of the Commission to be elected from among the members of the Commission by a majority vote of the members.

(b) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES MEMBERS.—

(1) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Commission appointed by the President who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission. Each such member who is an officer or employee of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for services as an officer or employee of the United States.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission appointed by the President shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Agreement should provide for the appointment of a staff and an executive director to be the head of the staff.

(2) COMPENSATION.—Funds made available for the Commission by the United States may be used to pay the compensation of the executive director and other personnel at rates fixed by the Commission that are not in excess of the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) OFFICE.—The Agreement should provide for the office of the Commission to be located in a mutually agreed location within the impacted areas of Alaska, the Yukon Territory, and northern British Columbia.

(e) MEETINGS.—The Agreement should provide for the Commission to meet at least bi-annually to review progress and to provide guidance to staff and others, and to hold, in locations within the affected areas of Alaska, the Yukon Territory and northern British Columbia, such additional informational or public meetings as the Commission deems necessary to the conduct of its business.

(f) PROCUREMENT OF SERVICES.—The Agreement should authorize and encourage the Commission to procure by contract, to the maximum extent practicable, the services (including any temporary and intermittent services) that the Commission determines necessary for carrying out the duties of the Commission. In the case of any contract for the services of an individual, funds made available for the Commission by the United States may not be used to pay for the services of the individual at a rate that exceeds the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 306. DUTIES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Agreement should provide for the Commission to study and assess, on the basis of all available relevant information, the feasibility and advisability of linking the rail system in Alaska to the North American continental rail system through the continuation of the rail system in Alaska from its northeastern terminus to a connection with the continental rail system in Canada.

(2) SPECIFIC ISSUES.—The Agreement should provide for the study and assessment to include the consideration of the following issues:

(A) Railroad engineering.

(B) Land ownership.

(C) Geology.

(D) Proximity to mineral, timber, tourist, and other resources.

(E) Market outlook.

(F) Environmental considerations.

(G) Social effects, including changes in the use or availability of natural resources.

(H) Potential financing mechanisms.

(3) ROUTE.—The Agreement should provide for the Commission, upon finding that it is feasible and advisable to link the rail system in Alaska as described in paragraph (1), to determine one or more recommended routes for the rail segment that establishes the linkage, taking into consideration cost, distance, access to potential freight markets, environmental matters, existing corridors that are already used for ground transportation, the route surveyed by the Army Corps of Engineers during World War II and such other factors as the Commission determines relevant.

(4) COMBINED CORRIDOR EVALUATION.—The Agreement should also provide for the Commission to consider whether it would be feasible and advisable to combine the power transmission infrastructure and petroleum product pipelines of other utilities into one corridor with a rail extension of the rail system of Alaska.

(b) REPORT.—The Agreement should require the Commission to submit to Congress and the Secretary of Transportation and to the Minister of Transport of the Government of Canada, not later than 3 years after the Commission commencement date, a report on the results of the study, including the Commission's findings regarding the feasibility and advisability of linking the rail system in Alaska as described in subsection (a)(1) and the Commission's recommendations regarding the preferred route and any alternative routes for the rail segment establishing the linkage.

SEC. 307. COMMENCEMENT AND TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) COMMENCEMENT.—The Agreement should provide for the Commission to begin to function on the date on which all members are appointed to the Commission as provided for in the Agreement.

(b) TERMINATION.—The Commission should be terminated 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report under section 306.

SEC. 308. FUNDING.

(a) RAILS TO RESOURCES FUND.—The Agreement should provide for the following:

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The establishment of an interest-bearing account to be known as the "Rails to Resources Fund".

(2) CONTRIBUTIONS.—The contribution by the United States and the Government of Canada to the Fund of amounts that are sufficient for the Commission to carry out its duties.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The availability of amounts in the Fund to pay the costs of Commission activities.

(4) DISSOLUTION.—Dissolution of the Fund upon the termination of the Commission and distribution of the amounts remaining in the Fund between the United States and the Government of Canada.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to any fund established for use by the Commission as described in subsection (a)(1) \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 309. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term "Agreement" means an agreement described in section 303.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means a commission established pursuant to any Agreement.

TITLE IV—PACIFIC CHARTER COMMISSION ACT OF 2000

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Pacific Charter Commission Act of 2000".

SEC. 402. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to promote a consistent and coordinated foreign policy of the United States to ensure economic and military security in the Asia-Pacific region;

(2) to support democratization, the rule of law, and human rights in the Asia-Pacific region;

(3) to promote United States exports to the Asia-Pacific region by advancing economic cooperation;

(4) to combat terrorism and the spread of illicit narcotics in the Asia-Pacific region; and

(5) to advocate an active role for the United States Government in diplomacy, security, and the furtherance of good governance and the rule of law in the Asia-Pacific region.

SEC. 403. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

There is established a commission to be known as the Pacific Charter Commission (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 404. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

(a) DUTIES.—The Commission shall establish and carry out, either directly or through nongovernmental organizations, programs, projects, and activities to achieve the purposes described in section 402, including research and educational or legislative exchanges between the United States and countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

(b) MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENTS.—The Commission shall monitor developments in countries of the Asia-Pacific region with respect to United States foreign policy toward such countries, the status of democratization, the rule of law and human rights in the region, economic relations among the United States and such countries, and activities related to terrorism and the illicit narcotics trade.

(c) POLICY REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—In carrying out this section, the Commission shall evaluate United States Government policies toward countries of the Asia-Pacific region and recommend options for policies of the United States Government with respect to such countries, with a particular emphasis on countries that are of importance to the foreign policy, economic, and military interests of the United States.

(d) CONTACTS WITH OTHER ENTITIES.—In performing the functions described in subsections (a) through (c), the Commission shall, as appropriate, seek out and maintain contacts with nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, and representatives of industry, including receiving reports and updates from such organizations and evaluating such reports.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than the end of each 12-month period thereafter, the Commission shall prepare and submit to the President and the Congress a report that contains the findings of the Commission during the preceding 12-month period. Each such report shall contain—

(1) recommendations for legislative, executive, or other actions resulting from the evaluation of policies described in subsection (c);

(2) a description of programs, projects, and activities of the Commission for the prior year; and

(3) a complete accounting of the expenditures made by the Commission during the prior year.

(f) CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON ANNUAL REPORT.—The Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, shall, not later than 45 days after the receipt by the Congress of the report referred to in subsection (c), hold hearings on the report, including any recommendations contained therein.

(g) ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—The Commission may establish such advisory committees as the Commission determines to be necessary to advise the Commission on policy matters relating to the Asia-Pacific region and to otherwise carry out this title.

SEC. 405. MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION.

(a) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of seven members all of whom—

(1) shall be citizens of the United States who are not officers or employees of any government, except to the extent they are considered such officers or employees by virtue of their membership on the Commission; and

(2) shall have interest and expertise in issues relating to the Asia-Pacific region.

(b) APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The individuals referred to in subsection (a) shall be appointed—

(A) by the President, after consultation with the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, and the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(2) POLITICAL AFFILIATION.—Not more than four of the individuals appointed under paragraph (1) may be affiliated with the same political party.

(c) TERM.—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed for a term of 6 years.

(d) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) CHAIRPERSON; VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The President shall designate a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Commission from among the members of the Commission.

(f) COMPENSATION.—

(1) RATES OF PAY.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Commission shall serve without pay.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Commission may receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(h) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(i) AFFIRMATIVE DETERMINATIONS.—An affirmative vote by a majority of the members

of the Commission shall be required for any affirmative determination by the Commission under section 404.

SEC. 406. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony and receive such evidence, and conduct such investigations as the Commission considers advisable to carry out this title.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out this title. Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of any such department agency shall furnish such information to the Commission as expeditiously as possible.

(c) CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises of services or property, both real and personal, for the purpose of assisting or facilitating the work of the Commission. Gifts, bequests, or devises of money and proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts, bequests, or devises shall be deposited in the Treasury and shall be available for disbursement upon order of the Commission.

(d) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

SEC. 407. STAFF AND SUPPORT SERVICES OF COMMISSION.

(a) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall have an executive director appointed by the Commission after consultation with the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate. The executive director shall serve the Commission under such terms and conditions as the Commission determines to be appropriate.

(b) STAFF.—The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel, not to exceed 10 individuals, as it considers appropriate.

(c) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Upon request of the chairperson of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency may detail, on a nonreimbursable basis, any of the personnel of the agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this title.

(d) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The chairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 409. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 410. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 411. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title shall take effect on February 1, 2001.

TITLE V—PAUL D. COVERDELL WORLD WISE SCHOOLS ACT OF 2000

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Act of 2000”.

SEC. 502. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Paul D. Coverdell was elected to the Georgia State Senate in 1970 and later became Minority Leader of the Georgia State Senate, a post he held for 15 years.

(2) As the 11th Director of the Peace Corps from 1989 to 1991, Paul Coverdell’s dedication to the ideals of peace and understanding helped to shape today’s Peace Corps.

(3) Paul D. Coverdell believed that Peace Corps volunteers could not only make a difference in the countries where they served but that the greatest benefit could be felt at home.

(4) In 1989, Paul D. Coverdell founded the Peace Corps World Wise Schools Program to help fulfill the Third Goal of the Peace Corps, “to promote a better understanding of the people served among people of the United States”.

(5) The World Wise Schools Program is an innovative education program that seeks to engage learners in an inquiry about the world, themselves, and others in order to broaden perspectives; promote cultural awareness; appreciate global connections; and encourage service.

(6) In a world that is increasingly interdependent and ever changing, the World Wise Schools Program pays tribute to Paul D. Coverdell’s foresight and leadership. In the words of one World Wise Schools teacher, “It’s a teacher’s job to touch the future of a child; it’s the Peace Corps’ job to touch the future of the world. What more perfect partnership.”.

(7) Paul D. Coverdell served in the United States Senate from the State of Georgia from 1993 until his sudden death on July 18, 2000.

(8) Senator Paul D. Coverdell was beloved by his colleagues for his civility, bipartisan efforts, and his dedication to public service.

SEC. 503. DESIGNATION OF PAUL D. COVERDELL WORLD WISE SCHOOLS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the program under section 18 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2517) referred to before such date as the “World Wise Schools Program” is redesignated as the “Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Program”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference before the date of enactment of this Act in any law, regulation, order, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the Peace Corps World Wise Schools Program shall, on and after such date, be considered to refer to the Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Program.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2943, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2943, a bill that authorizes the appropriation of \$50 million for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2002 to combat malaria in the developing world.

The International Malaria Control of 2000 would establish a program to combat the spread of malaria in the developing world and to encourage other governments and nongovernmental organizations to join our Nation in that effort.

This initiative to save millions of poor people would be administered by the Agency for International Development in conjunction with other appropriate Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations, both in our Nation and overseas.

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I commend Senator HATCH, the Senate sponsor of this legislation, for his efforts to stem the spread of malaria and to eradicate this disease that kills over 1 million people annually. As in the case of other deadly infectious diseases, our Nation must and can do more, and I am proud to be able to join in that effort.

This bill also contains a title, H.R. 825, sponsored by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), our distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on International Relations, which provides for the continued application of U.S. laws and treaties to Macau in the same manner as prior to December 20, 1999, when Macau was a Portuguese dependency. This title would also apply U.S. export controls and practices with regard to Macau in the same manner as the People's Republic of China. It would also require periodic reports from the Secretary of State on developments relating to Macau.

The title contains no authorization of appropriation, but it is an important policy statement on the relationship of our Nation with regard to Macau.

Title III of the bill contains the "Rails to Resources Act of 2000," S. 2253, a bill introduced by Senator Murkowski, which authorizes to be appropriated \$6 million for the establishment of the Rails to Resources Fund and urges the President to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to establish a joint commission of 20 members to study the technological and economic feasibility of linking the rail system in Alaska to the nearest appropriate point on the North American continental rail system. In recognition of the merit of that initiative, the Transportation Appropriations Conference Report provided \$2 million for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, title IV of the bill authorizes to be appropriated \$2.5 million for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002 for the establishment of a Pacific Charter Commission to carry out and monitor projects in the Pacific region of Asia with regard to human rights, the rule of law, and for security issues and to advise the Congress of the United States on significant foreign policy issues of interest to our Nation. The Pacific Charter Commission will provide independent policy analysis with

regard to the manner in which the foreign policy of our Nation is carried out and will be of great service to the Congress and the American people.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, title V of the bill would redesignate the Peace Corps World Wise Schools Program, and the Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Program. Title V incorporates H.R. 5357, a bill introduced by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), and it is a fitting tribute to our late colleague, the distinguished senior citizen from Georgia, Paul D. Coverdell, who also served as Peace Corps Director with great distinction.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for the adoption of S. 2943.

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of S. 2943, the International Malaria Control Act of 2000.

Mr. Speaker, we are considering a number of bills here today, or this evening, really, as part of a package. Mr. Speaker, S. 2943 addresses some important issues facing the United States; and I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the committee, for ensuring that the actual text of the bill that is included in this package accommodated certain concerns on this side of the aisle.

For example, the underlying bill being considered today is an effort to control the spread of malaria abroad. Malaria has recently been making a resurgence around the world with more and more people being affected by this scourge and more and more people dying from it. According to the World Health Organization, more than one million persons, one million, one million persons die from malaria each year, and more than 90 percent of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa.

According to the Director General of the World Health Organization, malaria is taking a big bite out of Africa's economic growth. If we can control malaria, we will see an acceleration of Africa's development; and family incomes, of course, will rise.

We have even seen treatment-resistance strains of malaria emerging in our own country here in the United States. Between 1970 and 1997, the malaria infection rate in the United States increased by about 40 percent. That is staggering.

As we know from our experience with the West Nile virus, if we do not act quickly to break the back of a disease abroad, the inevitable result is outbreaks of the disease here in the United States.

So I commend the chairman for working with us to focus this bill on malaria specifically.

The bill also addresses the United States relationship with the former Portuguese colony of Macau. While Macau reverted to Chinese control last

year, the United States must help the people of Macau to retain their basic freedoms to further develop economically and to deal with international crime and narcotics problems. This legislation ensures that the United States will continue to treat Macau under U.S. law the same way it was treated prior to its reversion to Chinese control and signal to the Chinese that we will closely watch how Macau and its people are being treated.

This approach is really identical to the approach that we took with Hong Kong prior to its reversion to Chinese control and is long overdue in Macau's case. This is simply good government and ensures that Hong Kong and Macau are treated in a similar manner.

The bill also contains text identical to H.R. 5357, a bill sponsored by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), which actually does the renaming of the Peace Corps World Wise program after the late great Senator COVERDELL. This legislation also includes an authority to enter into an agreement with Canada to establish a commission to study the advisability and the feasibility of establishing a rail link between Alaska and the North American Rail Net. It also includes legislation that the House passed earlier this year establishing a commission to study United States policy in the Asia Pacific region.

Mr. Speaker, we have worked to ensure that these bills address our concerns. We have no objection to them being included in the package. I want to once again thank our chairman for working with us.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for her supporting comments with regard to this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. (Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise in support of the legislation, particularly title II of S. 2943, which encompasses the Macau Policy Act. We have heard the chairman and the gentlewoman from California refer to it already.

The Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific first considered similar legislation introduced by this Member at the beginning of the 106th Congress in anticipation of Macau's reversion to the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, among other things, recognizes that Macau is not Hong Kong, especially when it comes to export control policy. Therefore, the Macau Policy Act ensures that the export control laws of the United States shall apply to Macau in

the same manner and to the same extent that such laws apply to the People's Republic of China. This provision ensures that Macau will not be used by entities in China to circumvent export control laws.

Mr. Speaker, the Macau title of this legislation also clarifies and strengthens U.S. relations with the special administrative region of Macau. It is tailored to address Macau's unique status and individual challenges. It certainly supports both short-term and long-term American national interests. Therefore, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, this Member supports the passage of the legislation; and I urge my colleagues to support the Macau Policy Act, which is title II of this legislation.

Macau was the last of the Portuguese overseas territories. It has an area of 16 square kilometers (about one-tenth the size of the District of Columbia) and a population of less than 500,000 Macanese, 95 percent of whom are of Chinese ethnic background. On April 13, 1987, Portugal and China issued a "Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the question of Macau"—an international agreement similar to the 1984 United Kingdom—PRC Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong. The Joint Declaration specified that Macau revert to Chinese sovereignty on December 20, 1999—which it did.

The United States has no diplomatic or consular presence in Macau. U.S. interests in Macau are monitored by the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong. Unlike Hong Kong, Macau is only a minor U.S. trading partner. The U.S. provides no economic or military assistance to Macau, and has no military personnel or installations there. Macau's principal industries are clothing, textiles, plastic products, furniture, and gambling and tourism.

On March 31, 1993, China's National People's Congress adopted a "Basic Law of the Macau Special Administrative Region of the (PRC)," which is similar to the 1990 Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. In effect, the Basic Law constitutes Macau's post-reversion constitution. And, as with Hong Kong, the governing concept is "one country—two systems."

At present, Macau is treated the same as China, despite its "one country-two systems" status because its status has not been addressed through specific legislation like the U.S.-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1994 addressed Hong Kong-American relations. In other words, U.S. laws that apply to China, including post-Tiananmen sanctions, apply automatically to the Special Administrative Region of Macau. As a result, at this time, before the passage of this legislation, Macau's legal status for purposes of U.S. domestic law is ambiguous and problematic.

The legislation before the House today would permit the U.S. to honor Macau's post reversion rights under the concept of "one country-two systems." For example, it will allow the US to treat Macau as a separate member of the WTO, apart from China, as well as for other commercial purposes. By enacting the Macau Policy Act, we are, in effect, trying to support the "one country-two systems" policy in Macau that has worked so well in Hong Kong.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), who is a very strong leader and advocate on the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment of our Committee on Commerce, and also our ranking member.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for her leadership and I thank the chairman for his leadership and I thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his leadership on this issue.

In a Congress that has done so little on health care, has fallen so far short in passing prescription drug legislation, so far short on enacting a patients' bill of rights, which clearly overwhelming numbers of the public support, this Congress has done a good job in fighting international infectious diseases. The Committee on Appropriations has passed and sent to the President \$60 million for tuberculosis control internationally, five times what this Congress spent only 3 years ago to combat a disease that is absolutely curable. This Congress also has played a major role in malaria control around the world.

Gro Brundtland, who was quoted earlier by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE). Gro Brundtland, the General Director of the World Health Organization, has said about tuberculosis, and she could also say it about malaria, that tuberculosis is a political problem, not a medical problem. We in this world know how to combat tuberculosis; we in this world know how to combat malaria. We can do better than we have done with the political will. This effort by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) has actually made that major step in doing that.

I would also like to take the opportunity to congratulate the folks at Walter Reed. In part of the Defense budget, when we passed money for the Defense budget, some of that money, not nearly enough, only a few million dollars, goes to Walter Reed to do malaria research. Most of the best malaria research in history in this country has come out of Walter Reed, not out of private drug companies, not out of investor-owned corporations which do not have a real economic interest in combating malaria, but from tax dollars. That is what has brought us as far as we have come in malaria control, and that can take us even further. That is why it is so important to fund Walter Reed and do better with malaria control that way.

To get an understanding, Mr. Speaker, to get a good understanding of what we can do, and Gro Brundtland said, these infectious diseases are political problems, not medical problems. To get an understanding of what we can do, look at what the government of India did in 1999. In one day, in the Republic of India, the government and public health organizations around the world,

including the Centers for Disease Control, woefully underfunded in this country, but involved internationally in so many good things; NGOs, the Centers for Disease Control, public health authorities and the government of India worked together and in one day in December of 1999, vaccinated, immunized 134 million Indian children in one day. If we can do that, we can come up with a malarial vaccine through the Walter Reed research within the Department of Defense in Bethesda, Maryland, then we can come up with much better action in combating tuberculosis, combating malaria around the world, which stunts economic growth, which kills children, which breaks up families. These are diseases that are caused by poverty, they are bred in poverty, and these are diseases that cause additional poverty. We have an obligation for humanitarian reasons and for pragmatic reasons to do something about it.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for his eloquent remarks in support of this measure.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2943, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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PROMOTION OF ADOPTION OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 5314) to amend title 10, United States Code, to facilitate the adoption of retired military working dogs by law enforcement agencies, former handlers of these dogs, and other persons capable of caring for these dogs.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. PROMOTION OF ADOPTION OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS.

(a) ADOPTION OF MILITARY WORKING DOGS.—Chapter 153 of title 10, United States Code, is