

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), and I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), our subcommittee chairman, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), our ranking member of the Committee on Government Reform, Subcommittee on the Postal Service, for their support in bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that persons who have made meaningful contributions to society should be recognized. The naming of a postal building in one's honor is truly a salute to the accomplishments and public service of an individual. H.R. 4451 designates the United States Post Office building located at 1001 Frederick Road in Baltimore, Maryland, as the Frederick L. Dewberry, Jr. Post Office Building.

Frederick L. Dewberry, Jr., was born and raised in Baltimore City. He is a graduate of Loyola College and received a law degree from the University of Baltimore.

A lieutenant in World War II, Dewberry served courageously in the United States Navy on small ships and destroyers in the Pacific Ocean.

After returning from this war, Mr. Dewberry returned to Catonsville, Maryland, where he and his wife, Anne, raised their five children. The Baltimore County resident held the post of chairman of the Baltimore County Council from 1964 to 1966. He was also Baltimore county executive in 1974. From 1979 to 1984, he was the deputy secretary of the Maryland Department of Transportation; and he served as secretary of the Maryland Department of Licensing and Regulation from 1984 to 1986.

In addition to his government service, he was also involved in health care, serving on the advisory board of St. Agnes Hospital for 20 years from 1970 to 1990. He also served as president of Blind Industries and Services of Maryland from 1986 to 1989 and held positions on the various boards and commissions far too numerous to mention at this time.

Frederick Dewberry was a tremendous administrator. People loved to work for him because he was fair. He also used to tell his employees that he wanted no surprises and all work needed to be done above board. This philosophy stemmed from his days in the service. In the Navy, where he was given the name "Ping," he was a sonar operator checking for submarines in the water.

He served this country with valor and with the expectation that all work would be done with pride and excellence. In fact, his son, Delegate Tom Dewberry, who, by the way, is speaker pro tem of the Maryland House of Delegates, said that his father always told his brothers and his sister that "if you do what is right, then you will be all right." He certainly lived by this motto.

□ 1515

This veteran and public servant died on July 9, 1990. Service to the Nation and community is to be commended. Without such service, many would be left without a voice or advocate and our Nation would not be the world leader it is today.

Citizens like Frederick Dewberry, who give such service by giving of their time and talents, should be saluted. I urge my colleagues to support this postal naming bill that salutes a person from my district who has spent his life giving service to others and lifting up his neighbors and lifting up his country.

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

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Postal Service, of the Committee on Government Reform.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) for yielding the time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to her for being here for filling in so capably in my absence, and we certainly want to thank her for the very eloquent job she did in speaking about this very deserving individual.

Mr. Speaker, I also wanted to rise and express my appreciation to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for bringing this bill to our attention, for bringing this man and his wonderful life to our attention. This is a rare honor. It is one that we try to protect and we try to preserve in a way that when it is extended, it is bestowed upon those individuals who in their lives have made a difference and who have by example helped us all to learn a little bit more about our lives and our proper perspective and role in those lives.

I think Mr. Dewberry, as was so very thoroughly and eloquently expressed by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), has lived that life; that kind of example, starting with his service to his country during World War II and spanning decades and decades of service to his neighbors, to his community, to his county and State, not just in an official capacity, but in those kinds of organizations and those kinds of efforts we heard about just a few moments ago.

I think most significantly in this kind of an endeavor, we find the primary good of someone's existence in one of the comments the gentleman made in speaking about their father, how a son says he, or it certainly could have been a daughter, she learned to do the right thing, to be a good citizen. It is those kinds of perhaps less publicized but so very important ways that this country becomes a better place.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for bringing us such a deserving individual, and I certainly want to add my

words of encouragement to all of our colleagues here on both sides of the aisle in urging their acceptance and vote in favor of this very, very worthy designation, and also a final word of appreciation, again, to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to vote and pass this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4451.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 4:30 p.m.

□

□ 1705

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin) at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.

□

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

□

INTERNATIONAL FOOD RELIEF PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5224) to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to authorize assistance for the stockpiling and rapid transportation, delivery, and distribution of shelf stable prepackaged foods to needy individuals in foreign countries, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5224

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "International Food Relief Partnership Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. ASSISTANCE FOR STOCKPILING AND RAPID TRANSPORTATION, DELIVERY, AND DISTRIBUTION OF SHELF STABLE PREPACKAGED FOODS.

Title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 208. ASSISTANCE FOR STOCKPILING AND RAPID TRANSPORTATION, DELIVERY, AND DISTRIBUTION OF SHELF STABLE PREPACKAGED FOODS.

"(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Administrator is authorized to provide grants to—

"(1) United States nonprofit organizations (described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) for the preparation of shelf stable prepackaged foods requested by eligible organizations and the establishment and maintenance of stockpiles of such foods in the United States; and

"(2) private voluntary organizations and international organizations for the rapid transportation, delivery, and distribution of such shelf stable prepackaged foods to needy individuals in foreign countries.

"(b) GRANTS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF STOCKPILES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not more than 70 percent of the amount made available to carry out this section shall be used to provide grants under subsection (a)(1).

"(2) PRIORITY.—In providing grants under subsection (a)(1), the Administrator shall give preference to a United States nonprofit organization that agrees to provide non-Federal funds in an amount equal to 50 percent of the funds received under a grant under subsection (a)(1), an in kind contribution equal to such percent, or a combination thereof, for the preparation of shelf stable prepackaged foods and the establishment and maintenance of stockpiles of such foods in the United States in accordance with such subsection.

"(c) GRANTS FOR RAPID TRANSPORTATION, DELIVERY, AND DISTRIBUTION.—Not less than 20 percent of the amount made available to carry out this section shall be used to provide grants under subsection (a)(2).

"(d) ADMINISTRATION.—Not more than 10 percent of the amount made available to carry out this section may be used by the Administrator for the administration of grants under subsection (a).

"(e) REGULATIONS OR GUIDELINES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall issue such regulations or guidelines as the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out this section, including regulations or guidelines that provide to United States nonprofit organizations eligible to receive grants under subsection (a)(1) guidance with respect to the requirements for qualified shelf stable prepackaged foods and the amount of such foods to be stockpiled by such organizations.

"(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator for the purpose of carrying out this section, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, \$3,000,000 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."

SEC. 3. PREPOSITIONING OF COMMODITIES.

Section 407(c) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1736a(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) PREPOSITIONING.—Funds made available for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 to carry out titles II and III of this Act may be used by the Administrator to procure, transport, and store agricultural commodities for prepositioning within the United States and in foreign countries, except that for each such fiscal year not more than \$2,000,000 of such funds may be used to store agricultural

commodities for prepositioning in foreign countries."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY) 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 H.R. 5224, 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 am pleased to rise today to urge my colleagues to support the International Food Relief Partnership Act, H.R. 5224, a bill that I introduced to authorize the stockpiling and rapid transportation, delivery and distribution of shelf stable prepackaged goods to needy individuals in foreign nations.

This bill serves to create a public-private partnership to leverage the donation of nutritious food by volunteers to needy families around the globe at times of famine, disaster and critical needs.

H.R. 5224 was cosponsored by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST), Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture; the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific; and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture. I am pleased that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) has also lent his support for this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, there is a gap in the United States' traditional international food relief effort and food reserve program that makes participation by nonprofit organizations that want to contribute donated food more difficult than it should be. The major barrier to these volunteer contributions is the high cost of providing these donated food products to international relief organizations that transport and distribute these foods overseas.

It is unquestionable that agribusiness efficiently and effectively provides assistance at times of greatest need through international food relief organizations that work through the Agency for International Development.

However, nonprofits have a much more difficult time reaching international relief organizations to provide food assistance because of the high cost of processing, packaging, maintaining and shipping donated food. Consequently, food donated by nonprofits is often delayed from reaching affected populations or is simply not used for that purpose.

The International Food Relief Partnership Act will fill this gap by providing grant assistance outside the traditional food relief program to nonprofits that should be matched by 50 cents on the dollar by funds raised by nonprofits.

These grant monies will be used by nonprofits to ensure that food donated by farmers can be processed, packaged, stored and transported overseas at the time of need.

AID would be responsible for the administration of this program, and although funding for it would be made available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food for Peace Program.

Nonprofits such as Breedlove, Child Life International, Feed the Starving Children provide direct hunger assistance at times of disaster, famine or other critical needs. Organizations such as these are located throughout the United States. These organizations accept gleaned crops donated by regional farmers, and they help to transport them and distribute this food overseas. And once the donated food is processed, it can be stored for years for use in food emergencies.

Donated food reduces the cost of famine and disaster assistance, because these products cost only pennies to process and ship and supplement the traditional food basket. We need to encourage more volunteer efforts from nonprofits.

Mr. Speaker, the International Food Relief Partnership Act accomplishes this objective by providing a means for nonprofits to accept donated food and to process it into a product for use in times of disaster, famine or other critical needs.

Mr. Speaker, through the enactment of this bill we create an inexpensive mechanism that provides more food relief for less money. The 50 percent matching preference included in this legislation also makes certain that viable and deserving organizations earn the grant funds that they seek.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support the spirit of volunteerism and goodwill by passage of this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), chairman of the Committee on International Relations, my friend; and also the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific; as well as the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST), the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture; and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture, for introducing the International Food Relief Partnership Act of 2000.

The International Food Relief Partnership Act of 2000 authorizes, as was

described by the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN), the stockpiling, rapid transportation, delivery and distribution of shelf stable prepackaged foods to needy individuals in foreign countries.

Mr. Speaker, this bill creates a public-private partnership to leverage the donation of nutritious food by volunteers to needy families around the globe at times of famine, disaster, and other critical needs.

The bill also seeks to increase participation by nonprofit organizations in the provision of donated food to populations in need around the world.

Finally, I want to take this opportunity, although not specifically on point with the matter before us, to reiterate my concern about the funding source for our food relief, title II of the fiscal year 2001 Agriculture Appropriations bill passed by the House.

This bill now is in conference committee, but it is important to note that House funding is not adequate to meet our commitment to countries during famines, droughts and other disasters.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations will follow the example set by the Senate and that we ultimately will end up fully funding the administration's requests for PL-480 Title II at \$837 million, ultimately, that relates directly to the bill before us.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5224.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST), the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

□ 1715

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support as an original cosponsor of H.R. 5224, the International Food Relief Partnership Act of 2000. Because of our agricultural productivity, the United States is able to aid the victims of famine, drought, and natural disasters all around the world.

Many of the groups that assist in feeding hungry people around the world are faith based and private nonprofit organizations that donate their services. For years, these groups, who want to contribute food aid to victims of international disasters, have been prevented from fully participating in these efforts.

H.R. 5224 would authorize the administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development to provide grants to private, nonprofit, and private voluntary organizations for the stockpiling and rapid transportation, delivery, and distribution of shelf-stable prepackaged foods to needy individuals in foreign countries.

This legislation also provides an incentive for farmers and ranchers to donate their surplus. Preference is given

to U.S. nonprofit organizations that can provide 50 percent matching funds. This will improve our food relief efforts by enabling nonprofit organizations to contribute more food to international disaster sites, decrease the cost of the Federal Government, and increase the public participation.

One example of a nonprofit organization that provides food assistance in the United States and around the world is Breedlove Dehydrated Foods. Breedlove Dehydrated Foods, an unusually committed group of people, have energized my home community and are simply looking for a way to help the needy around the world. This organization accepts food donations from farmers and then dehydrates the food and packages it. The product Breedlove creates is a nutritious blend of vegetables and legumes that serve as a great source of protein. This product has been used before by private voluntary organizations in North Korea, Iraq, Kosovo, Turkey, Russia, Belarus, and Iran.

Several other nonprofit organizations support this legislation. I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 5224.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to at this point extend my congratulations to the gentleman from Texas (Chairman COMBEST). As a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, I believe that he has had a very distinguished term in leading that committee and is personally responsible for the restoration of a constructive bipartisan spirit in that committee. His other major ally in achieving that progress has been the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM), the ranking member.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM).

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY) for yielding me the time. I, too, commend the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) and the gentleman from Texas (Chairman COMBEST) for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the International Food Relief Partnership Act because it fundamentally addresses the long-term and long-standing desire among farmers and ranchers in our country to provide food directly to those overseas that need it most.

For years now, many farmers and ranchers have wanted to donate agricultural products to feed the hungry, both here and abroad. Yet, there is currently no mechanism in place in our food aid programs to accommodate a farmer who wants to donate a truckload of produce and no means to get that produce overseas to those in need.

That was true until a nonprofit organization named Breedlove began testing the concept of accepting donated vegetables from local farmers for dehydration and shipment overseas. These dehydrated vegetable packages are

lightweight enough to be efficiently shipped and provide a nutritious and cost-efficient meal. The Breedlove product has been used successfully for private voluntary organizations in seven countries around the world.

This bill will provide incentives to further test the use of prepackaged shelf-stable food and will also provide limited authority to test the concept of prepositioning commodities overseas for use in emergencies.

With this authority, we hope to provide the Agency for International Development with incentives it can use to encourage more farmers and ranchers to make donations that will leverage scarce Federal resources and improve the diets of food aid recipients around the world.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5224, the International Food Relief Partnership Act.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. POMEROY. 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. RYAN of Wisconsin). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5224, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5239) to provide for increased penalties for violations of the Export Administration Act of 1979 and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5239

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Export Administration Modification and Clarification Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. CONTINUATION OF THE EXPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS UNDER IEPPA.

To the extent that the President exercises the authorities of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to carry out the provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979 in order to continue in full force and effect the export control system maintained by the Export Administration Regulations issued under that Act, including regulations issued under section 8 of that Act, the following shall apply:

(1)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the penalties for violations of the regulations continued pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act shall be the same as the penalties for violations under section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as if that section were amended—