

fruit. But if the future brings a unilateral declaration of Palestinian independence and a rejection of these negotiations, we must remain steadfast in our support for the peace process and strong in our condemnation of those who would derail this historic opportunity. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for her strong support of this measure.

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

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in firm support of H.R. 5272, the Peace Through Negotiations Act of 2000. The unilateral declaration of independence by the Palestinian Authority would negate years of progress made by Israel with Palestinians toward a peaceful resolution to their conflict.

This bill clearly illustrates that the United States discourages such an action, and would strongly condemn the Palestinians should they choose to circumvent the peace process to which they had been a faithful party.

I commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) for his hard work in crafting this legislation. I would also like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), chairman of the Committee on International Relations for recognizing the importance of a timely consideration of this bill.

I have been a close observer of this peace process since its inception. I have witnessed the success, and I have witnessed the setbacks. I regret having to address the issue of restricting aid to the Palestinians when we are so close to reaching an understanding between the two parties.

In my view, the Palestinians have a choice, stay the course towards peace and reap the benefits of establishing a nation conceived out of cooperation and negotiation or bypass the process, declare an independent state, and risk becoming a pariah in the international arena.

As a supporter of the peace process, I am greatly concerned that Palestinian Authority Leader Yasser Arafat will carry through with his threat to create a Palestinian state with or without an agreement. Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I shudder to think of the repercussions resulting from taking such drastic action.

Mr. Arafat, do not let the dream that you have worked your entire life for crumble in order to quell domestic political concerns. I urge you to choose the path to which you have been committed for nearly a decade, the path of peace.

The people of Israel, the West Bank, the Gaza have suffered through enough violence, torment, and death during the years of struggle for the creation of a Palestinian state. Let us work together to ensure that history does not repeat itself.

The purpose of this bill clearly states that if the Palestinian Authority unilaterally declares a Palestinian state, the United States' provision of resources to the Palestinian Authority would cease immediately.

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Furthermore, the bill would prohibit the expenditure of any funds for the United States to formally recognize a unilaterally declared independent Palestinian state. As long as Mr. Barak and Mr. Arafat are willing to sit down together and encourage a constructive dialogue to resolve the issues that divide their people, the United States will do its part to support them in that endeavor.

Though I hope the terms of this bill will never be realized, I believe it is a strong commentary on how this country, the U.S., feels about the prospects of peace. To that end, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 5272.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PITTS). The gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) has 17 minutes remaining.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman have any further speakers?

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time; and in closing, I wish to emphasize that this legislation represents a measured and an appropriate response to the very serious threat to U.S. interests in the Middle East posed by the continuing suggestions by Palestinian officials that they may unilaterally declare a Palestinian state. Such a declaration could deal a fatal blow to the peace process and would be a very grave mistake.

Our government makes a very serious mistake if it does not make crystal clear to the Palestinian authorities how we would respond to such a step. It is for that reason that I urge strong support for this measure.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5272, the Peace Through Negotiations Act of 2000, which expresses support for the Middle East peace process and the need for a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This legislation declares that U.S. policy opposes the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state. Should such a unilateral declaration occur, this measure would prohibit all U.S. assistance to the Palestinians except for humanitarian aid, and would encourage other countries and international organizations to join the U.S. in withholding diplomatic recognition of a Palestinian state. Further, this legislation would authorize the President to withhold U.S. contributions to international organizations that recognize a unilaterally declared Palestinian state.

As a co-sponsor of H.R. 4976, similar legislation introduced by my colleague from New

York, JERROLD NADLER, I believe it is appropriate for the Congress to underscore the threat posed by the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state. Such a declaration would be a violation of the 1993 Oslo Accords, at which Israel and the Palestinians agreed that the determination of the eventual status of the Palestinian entity—as well as other final status issues—can be made only through agreements by both sides. It is critical for both parties to abide by the agreement to resolve permanent status issues through negotiation, not unilateral action.

Peace talks between the Palestinian Authority and Israel were scheduled to end earlier this month, on September 15, 2000. However, unresolved issues—borders, security, settlements, refugees, and the division of Jerusalem—have prevented the two sides from coming to an agreement. Since the unsuccessful completion of the Camp David negotiations in July 2000, PLO Chairman Arafat has renewed his threats to unilaterally declare a Palestinian state. While Chairman Arafat has backed off from those threats and not set a new deadline, I believe this legislation signifies the extent of Congressional resolve, should Chairman Arafat act to carry out his threat after the 106th Congress adjourns.

In March 1999, both houses of Congress adopted H. Con. Res. 24, non-binding legislation which resolved that “any attempt to establish Palestinian statehood outside the negotiating process will invoke the strongest congressional opposition.” The Peace Through Negotiations Act is a legislatively binding response, but only if a unilateral declaration of statehood is actually made. I believe the U.S. must continue to strongly support Israel and resolutely oppose the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues strong endorsement of this landmark legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. 5272, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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MAKING IN ORDER ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2000 MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND CALL OF CORRECTIONS CALENDAR

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time on Wednesday, September 27, 2000, for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules and pass, or adopt, the following measures:

H.R. 1795, National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Engineering Establishment Act;

H.R. 2641, to make technical corrections to Title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992;

H.R. 2346, to authorize the enforcement of certain Federal Communications Commission regulations regarding use of citizens band radio equipment;

H. Res. 576, supporting efforts to increase childhood cancer awareness, treatment, and research;

S. 1295, to designate the Lance Corporal Harold Gomez Post Office; and

It be in order at any time on Wednesday, September 27, 2000, for the Speaker to direct the Clerk to call the bill on the Corrections Calendar.

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

There was no objection.

#### QUALITY TEACHER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION ACT OF 2000

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5034) to expand loan forgiveness for teachers, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5034

*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 "Quality Teacher Recruitment and Retention Act of 2000".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Over the next 10 years, a large percentage of teachers will retire, leaving American classrooms, particularly urban and rural classrooms, facing a serious teacher shortage.

(2) The Nation will need 2,000,000 new teachers over the next 10 years. Unfortunately, in the past this need has been met by admitting some unqualified teachers to the classroom.

(3) There is also a chronic shortage of fully certified special education teachers, averaging about 27,000 per year. While the demand is ever present, institutes of higher education are graduating fewer teachers qualified in special education.

(4) High quality teachers are the first vital step in ensuring students receive a high quality education.

(5) Potentially valuable teacher candidates are often lured into different careers by higher compensation.

(6) Moreover, the burdensome paperwork and legal requirements are factors which lead special education teachers to leave the profession. More special education teachers move into the general education realm than vice versa.

(7) High-quality prospective teachers need to be identified and recruited by presenting to them a career that is respected by their peers, is financially and intellectually rewarding, and contains sufficient opportunities for advancement.

(8) Teacher loan forgiveness gives high-poverty schools an effective incentive for recruiting and retaining much-needed high quality teachers.

(9) Loan forgiveness for high-need teachers, including special education teachers, can be a critical link in increasing the supply of these essential educators.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to encourage individuals to enter and continue in the teaching profession in order to ensure

that high quality teachers are recruited and retained in areas where they are most needed so students attending school in such areas receive a quality education.

##### SEC. 3. EXPANDED LOAN FORGIVENESS PROGRAM FOR TEACHERS.

###### (a) PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Education (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall carry out a program of assuming the obligation to repay, pursuant to subsection (c), a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 or part D of such title (excluding loans made under sections 428B and 428C of such Act or comparable loans made under part D of such title) for any borrower who—

(A) is a new teacher;

(B)(i) is employed, for 3 consecutive complete school years, as a full-time teacher in a school that qualifies under section 465(a)(2)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087ee(a)(2)(A)) for loan cancellation for a recipient of a loan under part E of title IV of such Act who teaches in such schools; or

(ii) is employed, for 3 consecutive complete school years, as a full-time special education teacher, or as a full-time teacher of special needs children;

(C) satisfies the requirements of subsection (d); and

(D) is not in default on a loan for which the borrower seeks forgiveness.

###### (2) AWARD BASIS; PRIORITY.—

(A) AWARD BASIS.—Subject to subparagraph (B), loan repayment under this section shall be on a first-come, first-serve basis and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(B) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority in providing loan repayment under this section for a fiscal year to student borrowers who received loan repayment under this section for the preceding fiscal year.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

###### (b) LOAN REPAYMENT.—

(1) ELIGIBLE AMOUNT.—The amount the Secretary may repay on behalf of any individual under this section shall not exceed—

(A) the sum of the principal amounts outstanding (not to exceed \$5,000) of the individual's qualifying loans at the end of 3 consecutive complete school years of service described in subsection (a)(1)(B);

(B) an additional portion of such sum (not to exceed \$7,500) at the end of each of the next 2 consecutive complete school years of such service; and

(C) a total of not more than \$20,000.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the refunding of any repayment of a loan made under part B or D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(3) INTEREST.—If a portion of a loan is repaid by the Secretary under this section for any year, the proportionate amount of interest on such loan which accrues for such year shall be repaid by the Secretary.

(c) REPAYMENT TO ELIGIBLE LENDERS.—The Secretary shall pay to each eligible lender or holder for each fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate amount of loans which are subject to repayment pursuant to this section for such year.

###### (d) APPLICATION FOR REPAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible individual desiring loan repayment under this section shall submit a complete and accurate application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(2) YEARS OF SERVICE.—An eligible individual may apply for loan repayment under

this section after completing the required number of years of qualifying employment.

(3) FULLY QUALIFIED TEACHERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—An application for loan repayment under this section shall include such information as is necessary to demonstrate that the applicant—

(A) if teaching in a public elementary, middle, or secondary school (other than as a teacher in a public charter school), has obtained State certification as a teacher (including certification obtained through alternative routes to certification) or passed the State teacher licensing exam and holds a license to teach in such State; and

###### (B) if teaching in—

(i) a public elementary school, holds a bachelor's degree and demonstrates knowledge and teaching skills in each of the subject areas in which he or she provides instruction; or

(ii) a public middle or secondary school, holds a bachelor's degree and demonstrates a high level of competency in all subject areas in which he or she teaches through—

(I) a high level of performance on a rigorous State or local academic subject areas test; or

(II) completion of an academic major in each of the subject areas in which he or she provides instruction.

(4) TEACHERS IN NONPROFIT PRIVATE ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS OR CHARTER SCHOOLS.—In the case of an applicant who is teaching in a nonprofit private elementary or secondary school, or in a public charter school, an application for loan repayment under this section shall include such information as is necessary to demonstrate that the applicant has knowledge and teaching skills in each of the subject areas in which he or she provides instruction, as certified by the chief administrative officer of the school.

(e) TREATMENT OF CONSOLIDATION LOANS.—A loan amount for a consolidation loan made under section 428C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, or a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan made under part D of title IV of such Act, may be a qualified loan amount for the purpose of this section only to the extent that such loan amount was used by a borrower who otherwise meets the requirements of this section to repay—

(1) a loan made under section 428 or 428H of such Act; or

(2) a Federal Direct Stafford Loan, or a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan, made under part D of title IV of such Act.

###### (f) ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY PROVISIONS.—

(I) CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY.—Any teacher who performs service in a school that—

(A) meets the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(B) in any year during such service; and

(B) in a subsequent year fails to meet the requirements of such subsection, may continue to teach in such school and shall be eligible for loan forgiveness pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) PREVENTION OF DOUBLE BENEFITS.—No borrower may, for the same service, receive a benefit under both this section and subtitle D of title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12571 et seq.).

(3) DEFINITION OF NEW TEACHER.—The term "new teacher" means an individual who has not previously been employed as a teacher in an elementary or secondary school prior to August 1, 2001, excluding employment while engaged in student teaching service or comparable activity that is part of a preservice education program.

##### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2001 and for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.