

I do appreciate the gentleman's interest and inquiry.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, does the majority leader think this is a priority for the House, since it is a priority of the President of the United States, to report this bipartisan bill to the entire House?

Mr. ARMEY. Again, I appreciate the gentleman's inquiry. I would remind the gentleman that this majority leader has routinely, over the past several years, scheduled things for consideration in the House that he himself did not believe were a priority.

Mr. ROEMER. I thank the majority leader. I appreciate his comment about getting a post office named after me. I would rather have the AmeriCorps bill on the floor. I hope the gentleman from Texas gets a post office or two named after him, since he is bowing out this year.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I just have one final question of the majority leader about the schedule. I understand for Members' benefit that we will be coming in and voting after 6:30 p.m. on Monday and that we will be going through the week. Are there definitely going to be votes next Friday?

Mr. ARMEY. Again, I want to thank the gentlewoman for her inquiry. If she will continue to yield, I think it is prudent for all Members to be prepared to work through Friday.

At this time I have no expectation of any work in the ensuing weekend; but certainly, we should be prepared to be here working Friday. There are two very important appropriations bills, defense and military construction, to be begun on Thursday and to be completed before we complete business on Friday.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, can we assure Members that adjournment will be 2 o'clock on Friday, or will continue later than that?

Mr. ARMEY. Again, I thank the gentlewoman for the inquiry. I am, unfortunately, not able to give Members that assurance at this time.

Ms. PELOSI. Did I hear an assurance in the gentleman's voice that we would not go through the weekend? Is our schedule contingent upon completion of the work, or the calendar?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate what the gentlewoman's inquiry is. At this time, I have no reason to anticipate any work beyond Friday of next week.

□ 1500

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, even if the agenda that the gentleman set forth is not finished?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's inquiry. We all have our July 4 district work periods. We are all anxious to have time with our constituents, and we will work with our committee and floor managers to expedite everybody's ability to get home to do that important work and spend that important time with their families.

Ms. PELOSI. Yes, indeed, very important time, the birth of our country, Independence Day.

So I thank the gentleman very much for responding to these questions.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 24, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, June 24, 2002, it adjourn to meet at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 25, 2002, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-231)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following 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, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 21, 2002.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN WESTERN BALKANS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-232)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following 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:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a Notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed Notice, stating that the Western Balkans emergency is to continue in effect beyond June 25, 2002, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting, (i) extremist violence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo, that led to the declaration of a national emergency on June 26, 2001, has not been resolved. These actions are hostile to U.S. interests and pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to the Western Balkans and maintain in force the comprehensive sanctions to respond to this threat.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 21, 2002.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, Pursuant to Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, Section 221 of H. Con. Res. 83, and Section 231 of H. Con. Res. 353, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to

the 302(a) allocations and budgetary aggregates established by the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2003, and Section 221 of H. Con. Res. 83.

As passed by the House, H.R. 4775, a bill making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2002, includes emergency-designated appropriations. The fiscal year 2002 allocations to the Appropriations Committee were previously increased by \$29,432,000,000 in new budget authority and \$8,466,000,000 in outlays to reflect the amounts in the House-reported bill. I am adjusting the budgetary aggregates and the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations for the difference between the House-reported and House-passed measures. This adjustment equals—\$5,000,000 in new budget authority. (There was no change in outlays.) Accordingly, the 302(a) allocation for fiscal year 2002 for the House Committee on Appropriations becomes \$735,427,000,000 in new budget authority and \$736,420,000,000 in outlays. The budgetary aggregates for fiscal year 2002 become \$1,708,599,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,653,073,000,000 in outlays.

Outlays flowing from fiscal year 2002 emergency appropriations increase the 302(a) allocation for fiscal year 2003 outlays. Under the procedures set forth in section 314 of the Budget Act, adjustments may be made for emergency-designated budget authority through fiscal year 2002 and for the outlays flowing from such budget authority in all fiscal years. The outlays flowing in fiscal year 2003 from H.R. 4775, as passed by the House, total \$10,715,000,000. The 302(a) allocation for outlays to the House Committee on Appropriations and the budgetary aggregate for outlays are increased by this amount. Accordingly, the 302(a) allocation for fiscal year 2003 for the House Committee on Appropriations becomes \$748,096,000,000 in new budget authority and \$785,190,000,000 in outlays. The budgetary aggregates for fiscal year 2003 become \$1,784,073,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,767,146,000,000 in outlays.

Questions may be directed to Dan Kowalski at 6-7270.

FERC HAS NOT AND CANNOT DO ITS JOB

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to briefly discuss this week's release by the General Accounting Office, the GAO, its study on actions needed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, that is, FERC, to confront challenges that impede effective oversight. That was the title of this GAO report. This report vindicates those of us who have been standing up for 2 years now to tell this body that FERC was simply not doing its job protecting California and the rest of the country, and this report vilifies those who doubted us for the last 2 years.

In the conclusion of the report, we read that "FERC is not adequately performing the oversight that is needed to ensure that prices produced by these markets are just and reasonable." Let me repeat that, "FERC is not ade-

quately performing the oversight that is needed to ensure that prices produced by these markets are just and reasonable." That means that illegal prices have been charged to electricity consumers all over this country, but specifically in California, and the report goes on to say, FERC has been simply not fulfilling its regulatory mandate.

The GAO report says that FERC does not even know how to carry out its mandate to ensure that interstate wholesale natural gas and electricity prices are, as the law states, just and reasonable. If FERC does not know how to regulate power markets, who does?

We need a change because we do not need a repeat of the inaction we saw from FERC in 2000 that has drained the California Treasury of almost \$50 billion and has created a severe deficit in our State's budget this year.

Two years ago, California and the hands-off treatment it received from FERC was the canary in the gold mine, if I may say so, that is exposing the glaring fissures in our so-called energy policy. The lack of action by FERC, or as it should be called the Federal Enron Rubber-Stamping Commission, hurt many everyday Americans in our State and throughout our Nation.

FERC did not do its job in 2000. It did not do its job in 2001, and the GAO report says that FERC cannot do its job even now. My constituents in San Diego, California, and millions of other Californians lost billions during this crisis, and FERC reported no evidence of price-fixing.

Now FERC says it is waiting for the regional transmission organizations, the RTOs, to provide front-line monitoring for new, unregulated power markets. The problem is, Mr. Speaker, that it may take several more years for these RTOs to form, and in a gross understatement the GAO report says, "As the California crisis has made adequately clear, FERC simply cannot let the markets go unmonitored for this length of time."

It is abundantly clear, Mr. Speaker, that there has been a lot of damage, and we need a fresh look, farther away from this administration, farther away from the FERC Commissioner, farther away from people tainted with association with Enron.

We need to know how Enron and other members of the electricity cartel robbed California and eluded the oversight of the Federal Enron Rubber-Stamping Commission. This should lead, by the way, to every State in this country and other countries around the world to really questioning whether they should deregulate to the so-called private market electricity and other basic commodities that are necessary for our economic life.

There is no public oversight, as the GAO report shows, of what the so-called private market will do. They will rob us blind as they did to us in California. That is why I continue to call for the Attorney General to name

a special prosecutor to look into this whole case.

My bill, H. Con. Res. 333, would make this request on behalf of our entire Congress. We must not have even the perception that the fox, that is, FERC, is guarding the hen house, that is, our electricity market.

This Congress must demand that this situation end and appoint a special prosecutor and figure out what happened and how we are going to proceed from here.

HIGH COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OTTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise again today to talk about the high cost of prescription drugs and, more importantly, the difference between what we in America pay for those same drugs and what they pay in other parts of the industrialized world.

I have a chart here, and again, I want to remind my colleagues, these are not my numbers. I did not invent this chart. This chart was developed by some people who have been studying this issue for decades, and disparities get worse by the year. And here we see some of the most commonly prescribed drugs in America. Let me point out a couple of them.

Cipro, a drug that we became very familiar with last year when we had the scare over the anthrax, and let me say that Tommy Thompson did a very good job in negotiating with the German maker Bayer, we sometimes call it Bayer, and we got a very good price for the Federal Government, but if someone is a normal individual and they need Cipro, they need that antibiotic Cipro, in the United States average price for a 30-day supply of Cipro is \$87.99. That same drug in Europe sells for half that price, less than half, \$40.75.

Let us look at another drug that is important to diabetics, one of the most commonly prescribed drugs in the United States or in the world, Glucophage. The average price in the United States \$124.65. That same drug made in the same plant under the same FDA approval in Europe sells for an average of \$22.

I think we should pay our fair share for prescription drugs. We ought to pay our fair share of the cost of developing those drugs, but I do not think we ought to have to subsidize the starving Swiss, and that is what is happening today. It is not shame on the pharmaceutical industry, it is shame on the FDA, and it is shame on us.

It has been said that consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds. Next week we are going to have two very interesting debates on the floor of this House, one about trade promotion authority. We are going to have people