

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

amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§2582. Military working dogs: transfer and adoption at end of useful working life

“(a) AVAILABILITY FOR ADOPTION.—The Secretary of Defense may make a military working dog of the Department of Defense available for adoption by a person or entity referred to in subsection (c) at the end of the dog’s useful working life or when the dog is otherwise excess to the needs of the Department, unless the dog has been determined to be unsuitable for adoption under subsection (b).

“(b) SUITABILITY FOR ADOPTION.—The decision whether a particular military working dog is suitable or unsuitable for adoption under this section shall be made by the commander of the last unit to which the dog is assigned before being declared excess. The unit commander shall consider the recommendations of the unit’s veterinarian in making the decision regarding a dog’s adoptability.

“(c) AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS.—Military working dogs may be adopted under this section by law enforcement agencies, former handlers of these dogs, and other persons capable of humanely caring for these dogs.

“(d) CONSIDERATION.—The transfer of a military working dog under this section may be without charge to the recipient.

“(e) LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY FOR TRANSFERRED DOGS.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall not be subject to any suit, claim, demand or action, liability, judgment, cost, or other fee arising out of any claim for personal injury or property damage (including death, illness, or loss of or damage to property or other economic loss) that results from, or is in any manner predicated upon, the act or omission of a former military working dog transferred under this section, including any training provided to the dog while a military working dog.

“(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall not be liable for any veterinary expense associated with a military working dog transferred under this section for a condition of the military working dog before transfer under this section, whether or not such condition is known at the time of transfer under this section.

“(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report specifying the number of military working dogs adopted under this section during the preceding year, the number of these dogs currently awaiting adoption, and the number of these dogs euthanized during the preceding year. With respect to each euthanized military working dog, the report shall contain an explanation of the reasons why the dog was euthanized rather than retained for adoption under this section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item: “2582. Military working dogs: transfer and adoption at end of useful working life.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. 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. 5314.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5314 is a non-controversial bill that helps facilitate the adoption of military working dogs at the end of their careers. This bill passed the House of Representatives on October 10, 2000, by a voice vote.

When the bill went to the Senate, Senator ROBB offered three amendments which are technical in nature and merely tighten the language in the bill which prevents Federal liability. These technical amendments were done at the request of the Department of Defense, and I concur with them.

Concurring with these amendments today will move this bill to the White House for signature. I urge my colleagues to support the Senate amendments.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5314 as passed by the Senate. The bill before the House today promotes the adoption of military working dogs at the end of their useful working life as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) indicated or if the dog is otherwise excess to the needs of the Department.

Currently, the Department of Defense does not have a policy to allow these elderly dogs to be retired and transferred to an individual or a private entity that could provide appropriate care for the aging dogs.

H.R. 5314 would address this unfortunate situation and allow elderly military working dogs to be adopted by law enforcement agencies, former handlers, and other persons capable of humanely caring for these honorable military animals. The bill also includes a provision that limits the Federal Government’s liability in cases where a former military working dog is transferred.

H.R. 5314 provides military working dogs the same rights as dogs that serve in our community police forces.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) for his leadership in this issue. When first examined, Mr. Speaker, it seems to be something which might not necessarily be superfluous but something which, on the surface, is something that people do not even have any idea that the situation was occurring.

I think people just assume quite naturally that, after a useful working life, that animals would be taken care of in a fashion other than having their lives ended. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) took the lead on this, and I want to thank him for it.

I think people all across the country, and I can tell my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, for sure, once folks in my district found out that I was working with

the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) on this, let me know in no uncertain terms that they wanted this bill to pass. If for no other reason, Mr. Speaker, if I could address the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) directly, I want to tell him he is a new hero to my wife; and he most certainly can count on my support as a result for his concern for these loyal working military animals.

So with that, Mr. Speaker, I urge most vehemently my colleagues to support this measure and congratulate the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT), not only for his leadership on the issue, but for exhibiting yet once again his concern for all elements of military issues coming before our committee. It is an honor to serve with him.

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for his support, and I want to thank his wife for reinforcing that support. It is really a pleasure to work with the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE). He has been nothing but helpful.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 5314.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARDIAC ARREST SURVIVAL ACT
OF 2000

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules, concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2498) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for recommendations of the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding the placement of automatic external defibrillators in Federal buildings in order to improve survival rates of individuals who experience cardiac arrest in such buildings, and to establish protections from civil liability arising from the emergency use of the devices.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Public Health Improvement Act”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.