The unique feature of this particular piece of legislation is that it is responsive to a quandary that does not quite exist in the other time zones. We have two jurisdictions with two distinct names. We could call it the Guam time zone, the Guam/Marianas time zone, but I think over time Marianas would be dropped, or we could call it the Marianas time zone, but that would put out of focus Guam.

Therefore, in honor of the historical unity of both Guam and the Northern Marianas and the people who were the original inhabitants of the entire island chain, I have named this new time zone as Chamorro standard time. The term ''Chamorro'' refers to the indigenous people of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands and forms the basis of the underlying historical and cultural connection between the people of Guam and the people of Luta, Tinian, Saipan, Agrigan, and other islands in the Northern Marianas.

Mr. Speaker, the administration supports H.R. 3756, and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation as well. Esta oran Chamorro.

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

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, let me again congratulate my colleague for the outstanding work that he has done in terms of creating the ninth time zone. I urge my colleagues to support this.

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 Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3756.

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.

SUPREME COURT SECURITY ACT OF 2000

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5136) to make permanent the authority of the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police to provide security beyond the Supreme Court building and grounds.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5136

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

SECTION 1. MAKING PERMANENT CERTAIN POLICING AUTHORITY.

(a) ELIMINATION OF SUNSET PROVISION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 9 of the Act entitled ''An Act relating to the policing of the building and grounds of the Supreme Court of the United States'', approved August 18, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 13n), is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c).

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 9 of such Act is further amended in subsection (b) by striking ''are hereby authorized'' and inserting ''is authorized''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CANADY) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CANADY).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5136.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5136, a bill to make permanent the authority of the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police to provide security beyond the Supreme Court building and grounds. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM), chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, introduced H.R. 5136 at the request of the Chief Justice of the United States. It was reported by voice vote from the Committee on the Judiciary on September 20.

The Supreme Court Police is charged with enforcing the law at the Supreme Court building and its grounds, as well as protecting Justices and other Court employees off grounds. This authority rests in the United States Code.

Since 1982, Congress has provided statutory authority for the Supreme Court Police to provide security beyond the Court building and grounds for Justices, Court employees, and official visitors. This authority requires that the Supreme Court annually report to Congress on the cost of such security, and it also contains a sunset clause that would cause this authority to lapse if not renewed.

Since 1986, Congress has extended this off-grounds authority four times, but this authority will automatically terminate on December 29, 2000.

The current authority and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Police are essential to the force's performance of everyday duties. Today the Supreme Court Police regularly provides security to Justices by transporting and accompanying them to official functions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and occasionally outside it when they or official guests of the Court are traveling on court business.

Some Justices, because of threats to their personal safety, are driven by the police to and from their homes and the Court every day. Additionally, the police protect Court employees going to and from its parking lot, which is located one half block east of the Supreme Court building and off the ground of the Court.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) and I believe that the Supreme Court Police should continue to provide off-ground security to protect the Justices and guests of the Court. Given the fact that the Court's police force is well trained and has an excellent performance record, I think it appropriate that we respond in the affirmative to the Chief Justice's request and make the authority to provide off-ground security permanent.

H.R. 5136 would also eliminate the Court's annual reporting requirement to Congress detailing the administrative cost associated with such protection. This cost has been very modest in the past and is fully detailed each year in the court's annual budget request to Congress.

Finally, H.R. 5136 would also repeal the ministerial requirement that the Chief Justice authorize in writing armed protection for official guests of the Supreme Court when they are traveling in the United States but outside of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important and very reasonable legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as indicated by my colleague, this bill will make permanent the authority of the United States Supreme Court Police to provide security for its Justices, Court employees and official visitors on and off the Supreme Court grounds. The U.S. Supreme Court Police department was first authorized by Congress to carry firearms and protect Court personnel outside the Supreme Court grounds in 1982, and the statutory authority was scheduled to terminate, but Congress has extended such authorization and has done so five additional times. The last extension occurred in October 1996. It is set to expire December 29, 2000.

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It is clear that the security concerns that gave rise to the original authorization, including threats of violence against the Justices and the Court, will continue for the foreseeable future.

In addition, I am not aware of any suggestion that they have misused that authority, nor should they not be entitled to such authority on a permanent basis. In fact, the evidence suggests that the Department has discharged its responsibilities in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

For example, the cost of the program has been minimal. The Supreme Court police worked closely with the U.S. Marshal's office to provide security for Supreme Court Justices when they travel outside the Washington, D.C. area. Over the past 4 years, there were 74 requests for that kind of protection beyond the D.C. metropolitan area at a total cost of approximately $17,000, a little more than $4,000 per year.

In light of the continuing security concerns and the Supreme Court police's record of providing appropriate protection over the past 18 years for the Justices, court employees, and official visitors, I support making permanent the Supreme Court police's authority to provide security on and off Supreme Court grounds.

As a result, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CANADY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5136.

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.

VISA WAIVER PERMANENT PROGRAM ACT

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3767) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make improvements to, and permanently authorize, the visa waiver pilot program under section 217 of such Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 5, line 12, strike out ''2006'' and insert ''2007''.

Page 7, line 11, strike out all after ''(g)'' down to and including ''SYSTEM'' in line 13 and insert ''VISA APPLICATION SOLE METHOD TO DISPUTE DENIAL OF WAIVER BASED ON A GROUND OF INADMISSIBILITY

Page 7, line 13, strike out all after ''alien'' down to and including ''use'' in line 16 and insert'' denied a waiver under the program by reason of a ground of inadmissibility described in section 212(a) that is discovered at the time of the alien's application for the waiver or through the use''.

Page 7, strike out all after line 22 over to and including line 15 on page 8

Page 9, line 6, strike out ''United States);'' and insert ''United States and the existence and effectiveness of its agreements and procedures for extraditing to the United States individuals, including its own nationals, who commit crimes that violate United States law);''.

Page 9, line 11, strike out all after ''Judiciary'' down to and including ''and'' in line 12 and insert ''and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations''.

Page 10, line 7, strike out ''United States);'' and insert ''United States and the existence and effectiveness of its agreements and procedures for extraditing to the United States individuals, including its own nationals, who commit crimes that violate United States law);''.

Page 10, line 8, after ''determine'' insert '', based upon the evaluation in subclause (I),''.

Page 10, line 14, strike out all after ''ary'' down to and including ''and'' in line 15 and insert ''and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations''.

Page 10, line 25, strike out all after ''General,'' over to and including ''Register'' in line 3 on page 11 and insert ''in consultation with the Secretary of State''.

Page 11, strike out all after line 12 over to and including line 9 on page 12

Page 12, line 10, strike out ''(C)'' and insert ''(B)''.

Page 13, line 3, after ''ity)'' insert ''on the territory of the program country''.

Page 13, strike out all after line 3 down to and including line 6 and insert:

''(III) a severe breakdown in law and order affecting a significant portion of the program country's territory;

''(IV) a severe economic collapse in the program country; or''.

Page 13, line 8, after ''event'' insert ''in the program country''.

Page 13, line 12, after ''States)'' insert ''and where the country's participation in the program could contribute to that threat''.

Page 13, line 17, after ''General'' insert '', in consultation with the Secretary of State,''.

Page 14, line 7, strike out ''(D)'' and insert ''(C)''.

Page 14, line 12, strike out '', (B), or (C)'' and insert ''or (B)''.

Page 14, line 18, strike out ''a designation''

Page 15, line 11, after ''arrives'' insert ''and departs''.

Page 16, line 25, strike out all after ''RECORD.—'' over to and including ''Senate'' in line 6 on page 17 and insert ''As part of the annual report required to be submitted under section 110(e)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, the Attorney General shall include a section''.

Page 17, line 8, after ''year'' insert '', together with an analysis of that information''.

Page 17, line 10, strike out ''October 1'' and insert ''December 31''.

Page 18, after line 2 insert:

''The report required by this clause may be combined with the annual report required to be submitted on that date under section 110(e)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996.''

Page 19, line 21, after ''name'' insert ''or Service identification number''.

Page 20, strike out all after line 21 over to and including line 4 on page 21 and insert:

''(6) COMPUTATION OF VISA REFUSAL RATES.—For purposes of determining the eligibility of a country to be designated as a program country, the calculation of visa refusal rates shall not include any visa refusals which incorporate any procedures based on, or are otherwise based on, race, sex, or disability, unless otherwise specifically authorized by law or regulation. No court shall have jurisdiction under this paragraph to review any visa refusal, the denial of admission to the United States of any alien by the Attorney General, the Secretary's computation of the visa refusal rate, or the designation or nondesignation of any country.''.

Page 21, after line 4 insert:

''SEC. 207. VISA WAIVER INFORMATION.

''Section 217(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(c)), as amended by sections 204(b) and 206 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) VISA WAIVER INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In refusing the application of nationals of a program country for United States visas, or the applications of nationals of a country seeking entry into the visa waiver program, a consular officer shall not knowingly or intentionally classify the refusal of the visa under a category that is not included in the calculation of the visa refusal rate only so that the percentage of that country's visa refusals is less than the percentage limitation applicable to qualification for participation in the visa waiver program.

''(B) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—On May 1 of each year, for each country under consideration for inclusion in the visa waiver program, the Secretary of State shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees—

''(i) the total number of nationals of that country that applied for United States visas in that country during the previous calendar year;

''(ii) the total number of such nationals who received United States visas during the previous calendar year;

''(iii) the total number of such nationals who were refused United States visas during the previous calendar year;

''(iv) the total number of such nationals who were refused United States visas during the previous calendar year under each provision of this Act under which the visas were refused; and

''(v) the number of such nationals that were refused under section 214(b) as a percentage of the visas that were issued to such nationals.

''(C) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than May 1 of each year, the United States chief of mission, acting or permanent, to each country under consideration for inclusion in the visa waiver program shall certify to the appropriate congressional committees that the information described in subparagraph (B) is accurate and provide a copy of that certification to those committees.

''(D) CONSIDERATION OF COUNTRIES IN THE VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.—Upon notification to the Attorney General that a country is under consideration for inclusion in the visa waiver program, the Secretary of State shall provide all of the information described in subparagraph (B) to the Attorney General.

''(E) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.''.

''TITLE III—IMMIGRATION STATUS OF ALIEN EMPLOYEES OF INTELSAT AFTER PRIVATIZATION

''SEC. 301. MAINTENANCE OF NONIMMIGRANT AND SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS NOTWITHSTANDING INTELSAT PRIVATIZATION.

''(a) OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.—

''(1) AFTER PRIVATIZATION.—In the case of an alien who, during the 6-month period ending on the day before the date of privatization, was continuously an officer or employee of INTELSAT, and pursuant to such position continuously maintained, during such period, the status of a lawful nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(G)(iv) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(G)(iv)), the alien shall be considered as maintaining such nonimmigrant status on and after the date of privatization, but only during the period in which the alien is an officer or employee of INTELSAT or any successor or separated entity of INTELSAT.

''(2) PRECURSORY EMPLOYMENT WITH SUCCESSOR BEFORE PRIVATIZATION COMPLETION.—In the case of an alien who commences service as an officer or employee of a successor or separated entity of INTELSAT before the date of privatization, but after the date of the enactment of the ORBIT Act (Public Law 106–180; 114 Stat. 48) and in anticipation of