



Legislative Bulletin.....November 27, 2001

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S. 1573—Afghan Women and Children Relief Act (Hutchison /Pryce)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, November 27th, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: The bill authorizes the President to provide educational and health care assistance for women and children living in Afghanistan and as refugees in neighboring countries. The President is directed to utilize indigenous institutions and nongovernmental organizations, especially women’s organizations to the extent possible. The bill further requires periodic reports to Congress on the activities carried out under the Act and describing the conditions and status of women and children in Afghanistan and in refugee camps. Finally, the bill authorizes the President to utilize funds from the \$40 billion emergency supplemental bill to carry-out the act. No other funds are specifically authorized.

Cost to Taxpayers: While the bill authorizes new activities, funding would be derived from previous appropriations.

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules?: The bill authorizes new activities and requires new reports to Congress.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

Staff Contact: Neil Bradley x6-9717

H.R. 1259—Computer Security Enhancement Act (Morella)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, November 27th, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: In order to promote the security of federal government computers and networks, H.R. 1259 would require the National Institute of Standards and Technology (under the Secretary of Commerce) to assist federal agencies in protecting their computer networks, promote federal compliance with computer information security and privacy guidelines, and support federal responses to unauthorized access into federal computer systems. For such activities, the bill would authorize appropriations to the Institute of **\$7.0 million** in FY2002 and **\$8.0 million** in FY2003.

The bill would also direct the Institute to develop (within 18 months) technology-neutral electronic authentication standards for federal agencies, provide a publicly-available list of commercially available authentication products, establish core specifications for federal electronic certification and management technologies, provide a list of conforming systems, and begin reporting annually on infrastructure implementation.

The bill would authorize appropriations of **\$1.03 million** in FY2002 and **\$1.06 million** in FY2003 for the Computer System Security and Privacy Advisory Board to identify emerging computer security, privacy, and cryptography issues, hold meetings, and publish reports on such issues. The Institute would be prohibited from adopting encryption and electronic authentication standards for nonfederal computer systems.

Further, the bill would amend the Computer Security Act of 1987 to require federal computer security training to emphasize the protection of sensitive information in federal databases and at federal computer sites that are accessible through public networks.

Fellowships in computer security to college students would be authorized at **\$500,000** for each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003. And within 90 days of the bill's enactment, the Secretary of Commerce would be required to contract with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences for a study of electronic authentication technologies for use by individuals, businesses, and government. **\$450,000** would be authorized in FY2002 for this study and a subsequent report to Congress.

Lastly, H.R. 1259 would direct the Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology to promote an increased use of security technologies for the nation's information infrastructure, establish a central repository of information on security vulnerability and risks, and promote the development of national infrastructures for encryption technologies.

Cost to Taxpayers: Though no CBO cost estimate is available, H.R. 1259 would explicitly authorize total appropriations of **\$8.98 million** in FY2002 and **\$9.56 million** in FY2003.

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules?: The bill would expand the authorities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, mandate the promulgation of new computer-security regulations, and require several new reports to Congress.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

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H.Con.Res. 270—Expressing the sense of Congress that Americans should take time during Native American Heritage Month to recognize the many accomplishments and contributions made by native peoples (Hayworth)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, November 27th, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.Con.Res. 270 would resolve that Congress:

- supports the goals and ideals of Native American Heritage Month; and
- encourages federal, state, local, and tribal governments, interested groups and organizations, and the American people to honor and recognize the accomplishments, contributions, and heritage of Native Americans with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

November is Native American Heritage Month.

The resolution would also assert that:

- Native Americans were the original inhabitants of the lands that now constitute the United States of America;
- Native American governments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of powers in government, and these principles form the foundation of the United States Government today;
- Native American societies exhibited a deep respect for the Earth and its resources;

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would authorize no expenditure.

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules?: No.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

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H.R. 1913—To require the valuation of nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation (Skeen)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, November 27th, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 1913 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to estimate the value of about 67,000 acres of privately-owned mineral (or “subsurface”) rights and then acquire those rights by direct purchase or land exchange. The NZ Corporation currently owns these mineral rights, which lie beneath lands located within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation in New Mexico. Under the bill, once the Secretary acquires the corporation's mineral rights, they would be taken into trust on behalf of the Pueblo of Acoma.

Cost to Taxpayers: CBO estimates that the bill would increase mandatory spending by as much as \$1.7 million in 2002, which could be offset by a corresponding decrease in direct spending in later years.

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules?: The bill would increase by about 67,000 acres the amount of land for which the federal government has mineral rights held in trust on behalf of Native Americans.

Constitutional Authority: The Resources Committee (in House Report 107-285) cites constitutional authority in Article I, Section 8, but fails to cite a specific clause.

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H.R. 2722—Clean Diamond Trade Act (Houghton)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, November 27th, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary, as amended: H.R. 2722 would authorize the President to prohibit the importation of “conflict diamonds” (i.e. rough or polished diamonds whose trade is fueling conflict, as described in the “Additional Background” section below) into the United States for national security reasons or to promote U.S. foreign policy interests. The President could only prohibit such importation from countries that have taken no steps to implement international

agreements (or provisions essentially equivalent to such agreements) on trade in conflict diamonds.

H.R. 2722 would authorize to be appropriated to the President **\$5.0 million** for each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003 to provide assistance to countries seeking to implement any effective measures to stop trade in conflict diamonds, if those countries would have financial difficulty implementing such measures.

Certain conditions for the President's waiving of the requirements of this bill are provided.

The President would be required to submit to Congress an annual report on the elements of this legislation, as well as semi-annual updates on countries denied diamond importation. Within three years, the GAO would be required to submit a report to Congress gauging the effectiveness of this legislation in controlling the importation of conflict diamonds into the U.S.

The bill would also express a sense of Congress that the President should seek further UN Security Council resolutions and international agreements to eliminate the trade in conflict diamonds.

Additional Background: According to the bill, "funds derived from the sale of rough diamonds are being used by rebels and state actors to finance military activities, overthrow legitimate governments, subvert international efforts to promote peace and stability, and commit horrifying atrocities against unarmed civilians. During the past decade, more than 6,500,000 people from Sierra Leone, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been driven from their homes by wars waged in large part for control of diamond mining areas. A million of these are refugees eking out a miserable existence in neighboring countries, and tens of thousands have fled to the United States. Approximately 3,700,000 people have died during these wars."

Cost to Taxpayers: Though no CBO cost estimate is available, the bill explicitly authorizes a total appropriation of **\$10.0 million** over two fiscal years.

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules?: The bill would allow the President to prohibit the importation of certain diamonds.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

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H.R. 1230—Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge Establishment Act (Dingell)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, November 27th, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary, as amended: In order to protect the “remaining high-quality” fish and wildlife habitats of the Detroit River, restore degraded wildlife habitats in the area, and promote public awareness of the resources of the area, H.R. 1230 would establish the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge in Michigan and Canada. The Refuge would encompass over 5,400 acres of land around the Detroit River, including the existing Wyandotte National Wildlife Refuge.

To create the Refuge, the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, by donation, purchase, or exchange, land and other interests within the designated boundary. In addition to managing federally owned acreage within the refuge, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service could enter into cooperative agreements for the management of refuge lands that remain in nonfederal (public or private) hands.

H.R. 1230 would authorize the appropriation of “such sums as may be necessary” for the:

- acquisition of lands and waters within the Refuge;
- development, operation, and maintenance of the Refuge; and
- study of (and report to Congress on) the fish and wildlife habitats of the northern reach of the Detroit River

Cost to Taxpayers: CBO estimates that initial costs to establish the new refuge, subject to appropriations, would be between \$13 million and \$21 million over five years. Administration costs would be about \$0.7 million annually, also assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. According to CBO, “other costs of implementing H.R. 1230, such as environmental cleanup and restoration, are uncertain but could reach many times the initial investment over several years.”

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules?: The bill would create a new wildlife refuge along the Detroit River.

Constitutional Authority: The Resources Committee (in House Report 107-270) cites constitutional authority in Article I, Section 8; and Article IV, Section 3, but fails to cite a specific clause.

Staff Contact: Paul Teller, paul.teller@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-9718

H.Res. ___ — Expressing the gratitude of the House of Representatives to the General Accounting Office and its employees for enabling the House to continue its work while the House office buildings were closed due to the presence of anthrax. (Ney)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday, November 27th, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. If a recorded vote is requested, it will be rolled until Wednesday, November 28th.

Summary: This resolution would resolve that the House “expresses its gratitude to the General Accounting Office for accommodating the House during the recent closure of the House office buildings, and sincerely thanks the hundreds of General Accounting Office employees who generously vacated their workspaces and otherwise helped to make it possible for the work of the House to continue during this period.”

The resolution would also authorize the printing and transmission of a red-line copy of this resolution to the Comptroller General.

Cost to Taxpayers: The cost associated with the printing of the resolution for the Comptroller General would be insignificant. The resolution would authorize no other expenditure.

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules?: No.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

Staff Contact: Paul Teller, paul.teller@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-9718

H.Con.Res. 157 — Recognizing and honoring Joseph Henry for his significant and distinguished role in the development and advancement of science and electricity (McNulty)

Order of Business: The concurrent resolution is scheduled to be considered under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, November 27, 2001.

Summary: The concurrent resolution has 19 findings and states that the House is resolved, “That Congress recognizes and honors Joseph Henry for his significant and distinguished role in the development and advancement of science and electricity.

Additional Background:

According to the resolution, Joseph Henry (1797-1878) was a professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the Albany Academy in New York and conducted many experiments with electromagnets, including building the most powerful electromagnet ever in 1833. He laid the groundwork for the development of the electromagnetic telegraph and in 1846 was

selected as the first Secretary and Director of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Henry also was an original member of the National Academy of Sciences, its vice-president in 1866, and its president from 1868 until his death in 1878.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution has no cost.

Constitutional Authority: A Committee Report citing Constitutional Authority is unavailable

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules: No.

RSC Staff Contact: Sheila Moloney x6-9719

H.R. 3189— Export Extension Act of 2001 (Hyde)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, November 27, 2001.

Summary: H.R. 3189 retroactively extends the Export Administration Act of 1979 for an additional 8 months from August 20, 2001 until April 20, 2002. The bill does this by amending export regulations under the title for War and National Defense (50 USC 2419). H.R. 3189 does not contain any additional measures other than the extension.

Additional Background: In the 106th Congress, the House agreed to Senate amendments and passed a similar extension (H.R. 5239) by voice vote on October 30, 2000 (PL 106-508). H.R. 5239 extended the expiration date of the Export Administration Act from August 20, 1994 until August 20, 2001.

According to CRS, the Export Administration Act authorizes the President to control exports for national security and foreign policy considerations, to negotiate multilateral control arrangements, and to issue regulations to prevent U.S. companies from adhering to foreign boycotts. The Act provides for classification and licensing of dual-use exports by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Export Administration. The EAA only controls dual-use items; munitions and non dual-use nuclear proliferation articles are controlled by the Department of State and Department of Energy, respectively.

The EAA is the statutory authority for the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). These regulations establish the framework for regulating exports of dual-use, potentially sensitive commodities, software, computers, and technology. Exports are restricted by item, country, and entity. Approximately 2400 items are on the Commerce Control List for which an export license may be required. During periods when EAA has lapsed (1994-2000, and currently), implementation of the EAR and provisions of the Act have been continued by a presidential declaration of a national emergency under the National Emergency Act and by the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). The President can declare an economic emergency under IEEPA every six months, and the EAR can continue.

For More information see CRS Report RL30689: The Export Administration Act: Controversy and Prospects http://www.congress.gov/cgi-bin/web_fetch_doc?dataset=erp_prd.dst&db=rl&doc_id=xRL30689

Administration Position: The Administration does not appear to have weighed in on a simple extension of the EAA, but it has taken a position in favor of a reauthorization package in the Senate (S. 149) (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative/sap/107-1/S149-s.html>).

Cost to Taxpayers: The President is currently enforcing the EAA's controls on certain exports under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, where the civil and criminal fines for violations of export controls are *lower*. By enacting H.R. 3189, CBO therefore calculates an *increase* in the amount of fines collected for violations occurring between the date of enactment and April 20, 2002. Assuming the bill is signed into law before the end of this year, CBO estimates that it will increase governmental revenue from penalties by \$1 million a year in 2004 and 2005.

Constitutional Authority: A Committee Report citing Constitutional Authority is unavailable.

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules: The bill extends presidential authority over exports until April 20, 2002.

RSC Staff Contact: Sheila Moloney x6-9719

S.Con.Res. 44 — Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day (Sen. Fitzgerald)

Note: The House passed a very similar resolution sponsored by Rep. Weller (H.Con.Res. 56) on 5/21/2001 368 - 0 (Roll # 126).

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, November 27, 2001.

Summary: The resolution has 6 findings including:

- Whereas 2,403 members of the Armed Forces of the United States were killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor;
- Whereas on August 23, 1994, Public Law 103-308 was enacted, designating December 7 of each year as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day; and

- Whereas Public Law 103-308, reenacted as section 129 of title 36, United States Code, requests the President to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, and interested organizations, groups, and individuals, to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff each December 7 in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor:

And states that the House concurs with the Senate, “That the Congress, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of December 7, 1941, pays tribute to--(1) the United States citizens who died as a result of the attack by Japanese Imperial Forces on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; and (2) the service of the American sailors and soldiers who survived the attack.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution has no cost.

Constitutional Authority: A Committee Report citing Constitutional Authority is unavailable

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules: No.

RSC Staff Contact: Sheila Moloney x6-9719

H.Con.Res. 77— Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the efforts of people of the United States of Korean ancestry to reunite with their family members in North Korea (*Becerra*)

Order of Business: The concurrent resolution is scheduled to be considered under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, November 27, 2001.

Summary: H.Con.Res.77 has 8 findings including:

- Whereas on June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea, thereby initiating the Korean War, leading to the loss of countless lives, and further polarizing a world engulfed by the Cold War;
- Whereas in a historic joint declaration, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung and North Korean leader Kim Jong Il made an important promise to promote economic cooperation and hold reunions of South Korean and North Korean citizens;
- Whereas 500,000 people of the United States of Korean ancestry bear the pain of being separated from their families in North Korea;
- Whereas a petition drive is taking place throughout the United States, urging the United States Government to assist in the reunification efforts: Now, therefore, be it

And states that the House resolves, “ That it is the sense of Congress that— (1) the Congress and the President should support efforts to reunite people of the United States of Korean ancestry with their families in North Korea; and (2) such efforts should be made in a timely manner, as 50 years have passed since the separation of these families.

Additional Information: The petition mentioned in the resolution can be found at <http://www.click2asia.com/reunion/index.html#1> and it states,

- “500,000 Korean Americans living in the United States have been separated from their families in North Korea since the Korean War in 1950. Their life long desire is to be united with their loved ones before they die. We, the undersigned hereby respectfully petition your assistance in making it possible for these innocent people to be reunited with their families in North Korea.”

According to its website, the Korean American Family Reunion Council, the organizing entity, has launched a campaign to collect 100,000 signatures “to garner support nationally and internationally asking assistance and raising awareness of separated families in America who have yet to be reunited with their families in North Korea. ...The South Korean government is so overwhelmed handling domestic requests for unification of families, any others - including Korean Americans are not even included in their review for considerations.”

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution has no cost.

Constitutional Authority : A Committee Report citing Constitutional Authority is unavailable

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules: No.

RSC Staff Contact: Sheila Moloney x6-9719

H.R. 2983-Price-Anderson Reauthorization Act of 2001 (Wilson)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, November 27, 2001.

Summary: H.R. 2983 reauthorizes for 15 years the Price-Anderson Act (PAA) and makes a number of changes in the laws governing nuclear facilities.

The PAA, enacted in 1957, provides for compensation of injured parties in the event of a nuclear accident and sets a maximum liability amount per accident. The bill requires Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees to maintain insurance to cover public liability claims resulting from a nuclear incident. PAA also requires indemnification of companies

engaged in Department of Energy (DOE) contractual activity that involves the risk of a nuclear incident.

Key Provisions:

Increases the maximum liability assessment (premium) to account for inflation.

Establishes the amount of indemnification of DOE contractors at \$10 billion, subject to adjustment for inflation, for all persons indemnified in connection with the contract, and for each nuclear incident.

Changes the current liability protection for nuclear incidents occurring outside the United States from \$100 million to \$500 million.

Modifies current definitions so that a combination of modular facilities at a single site are treated as a "single facility."

Prevents the Government from entering into any arrangement that would impose liability on any instrumentality of the United States Government for nuclear accidents that occur in any country identified by the Secretary of State as a sponsor of terrorist activities, including countries known to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

Directs the NRC to establish a system to ensure that: (1) vehicles transporting certain radioactive materials carry a manifest describing the type and amount of materials being transported; (2) individuals driving or traveling with such vehicles are subject to background checks; and, (3) vehicles transporting such materials must travel to a NRC licensed facility, an appropriate Federal facility, or a country with whom the United States has an agreement for cooperation.

Requires the President in consultation with the NRC and other agencies and private entities to conduct a study related to threats at nuclear facilities, including such things as terrorism and fires. The study must be transmitted to Congress 180 days from enactment of H.R. 2983, 90 days later the President is required to transmit to Congress actions taken or recommended be taken as a result of the report. 270 days after the report is first transmitted, the NRC must issue regulations related to the report. This section also requires the NRC to establish an "operational safeguards response evaluation program" for nuclear facilities.

Requires that within 180 days the Secretary must issue industrial health and safety regulations that will apply to DOE contractors and subcontractors operating at DOE nuclear facilities. These regulations must be substantially similar to the industrial and construction safety regulations imposed by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) (29CFR 1910, 1926). **The Secretary under this section also must establish new civil penalties for noncompliance with health and safety standards, penalties similar to OSHA violations.**

Requires that the NRC consult with the Assistant Secretary to the President for Homeland Security concerning whether the location and design of a proposed utilization facility provides

for adequate protection of public health and safety if subject to a terrorist attack before entering into an indemnification agreement with a nuclear facility.

Allows the Attorney General to take legal action in US district court to recover liability payments from the federal government for an event which resulted from intentional misconduct.

Repeals the exemption from paying civil penalties for noncompliance with the Price-Anderson Act by nonprofit DOE contractors and grandfathers in all contracts entered into before this bill's enactment.

Further Background on Liability Provisions:

According to the Committee: With respect to the nuclear power industry, the PAA requires that reactor operators obtain primary financial protection equal to the maximum amount of available liability insurance from private insurance markets. Currently, American Nuclear Insurers (ANI) offers \$200 million in insurance coverage per reactor, per incident. For losses that exceed the \$200 million primary insurance limit, the Act requires that all nuclear operators participate in a retrospective rating program (using each operator's own funds) set at \$88 million per reactor, per incident. Thus, the total amount of financial protection available for a nuclear incident is approximately \$9.5 billion--\$200 million in primary insurance, plus \$88 million for each of the 106 reactors participating in the program. The reactor operators are indemnified for any financial liability that exceeds \$9.5 billion. **Should liability exceed this amount, the Act anticipates Congress would provide additional funds.**

Cost to Taxpayers:

CBO estimates that the reauthorization of the Price-Anderson Act would have no effect on the federal budget, primarily because any payments by the federal government in connection with a nuclear accident would require additional legislation (i.e., Price-Anderson does not automatically trigger any such potential payments).

CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 2983 would cost \$3 million over the 2002-2006 period, for new health and safety regulations and inspectors at DOE, subject to appropriations. Because the NRC is authorized to offset its costs through fees, CBO estimates the net budgetary effects for studies relating to the strengthening security requirements at nuclear facilities and for transportation of nuclear materials would be negligible.

Finally, the bill could result in an increase in governmental receipts if additional civil penalties are collected, so pay-as-you-go procedures would apply to H.R. 2983. CBO estimates, however, that any increase in receipts would be less than \$500,000 a year.

Constitutional Authority : The Committee (in House Rpt. 107-299) finds Constitutional Authority in Article I, section 8, clause 3, which grants Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules: The bill is a 15-year reauthorization for the Price-Anderson Act and makes a number of changes in the laws governing nuclear

facilities. The bill retroactively extends a Congressional reporting requirement for 15 years and adds a new Presidential study, with mandatory follow-up regulations and possible legislative recommendations. It creates a new provision regarding nuclear incidents in countries that sponsor terrorism and creates a new Nuclear Regulatory Commission system to license vehicles and perform background checks on drivers transporting nuclear materials. The bill creates new civil penalties for noncompliance with new industrial health and safety regulations for DOE nuclear contractors.

RSC Staff Contact: Neil Bradley x6-9717

**S.Con.Res.82 — Authorizing the 2002 Winter Olympics Torch Relay
to come onto the Capitol Grounds (Sen. Bennett)**

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, November 27, 2001.

Summary: The resolution states that on December 21, 2001, or on such other date jointly designated, the 2002 Winter Olympics Torch Relay may come onto the Capitol Grounds as part of the ceremony of the 2002 Winter Olympic Games to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah. The resolution also states that: 1) the Capitol Police Board shall take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the event, 2) the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical preparations for the event, and 3) that the Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the current restrictions concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

Constitutional Authority: A Committee Report citing Constitutional Authority is unavailable.

Does the Bill Create New Federal Programs or Rules: No.

RSC Staff Contact: Sheila Moloney x6-9719
