

behalf of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY]. That bill will be called up under the Corrections Calendar later today.

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do so for the purpose of inquiring of the gentleman from North Carolina for what purpose he makes this unanimous-consent request.

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, to offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute on behalf of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY].

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, the concern that I have is that this procedure violates the rules of Corrections Day. Under the rules, the bill called up, "shall not be subject to amendment, except those amendments recommended by the primary committee of jurisdiction, or those offered by the Chairman of the primary committee," and it does not say, or his designee.

Mr. BURR. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I recognize the gentleman's concern. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY] has been unavoidably detained, and we have an amendment in the nature of a substitute that has been worked out between the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Agriculture. Because of the nature of the issue that we are talking about, I hope the gentleman will understand, and to bring some common sense to this one thing, I would hope that we could proceed with it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I shall not object, but I reserved the right in order to point out the flaw of the process. The process of Corrections Day is a real shortcut of the legislative process that we have followed in this House for well over 100 years, and the Suspension Calendar was the appropriate means for bringing legislation to the floor. Even the rules that the majority have adopted do not provide them the flexibility that they now seek through a unanimous-consent request, and that is my concern. I will withdraw my reservation, but I did so in order to point out the flaws of the process.

Mr. BURR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

CORRECTIONS CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is the day for the call of the Corrections Calendar.

The Clerk will call the bill on the Corrections Calendar.

EDIBLE OIL REGULATORY REFORM ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 436) to require the head of any Federal agency to differentiate between fats, oils, and greases of animal, marine, or vegetable origin, and other oils and greases, in issuing certain regulations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 436

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

SECTION 1. DIFFERENTIATION AMONG FATS, OILS, AND GREASES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In issuing or enforcing any regulation or establishing any interpretation or guideline relating to a fat, oil, or grease under any Federal law, the head of any Federal agency shall differentiate between—

(1)(A) animal fats and oils and greases, and fish and marine mammal oils, within the meaning of paragraph (2) of section 61(a) of title 13, United States Code; or

(B) oils of vegetable origin, including oils from the seeds, nuts, and kernels referred to in paragraph (1)(A) of such section; and

(2) other oils and greases, including petroleum.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In differentiating between the class of fats, oils, and greases described in subsection (a)(1) and the class of oils and greases described in subsection (a)(2), the head of the Federal agency shall consider differences in the physical, chemical, biological, and other properties, and in the environmental effects, of the classes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BURR].

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. BURR OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. BURR of North Carolina in lieu of the Committee on Commerce amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Edible Oil Regulatory Reform Act".

SEC. 2. DIFFERENTIATION AMONG FATS, OILS, AND GREASES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), in issuing or enforcing any regulation or establishing any interpretation or guideline relating to a fat, oil, or grease under any Federal law, the head of any Federal agency shall—

(1) differentiate between and establish separate classes for—

(A) animal fats and oils and greases, and fish and marine mammal oils, within the meaning of paragraph (2) of section 61(a) of title 13, United States Code, and oils of vegetable origin, including oils from the seeds, nuts, and kernels referred to in paragraph (1)(A) of such section; and

(B) other oils and greases, including petroleum; and

(2) apply different standards to different classes of fats and oils as provided in subsection (b).

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In differentiating between the class of fats, oils, and greases described in subsection (a)(1)(A) and the class of oils and greases described in subsection

(a)(1)(B), the head of the Federal agency shall consider differences in the physical, chemical, biological, and other properties, and in the environmental effects, of the classes.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The requirements of this Act shall not apply to the Food and Drug Administration and the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

(d) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—

(1) Section 1004(a)(1) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2704(a)(1)) is amended by striking "for a tank vessel," and inserting "for a tank vessel carrying oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue (except a tank vessel on which the only oil carried is an animal fat or vegetable oil, as those terms are used in section 2 of the Edible Oil Regulatory Reform Act)".

(2) Section 1016(a) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2176(a)) is amended in the first sentence by striking "in the case of a tank vessel, the responsible party could be subject under section 1004(a)(1) or (d) of this Act, or to which, in the case of any other vessel, the responsible party could be subjected under section 1004(a)(2) or (d)" and inserting "the responsible party could be subjected under section 1004(a) or (d) of this Act".

Mr. BURR (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BURR] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] will each be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BURR].

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

(Mr. BURR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 436, the Edible Oils Regulation Reform Act. This legislation will correct an unintended and burdensome problem created by certain Federal regulations, and so it is very fitting that this legislation is being considered today on the new House corrections calendar.

As my colleagues are aware, there are several environmental laws that contain definitions of the term "oil". While the legislative history of each statute indicates that it was the intent of Congress that the term "oil" referred to petroleum and petroleum-related products, the definitions are fairly broad and Federal regulators have taken the view that the term must be interpreted to include all types of oil, including vegetable oils and animal fats.

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As my colleagues from other committees will describe in greater detail, this has meant that regulations written for the transportation and handling of petroleum have also been applied to transportation and handling of vegetable oils and animal fats. These same