

foreclosure against a debtor only as a last resort; and, second, the debtor has up to 90 days to reorganize under Chapter 11.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 764. While I feel that we should eliminate the arbitrary ceiling on single-asset bankruptcies, this bill moves us in the right direction by making it harder for individuals to game the system.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank our colleague, the gentleman from Michigan, for adding to the impetus of this legislation, and I thank the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] for their cooperation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. CALVERT]. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 764, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO SECTION 10 OF TITLE 9, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2440) to make technical amendments to section 10 of title 9, United States Code.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2440

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

#### SECTION 1. VACATION OF AWARDS.

Section 10 of title 9, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by indenting the margin of paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a) 2 ems;

(2) by striking "Where" in such paragraphs and inserting "where";

(3) by striking the period at the end of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) and inserting a semicolon and by adding "or" at the end of paragraph (3);

(4) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking "Where an award" and inserting "If an award", by inserting a comma after "expired", and by redesignating the paragraph as subsection (b).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is a momentous piece of legislation. I hope the Speaker pays close attention to the content of our presentation.

This bill is sponsored by myself and the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER], and there is no controversy associated with it except what I am going to make of it. But, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2440 is truly a technical corrections bill, which the gentleman from New York and I have introduced, with the agreement of the Office of Law Revision Counsel.

Section 10 of title 9, United States Code, has a typographical flaw which has evaded detection ever since its original enactment. That section enumerates the grounds for vacating an arbitrator's award with each new ground beginning with the word "where." The fifth ground, however, is obviously not a ground for vacating an award but, rather, the beginning of a new sentence.

The error was called to our attention by a law clerk for a justice of the State of New York Supreme Court, the Appellate Division, Mr. Peter Brokowski by name, who had occasion to refer to the statute. This, of course, is in itself heartening as an example of observant and conscientious citizens participating in and having an effect on their government. We want the record to show how much we worked on this piece of legislation. I urge adoption of the bill.

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

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

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, this bill, as the distinguished chairman said, is a momentous piece of legislation. We refer to it as the comma bill. It clears up the language in title 9 of the U.S. Code without making any substantive changes.

Section 10(a) of the Code sets out four cases under which a court may vacate an arbitrator's award after application of one of the parties. However, section 10(a) contains what appears to be a fifth case in which an award may be vacated. In fact, it is clear from the context that section 10(a)(5) is intended to set out the circumstances under which the court may direct a rehearing by the arbitrators, and not a vacating of the arbitrator's award. It should therefore be placed into a separate subsection. The bill does this and clarifies the law, so I support this bill.

I would only add that the chairman referred to the law clerk who brought it to our attention. He is the law clerk of the Appellate Division justice, the Honorable Richard Wallach, who is a constituent and longtime friend and associate of mine. I am glad that his office was on the ball and brought this to our attention.

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I regret that we have no more speakers on this subject, since I wanted a full debate, but I have no further requests for time, so I reluctantly yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2440.

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.

#### GRANTING CONSENT OF CONGRESS TO THE CHICKASAW TRAIL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMPACT

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 95) granting the consent of Congress to the Chickasaw Trail Economic Development Compact.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 95

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* The Congress consents to the Chickasaw Trail Economic Development Compact entered into by the State of Tennessee and the State of Mississippi. The compact is substantially as follows:

#### CHICKASAW TRAIL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMPACT

Article I. The purpose of this compact is to promote the development of an undeveloped rural area of Marshall County, Mississippi, and Fayette County, Tennessee (hereinafter referred to as "Chickasaw Trail Economic Development Area"), and to create a development authority which incorporates public and private partnerships to facilitate the economic growth of such areas by providing developed sites for the location and construction of manufacturing plants, distribution facilities, research facilities, regional and national offices with supportive services, and facilities, and to establish a joint interstate authority to assist in these efforts.

Article II. This compact shall become effective immediately whenever the states of Tennessee and Mississippi have ratified it and Congress has given consent thereto.

Article III. The states which are parties to this compact (hereinafter referred to as "party states") do hereby establish and create a joint agency which shall be known as the Chickasaw Trail Economic Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "Authority"). The membership of the Authority shall consist of an appointee of the Governor of each party state, each state's chief economic development official or his/her representative, appointee of each of the member counties board of supervisors/county legislative body, selected from nominees from the county's industrial development board, and an appointee of the property owners' group. The appointive members of the authority shall serve for terms of four (4) years. Vacancies on the Authority shall be filled by appointment by the Governor or the appropriate appointing authority for the unexpired part of the term. The members of the Authority shall serve without compensation or reimbursement of expenses. The