

interpretation of section 5 suggested by the Postal Service would have the opposite effect. Secondly, the interpretation of section 5 suggested by the Postal Service is not required by the legislative language itself, and is clearly contrary to the legislative history, particularly the statements of Senator ENZI, who sponsored and wrote this legislation. During debate in the Senate, Senator ENZI explained that this provision is intended to "prevent the Postal Rate Commission from raising the price of stamps to help the Postal Service pay for potential OSHA fines. Rather the Postal Service should offset the potential for the fines by improving workplace conditions." (emphasis added) Senator ENZI's statement makes very clear that Section 5 is referring only to any penalties or fines that may be assessed against the Postal Service for not complying with OSHA requirements.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2112, the Postal Employees Safety Enhancement Act on behalf of the ranking Democrats on the committee and subcommittee, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS). As my colleague from Pennsylvania did such a thorough job describing this, I will not take too much time and keep my comments brief.

Currently the Federal agencies including the postal service are subject to OSHA inspections and are required to comply with OSHA standards. I agree that all public employees should enjoy full protection of OSHA and believe that when a Federal agency fails to fulfill its lawful obligation to comply with OSHA standards it should be subject to sanctions. However the Department of Labor and many State agencies currently lack the authority to issue citations to the Postal Service making enforcement very difficult. S. 2112 merely makes the Postal Service liable to the same extent as private employers for failure to comply with OSHA standards.

With regards to my colleague's comments earlier, there was talk about Section 5 of the act, and our side agrees that this is not a detriment to the Postal Service. Section 5 merely prohibits the Postal Service from raising the price of stamps to pay for potential OSHA fines that the Postal Service should be avoiding in the first place through improved working conditions. As a matter of fact, my only objection to this legislation is that it does not provide full or does not extend full OSHA protections to all public employees. However extending the full protection of OSHA to thousands of postal workers throughout the country is a worthy accomplishment, and this is a good first step.

I urge the Members to support S. 2112.

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

Mr. MARTINEZ. I, too, 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2112.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1245

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The House is awaiting the arrival of the managers of several bills that are scheduled, and therefore, will recess until 1 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 1 p.m.

□ 1300

HURFF A. SAUNDERS FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2032) to designate the Federal building in Juneau, Alaska, as the "Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2032

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 709 West 9th Street in Juneau, Alaska, shall be known and designated as the "Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

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

Mr. Speaker, Senate 2032, as amended, designates the Federal building located in Juneau, Alaska as the "Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building."

Hurff Saunders was a resident of Alaska who played an instrumental part in the House and State's history both as a territory and as a State. He originally came from South Dakota to Ketchikan, Alaska prior to World War II where he accepted a civilian position with the United States Coast Guard.

During the war, he played a critical role in the ability of the United States Navy and Coast Guard to navigate the North Pacific waters by correctly determining the latitude and longitude of various key aids to navigation that were misidentified on official charts at the time.

Following the war, Mr. Saunders returned to a civil engineering position with the Federal Government. In this position, he supervised several public works projects, completing the projects on schedule and within budget.

In 1966, just prior to his retirement, Mr. Saunders successfully completed his final federal construction project, the Juneau Federal Building, Post Office and United States Courthouse, which is the building we designate in his honor today.

This certainly is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I support the bill as amended and urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 2032 is a bill to designate the Federal building in Juneau, Alaska as Hurff A. Saunders. Mr. Saunders was a lifelong Alaskan who helped write chapters of Alaskan history.

He was the civil engineer for the United States Coast Guard and in charge of constructing the Juneau Federal building, which was completed on budget and on schedule. Mr. Saunders later supervised the many public works projects for the territory and later for the State of Alaska. His work on correcting the navigational charts for the waters in southeast Alaska aided the Navy and the Coast Guard during World War II.

Mr. Saunders was widely respected and viewed as a dedicated public servant, a devoted father, and beloved husband who lived a full life and died peacefully at the age of 94.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Juneau and the Juneau Rotary Club both passed unanimous resolutions supporting this designation, also the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Society of Professional Engineers adopted resolutions urging this distinction be bestowed upon Mr. Saunders.

It is fitting, and in recognition of his outstanding contributions to Alaskan life, that the Federal building in Juneau, Alaska be designated the Hurff A. Saunders Building.

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

Mr. KIM. 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 California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2032, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the Federal building located at 709 West 9th Street in Juneau, Alaska, as the 'Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.