

agencies in Taiwan have enjoyed close collaboration on a wide range of public health issues.

(6) In recent years Taiwan has expressed a willingness to assist financially and technically in international aid and health activities supported by the WHO.

(7) On January 14, 2001, an earthquake, registering between 7.6 and 7.9 on the Richter scale, struck El Salvador. In response, the Taiwanese Government sent 2 rescue teams, consisting of 90 individuals specializing in firefighting, medicine, and civil engineering. The Taiwanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs also donated \$200,000 in relief aid to the Salvadoran Government.

(8) The World Health Assembly has allowed observers to participate in the activities of the organization, including the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1974, the Order of Malta, and the Holy See in the early 1950's.

(9) The United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review, declared its intention to support Taiwan's participation in appropriate international organizations.

(10) Public Law 106-137 required the Secretary of State to submit a report to Congress on efforts by the executive branch to support Taiwan's participation in international organizations, in particular the WHO.

(11) In light of all benefits that Taiwan's participation in the WHO can bring to the state of health not only in Taiwan, but also regionally and globally, Taiwan and its 23,500,000 people should have appropriate and meaningful participation in the WHO.

(12) On May 11, 2001, President Bush stated in a letter to Senator Murkowski that the United States "should find opportunities for Taiwan's voice to be heard in international organizations in order to make a contribution, even if membership is not possible", further stating that the administration "has focused on finding concrete ways for Taiwan to benefit and contribute to the WHO".

(13) In his speech made in the World Medical Association on May 14, 2002, Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson announced "America's work for a healthy world cuts across political lines. That is why my government supports Taiwan's efforts to gain observership status at the World Health Assembly. We know this is a controversial issue, but we do not shrink from taking a public stance on it. The people of Taiwan deserve the same level of public health as citizens of every nation on earth, and we support them in their efforts to achieve it".

(14) The Government of the Republic of China on Taiwan, in response to an appeal from the United Nations and the United States for resources to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, donated \$1,000,000 to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in December 2002.

(15) In 2003, the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) caused 84 deaths in Taiwan.

(16) Avian influenza, commonly known as bird flu, has reemerged in Asia, with strains of the influenza reported by the People's Republic of China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos.

(17) The SARS and avian influenza outbreaks illustrate that disease knows no boundaries and emphasize the importance of allowing all people access to the WHO.

(18) As the pace of globalization quickens and the spread of infectious disease accelerates, it is crucial that all people, including the people of Taiwan, be given the opportunity to participate in international health organizations such as the WHO.

(19) The Secretary of Health and Human Services acknowledged during the 2003 World

Health Assembly meeting that "[t]he need for effective public health exists among all peoples".

(b) PLAN.—The Secretary of State is authorized to—

(1) initiate a United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the annual week-long summit of the World Health Assembly each year in Geneva, Switzerland;

(2) instruct the United States delegation to the World Health Assembly in Geneva to implement that plan; and

(3) introduce a resolution in support of observer status for Taiwan at the summit of the World Health Assembly.

(c) REPORT CONCERNING OBSERVER STATUS FOR TAIWAN AT THE SUMMIT OF THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than April 1 of each year thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Congress, in unclassified form, describing the United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the annual week-long summit of the World Health Assembly (WHA) held by the World Health Organization (WHO) in May of each year in Geneva, Switzerland. Each report shall include the following:

(1) An account of the efforts the Secretary of State has made, following the last meeting of the World Health Assembly, to encourage WHO member states to promote Taiwan's bid to obtain observer status.

(2) The steps the Secretary of State will take to endorse and obtain observer status at the next annual meeting of the World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 432) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 432

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, May 20, 2004, or Friday, May 21, 2004, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, June 1, 2004, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Thursday, May 20, 2004, Friday, May 21, 2004, or Saturday, May 22, 2004, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Tuesday, June 1, 2004, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.*

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may des-

ignate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 193, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 207]

#### YEAS—222

Aderholt	Gibbons	Osborne
Akin	Gilchrest	Ose
Bachus	Gillmor	Otter
Baker	Gingrey	Paul
Ballenger	Goode	Pearce
Barrett (SC)	Goodlatte	Pence
Bartlett (MD)	Goss	Peterson (PA)
Barton (TX)	Granger	Petri
Bass	Graves	Pickering
Beauprez	Green (WI)	Pitts
Bereuter	Gutknecht	Platts
Biggart	Hall	Pombo
Bilirakis	Harris	Portman
Bishop (UT)	Hart	Pryce (OH)
Blackburn	Hastert	Putnam
Blunt	Hastings (WA)	Quinn
Boehlert	Hayes	Radanovich
Boehner	Hayworth	Ramstad
Bonilla	Hefley	Regula
Bonner	Hensarling	Rehberg
Bono	Herger	Renzi
Boozman	Hobson	Reynolds
Bradley (NH)	Hoekstra	Rogers (AL)
Brady (TX)	Hostettler	Rogers (KY)
Brown (SC)	Houghton	Rogers (MI)
Brown-Waite,	Hulshof	Rohrabacher
Ginny	Hunter	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Hyde	Royce
Burns	Isakson	Ruppersberger
Burton (IN)	Issa	Ryan (WI)
Buyer	Istook	Ryun (KS)
Calvert	Jenkins	Sabo
Camp	Johnson (CT)	Saxton
Cannon	Johnson (IL)	Schrock
Cantor	Jones (NC)	Sensenbrenner
Capuano	Kanjorski	Sessions
Carter	Keller	Shadegg
Castle	Kelly	Shaw
Chabot	Kennedy (MN)	Shays
Chocola	King (IA)	Sherwood
Clyburn	King (NY)	Shimkus
Coble	Kingston	Shuster
Cole	Kirk	Simmons
Collins	Kline	Simpson
Cox	Knollenberg	Smith (MI)
Crane	Kolbe	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	LaHood	Smith (TX)
Cubin	Latham	Souder
Culberson	LaTourette	Stearns
Cunningham	Lewis (CA)	Sullivan
Davis, Jo Ann	Lewis (KY)	Sweeney
Davis, Tom	Linder	Taylor (NC)
Deal (GA)	LoBiondo	Terry
DeLay	Lucas (OK)	Thomas
Diaz-Balart, L.	Manzullo	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCotter	Tiahrt
Dicks	McCrery	Tiberi
Doolittle	McHugh	Toomey
Dreier	McInnis	Turner (OH)
Duncan	McKeon	Upton
Dunn	Mica	Vitter
Ehlers	Miller (FL)	Walden (OR)
Emerson	Miller (MI)	Wamp
Everett	Miller, Gary	Weldon (FL)
Feeney	Moran (KS)	Weller
Ferguson	Murphy	Whitfield
Flake	Murtha	Wicker
Foley	Musgrave	Wilson (NM)
Forbes	Myrick	Wilson (SC)
Fossella	Nethercutt	Wolf
Franks (AZ)	Neugebauer	Wynn
Frelinghuysen	Ney	Young (AK)
Gallely	Northup	Young (FL)
Garrett (NJ)	Nunes	
Gerlach	Nussle	

NAYS—193

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Ackerman	Harman	Obey
Alexander	Hastings (FL)	Olver
Allen	Hill	Ortiz
Andrews	Hinchey	Pallone
Baca	Hinojosa	Pascrell
Baird	Hoeffel	Pastor
Baldwin	Holden	Payne
Becerra	Holt	Pelosi
Bell	Honda	Peterson (MN)
Berkley	Hooley (OR)	Pomeroy
Berman	Hoyer	Porter
Berry	Inslee	Price (NC)
Bishop (GA)	Israel	Rahall
Bishop (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Blumenauer	Jackson-Lee	Reyes
Boswell	(TX)	Rodriguez
Boucher	Jefferson	Ross
Boyd	John	Rothman
Brady (PA)	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Brown (OH)	Kennedy (RI)	Rush
Brown, Corrine	Kildee	Ryan (OH)
Capps	Kilpatrick	Sánchez, Linda
Cardin	Kind	T.
Cardoza	Kleczka	Sanchez, Loretta
Carson (IN)	Kucinich	Sanders
Carson (OK)	Lampson	Sandlin
Case	Langevin	Schakowsky
Chandler	Lantos	Schiff
Clay	Larsen (WA)	Scott (GA)
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Lee	Serrano
Costello	Levin	Sherman
Cramer	Lewis (GA)	Skelton
Crowley	Lipinski	Slaughter
Cummings	Lofgren	Smith (WA)
Davis (AL)	Lowe	Snyder
Davis (CA)	Lucas (KY)	Solis
Davis (FL)	Lynch	Spratt
Davis (IL)	Majette	Stark
Davis (TN)	Markey	Stenholm
DeFazio	Marshall	Strickland
DeGette	Matheson	Stupak
Delahunt	Matsui	Tanner
DeLauro	McCarthy (MO)	Tauscher
Dingell	McCarthy (NY)	Taylor (MS)
Doggett	McCollum	Thompson (CA)
Dooley (CA)	McDermott	Thompson (MS)
Doyle	McGovern	Tierney
Edwards	McIntyre	Towns
Emanuel	McNulty	Turner (TX)
Engel	Meehan	Udall (CO)
Eshoo	Meek (FL)	Udall (NM)
Etheridge	Meeks (NY)	Van Hollen
Evans	Menendez	Velázquez
Farr	Michaud	Visclosky
Fattah	Millender-	Waters
Filner	McDonald	Watson
Ford	Miller (NC)	Watt
Frank (MA)	Miller, George	Waxman
Frost	Mollohan	Weiner
Gephardt	Moore	Wexler
Gonzalez	Moran (VA)	Woolsey
Gordon	Nadler	Wu
Green (TX)	Napolitano	
Grijalva	Neal (MA)	

NOT VOTING—19

Ballance	Johnson, Sam	Oxley
Burr	Jones (OH)	Tancredo
Capito	Kaptur	Tauzin
DeMint	Leach	Walsh
Deutsch	Maloney	Weldon (PA)
English	Norwood	
Greenwood	Owens	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY) (during the vote). Members are advised that 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1640

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3473

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3473.

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

There was no objection.

CHILD CREDIT PRESERVATION AND EXPANSION ACT OF 2004

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 644, I call up the bill (H.R. 4359) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the child tax credit, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 644, the bill is considered read for amendment.

The text of H.R. 4359 is as follows:

H.R. 4359

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Child Credit Preservation and Expansion Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to child tax credit) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—There shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year with respect to each qualifying child of the taxpayer an amount equal to \$1,000.”.

(b) INCREASE IN PHASEOUT THRESHOLDS.—Paragraph (2) of section 24(b) of such Code is amended to read as follows:

“(2) THRESHOLD AMOUNT.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘threshold amount’ means \$125,000 (\$250,000 in the case of a joint return).”.

(c) ACCELERATION OF INCREASE IN REFUNDABLE PORTION OF CREDIT.—Clause (i) of section 24(d)(1)(B) of such Code is amended by striking “(10 percent in the case of taxable years beginning before January 1, 2005)”.

(d) COMBAT PAY TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—Paragraph (1) of section 24(d) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “For purposes of subparagraph (B), any amount excluded from gross income by reason of section 112 shall be treated as earned income which is taken into account in computing taxable income for the taxable year.”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003.

SEC. 3. REPEAL OF SUNSET.

Title IX of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 shall not apply to the provisions of, and amendments made by, sections 201 and 203 of such Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After 1 hour of debate on the bill, it shall be in order to consider the amendment printed in House Report 108–496, if offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) or his designee, which shall be considered read, and shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) and the gentleman from Michi-

gan (Mr. LEVIN) each will control 30 minutes of debate on the bill.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of legislation to permanently extend the child tax credit to millions of hardworking American families. H.R. 4359, the Child Credit Preservation and Expansion Act of 2004, will prevent 30 million American families from being hit with a tax increase next year. The bill before us today will make the \$1,000 child credit permanent while enhancing the credit for low-income families, middle-income families, married couples and our military families. As the economy continues to grow, it is important that Congress stand in firm support of policies that strengthen families.

The current credit is a product of the 2001 tax law, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act, which increased the tax credit to \$600 per child through 2004, eventually raising it to \$1,000 per child by 2010. This tax relief was accelerated in last year's Jobs and Growth tax relief bill which made the \$1,000 credit available to families immediately for 2003 and 2004. Today's bill would make this level of relief permanent and enhances the credit by making it more available to lower-income, middle-income and military families.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to making the \$1,000 credit permanent, H.R. 4359 also provides for several other tax benefits that Members on both sides of the aisle have sought. The bill increases the level of refundability to 15 percent of earned income above \$10,750, a year earlier than provided under current law. Soldiers in combat areas and their families will receive additional support because the bill allows combat pay to be treated as earned income for the credit's refundability. Further, this bill would permanently prevent the child credit from being lost to the Alternative Minimum Tax.

Congress must not allow taxes to be increased on American families just as our economy gets going. This tax credit is good for the American family and good for the American soldier. I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it is important we understand what the issue is here today and where there is a difference. It is not a question of extending the child credit; we favor its extension. It is not a question of accelerating the 15 percent refundability; Democrats support it and urged it before. It is not a question relating to military families; we Democrats have been urging that before and support it now.

So what is the issue here? It is interesting that my colleague from Michigan does not discuss either of the two