

which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken tomorrow.

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**EXTENDING DEADLINE UNDER  
FEDERAL POWER ACT FOR MT.  
HOPE WATERPOWER PROJECT**

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 459) to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for FERC Project No. 9401, the Mt. Hope Waterpower Project.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 459

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

**SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FERC PROJECT.**

Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, upon the request of the licensee for FERC Project No. 9401 (and after reasonable notice), is authorized, in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and public interest requirements of such section 13 and the Commission's procedures under such section, to extend the time required for commencement of construction of such project until August 3, 2002.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 459.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 459 extends the construction period for a hydroelectric project in the State of New Jersey. Under section 13 of the Federal Power Act, project construction must begin within 4 years of issuance of the license. If construction is not begun by that time, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission cannot extend the deadline and must terminate the license.

H.R. 459 grants the project developer until August 3, 2002, to commence construction if it pursues the commencement of construction in good faith and with due diligence.

These types of bills have not been controversial in the past. The bill does not change the license requirement in any way. It does not change environ-

mental standards but merely extends the construction deadline.

There is a need to act, Mr. Speaker, since the construction deadline for the Mt. Hope Pumped Storage Project expires in August of this year. If Congress does not act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will terminate the license, the project sponsor will lose \$28 million that they have already invested in the project, and the local community will lose the prospect of significant job creation and added revenues. Construction of the Mt. Hope project will create 1,300 jobs during construction and generate \$254 million for the local economy. If the Congress does not act, the local community will lose these jobs and these revenues.

These extension bills have not proved controversial in the past. H.R. 459 was approved by the Subcommittee on Energy and Power of the Committee on Commerce by unanimous voice vote. The bill was introduced jointly by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

I support H.R. 459, Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will be brief, Mr. Speaker. I thank the chairman of the committee; and I want to congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), for his very hard and successful bipartisan work on this bill. He has worked closely with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANK PALLONE), who is an active member of our subcommittee, as well as the original cosponsor of this legislation. These two men together have done such an excellent job of building bipartisan support that, as the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) has pointed out, it was reported out unanimously by both the Subcommittee on Energy and Power and the full Committee on Commerce.

I know of no objection to this project; and I am, therefore, pleased to add our support to the legislation that would authorize FERC to extend the license for the Mt. Hope hydroelectric project for an additional 2 years.

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

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), one of the original cosponsors whose district the project is located in.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time; and I rise in strong support of H.R. 459, legislation I introduced earlier this year to extend the FERC license for the Mt. Hope hydroelectric project by a period of 3 years.

First, let me thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), chairman of the full Committee on Commerce, as well as the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), and my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANK PALLONE), for moving so expeditiously on this bill.

Mt. Hope received its original FERC license in August of 1992. The license has been extended for 2 years by FERC and once by Congress in 1995. H.R. 459 would simply ensure that there is additional time for Mt. Hope to secure the energy supply contracts to begin the construction of the proposed facility.

This project is an advanced pumped-storage hydroelectric plant located in my district, Morris County, New Jersey. Far from a conventional hydro plant, this facility will be a closed cycle system in which water will be continuously circulated between two man-made reservoirs.

The project has the strong support of local government officials and organizations where the project will be built, namely the New Jersey Business and Industry Association and the Sierra Club of New Jersey. This \$2 billion project will be financed entirely by the private sector with no taxpayers' dollars used for its construction.

As the chairman has mentioned, the project will bring approximately 1,300 jobs to New Jersey and boost our Nation's economy by adding approximately \$6 billion to the gross national product during construction.

In a nutshell, this project can serve as our region's, northern New Jersey, New York and that area, as an energy insurance policy by enhancing the security of the electrical supply system for our region.

Mr. Speaker, the project has many environmental, energy and economic benefits to the State of New Jersey and the mid-Atlantic region. The project has strong support of local and State officials; and it will help us meet, most importantly, the goals of the Clean Air Act. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 459 so we can begin to realize these benefits.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak today in support of H.R. 459, to extend the deadline for the Mt. Hope hydropower project.

The Federal Power Act allows a licensee two years to begin construction of a hydroelectric project once a license is issued. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) may extend that deadline, but it may only do so once and only for two years. If project construction has not commenced by this deadline, the commission is required to terminate the license.

However, there are many obstacles that often make it difficult for a project to commence construction during either the initial license time frame or the extension period. Perhaps the most frequent reason for delay is the lack of a power purchase agreement, for without such an agreement, it is unlikely that a project could get financed. This is the case with the Mt. Hope hydropower project to be located in Rockaway Township, Morris County, in my home state of New Jersey.

Because of the limitations set in the Federal Power Act, the House has had a long, bipartisan tradition of moving non-controversial license extensions. I am pleased that Representative FRELINGHUYSEN and I could introduce this bill in a bi-partisan manner. The Commerce Committee unanimously passed this bill. In addition, the chairman of FERC wrote a letter to the House Commerce Energy and Power Subcommittee just a few months ago indicating his approval for extending the deadline for this project.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 459.

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.

#### LEWIS R. MORGAN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1121) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 18 Greenville Street in Newnan, Georgia, as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1121

*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 and United States courthouse located at 18 Greenville Street in Newnan, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1121 designates the Federal Building and United States courthouse in Newnan, Georgia, as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

Lewis Morgan was born and raised in Georgia and went on to earn his law degree from the University of Georgia.

Prior to his appointment to the Federal bench, Judge Morgan was in private practice and served in the Georgia General Assembly to represent Troup County. He also served as the administrative assistant to Congressman Sidney Camp, and during World War II served in the Signal Corps of the United States Army. Following the war, Judge Morgan was a city attorney for LaGrange and county attorney for Troup County.

Judge Morgan was appointed as a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia in 1961. He served as chief judge prior to being appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

In 1981, Judge Morgan was appointed to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals. He maintained an active case load until illness forced him to retire in 1996.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I support this bill and encourage my colleagues to support it as well.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1121 is a bill to designate the Federal Building in Newnan, Georgia, as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

Throughout his distinguished legal career, Judge Morgan has served the citizens of Georgia with humility, scholarship, compassion and dignity. Judge Morgan, a native Georgian, received his education in the public schools in Georgia and received his law degree from the University of Georgia. He served in the Georgia General Assembly and is a veteran of World War II.

In August of 1961, he was appointed as a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia. During his career, he served on the Court of Appeals for both the Fifth and the Eleventh Circuit.

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This designation in honor of Judge Morgan is widely supported by various groups, including the Mayor and City Council of Newnan, the Newnan-Coweta Bar Association, and the Mayor and City Council of LaGrange, Georgia.

It is most fitting and proper to honor the long, distinguished career of Judge

Morgan with this designation. I support H.R. 1121 and I urge its passage.

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

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a man whose record of community service to the State of Georgia is paralleled only by that of his contributions to the American judicial system.

Judge Lewis Render Morgan was a judge for the United States Board of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit until his retirement in 1996. During his illustrious career, he maintained his office and chambers in the Federal Building and Courthouse located in Newnan, Georgia. Largely because of his efforts, this facility was constructed in 1968 and stands as a symbol of his integrity and commitment to American law. Therefore, it is very appropriate that the building be named for him.

Mr. Speaker, I will repeat many of the fine compliments that have already been made by my colleagues in my remarks, but I think this man well deserves a repetition of those remarks.

Judge Morgan was born in LaGrange, Georgia, July 14, 1913. He received his primary education in the LaGrange public school system before heading off to the hills of Ann Arbor to begin a pre-law program at the University of Michigan. Those studies culminated with a law degree from the University of Georgia in 1935.

Following his graduation, Judge Morgan began a distinguished career of public contribution to the State of Georgia, which included service as a member of the Georgia General Assembly, representing Troup County, Georgia; administrative assistant to the Honorable A. Sidney Camp, Member of Congress; member of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, World War II; city attorney for the City of LaGrange, Georgia; and county attorney for Troup County, Georgia.

The people of Coweta County were very fortunate when Judge Morgan was appointed as a United States District Court Judge for the Northern District of Georgia on August 10, 1961. That appointment served as the beginning of a long and productive relationship between Judge Morgan and the Coweta County residents.

Four years later, he served as Chief Judge of the Northern District, a position which he held until 1968, when he was appointed as a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. And on October 1, 1981, Judge Morgan was appointed to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

During that tenure, Judge Morgan served the Federal judiciary in many