

and consumer representatives, to streamline the review process and ensure that proper standards are in place and effectively updated and enforced.

I would point out that manufactured housing is a key to homeownership in America. Almost one of every four new homes in America is a manufactured house. This is the preferred choice for a growing number of Americans, including first-time homebuyers, young families and senior citizens. At a time when more than 5.3 million Americans pay over 50 percent of their income in rent, an affordable manufactured home is an attractive option which we should be encouraging.

I am very proud to represent a District that is home to much of the manufactured housing industry. In fact, this industry employs some 20,000 people in Indiana and has a total economic impact of nearly \$3 billion per year.

Mr. Speaker, I have visited many of the factories in my district and seen firsthand the remarkable progress which this industry has made over the years in the design, layout and style of homes. Clearly, this industry is committed to innovation, safety and affordability. We need to do our share at the federal level to work with the manufactured industry, and to support the growing number of Americans who desire to purchase their own home. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise because I am concerned that we left an important provision out of S. 1452. The provision that has been omitted from S. 1452 is Section 102 of H.R. 1776, which requires the Federal government to perform a "housing impact analysis" before it issues new regulations.

My district has shortage of affordable housing, and housing prices are only increasing to the point where less and less people can afford a home. Supply is not keeping up with demand, and as a result, many of the people in my district and throughout the nation suffer. This problem hits my lower income constituents the hardest.

That is why I supported creating a "housing impact analysis," which would determine if a significant negative impact on affordable housing would result from new government regulations. The purpose of the "housing impact analysis" would be to alert local and federal decision makers to how federal regulations would impact the affordability of housing. I strongly believe that an analysis on the cost of regulation would be a critical tool to help control the rising cost of housing in my district, and throughout the country.

I know affordable housing is a key issue for many of my colleagues. I anticipate working on the concept of a "housing impact analysis" as we look forward to the 107th Congress.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORBERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1452, as amended.

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

The title of the Senate bill was amended so as to read:

"A bill to expand homeownership in the United States, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 1452.

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

There was no objection.

FINANCIAL CONTRACT NETTING IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1161) to revise the banking and bankruptcy insolvency laws with respect to the termination and netting of financial contracts, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1161

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 "Financial Contract Netting Improvement Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN AGREEMENTS BY CONSERVATORS OR RECEIVERS OF INSURED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS.

(a) *DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED FINANCIAL CONTRACT.—Section 11(e)(8)(D)(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(i)) is amended by inserting ", resolution or order" after "any similar agreement that the Corporation determines by regulation".*

(b) *DEFINITION OF SECURITIES CONTRACT.—Section 11(e)(8)(D)(ii) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(ii)) is amended to read as follows:*

"(i) *SECURITIES CONTRACT.—The term 'securities contract'—*

"(I) *means a contract for the purchase, sale, or loan of a security, a certificate of deposit, a mortgage loan, or any interest in a mortgage loan, a group or index of securities, certificates of deposit, or mortgage loans or interests therein (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof) or any option on any of the foregoing, including any option to purchase or sell any such security, certificate of deposit, loan, interest, group or index, or option;*

"(II) *does not include any purchase, sale, or repurchase obligation under a participation in a commercial mortgage loan unless the Corporation determines by regulation, resolution, or order to include any such agreement within the meaning of such term;*

"(III) *means any option entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currencies;*

"(IV) *means the guarantee by or to any securities clearing agency of any settlement of cash, securities, certificates of deposit, mortgage loans or interests therein, group or index of securities, certificates of deposit, or mortgage loans or interests therein (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof) or option on any of the foregoing, including any option to purchase*

or sell any such security, certificate of deposit, loan, interest, group or index, or option;

"(V) *means any margin loan;*

"(VI) *means any other agreement or transaction that is similar to any agreement or transaction referred to in this clause;*

"(VII) *means any combination of the agreements or transactions referred to in this clause;*

"(VIII) *means any option to enter into any agreement or transaction referred to in this clause;*

"(IX) *means a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in*

subclause (I), (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VII), or (VIII), together with all supplements to any such master agreement, without regard to whether the master agreement provides for an

agreement or transaction that is not a securities contract under this clause, except that the master

agreement shall be considered to be a securities contract under this clause only with respect

to each agreement or transaction under the master

agreement that is referred to in subclause (I), (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VII), or (VIII); and

"(X) *means any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to any agreement or transaction referred to in*

this clause."

(c) *DEFINITION OF COMMODITY CONTRACT.—Section 11(e)(8)(D)(iii) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(iii)) is*

amended to read as follows:

"(iii) *COMMODITY CONTRACT.—The term 'commodity contract' means—*

"(I) *with respect to a futures commission merchant, a contract for the purchase or sale of a*

commodity for future delivery on, or subject to the rules of, a contract market or board of trade;

"(II) *with respect to a foreign futures commission merchant, a foreign future;*

"(III) *with respect to a leverage transaction merchant, a leverage transaction;*

"(IV) *with respect to a clearing organization, a contract for the purchase or sale of a commodity for future delivery on, or subject to the*

rules of, a contract market or board of trade that is cleared by such clearing organization, or

commodity option traded on, or subject to the rules of, a contract market or board of trade

that is cleared by such clearing organization;

"(V) *with respect to a commodity options dealer, a commodity option;*

"(VI) *any other agreement or transaction that is similar to any agreement or transaction referred*

to in this clause;

"(VII) *any combination of the agreements or transactions referred to in this clause;*

"(VIII) *any option to enter into any agreement or transaction referred to in this clause;*

"(IX) *a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in sub-*

clause (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VII), or (VIII), together with all supplements to any

such master agreement, without regard to whether the master agreement provides for an

agreement or transaction that is not a commodity contract under this clause, except that the

master agreement shall be considered to be a commodity contract under this clause only with

respect to each agreement or transaction under the master agreement that is referred to in sub-

clause (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI), (VII), or (VIII); or

"(X) *any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to any*

agreement or transaction referred to in this clause."

(d) *DEFINITION OF FORWARD CONTRACT.—Section 11(e)(8)(D)(iv) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(iv)) is*

amended to read as follows:

"(iv) *FORWARD CONTRACT.—The term 'forward contract' means—*

"(I) *a contract (other than a commodity contract) for the purchase, sale, or transfer of a*

commodity or any similar good, article, service, right, or interest which is presently or in the future becomes the subject of dealing in the forward contract trade, or product or byproduct thereof, with a maturity date more than 2 days after the date the contract is entered into, including a repurchase transaction, reverse repurchase transaction, consignment, lease, swap, hedge transaction, deposit, loan, option, allocated transaction, unallocated transaction, or any other similar agreement;

“(II) any combination of agreements or transactions referred to in subclauses (I) and (III);

“(III) any option to enter into any agreement or transaction referred to in subclause (I) or (II);

“(IV) a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in subclause (I), (II), or (III), together with all supplements to any such master agreement, without regard to whether the master agreement provides for an agreement or transaction that is not a forward contract under this clause, except that the master agreement shall be considered to be a forward contract under this clause only with respect to each agreement or transaction under the master agreement that is referred to in subclause (I), (II), or (III); or

“(V) any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to any agreement or transaction referred to in subclause (I), (II), (III), or (IV).”

(e) DEFINITION OF REPURCHASE AGREEMENT.—Section 11(e)(8)(D)(v) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(v)) is amended to read as follows:

“(v) REPURCHASE AGREEMENT.—The term ‘repurchase agreement’ (which definition also applies to the term ‘reverse repurchase agreement’)—

“(I) means an agreement, including related terms, which provides for the transfer of 1 or more certificates of deposit, mortgage-related securities (as such term is defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), mortgage loans, interests in mortgage-related securities or mortgage loans, eligible bankers’ acceptances, qualified foreign government securities or securities that are direct obligations of, or that are fully guaranteed by, the United States or any agency of the United States against the transfer of funds by the transferee of such certificates of deposit, eligible bankers’ acceptances, securities, loans, or interests with a simultaneous agreement by such transferee to transfer to the transferor thereof certificates of deposit, eligible bankers’ acceptances, securities, loans, or interests as described above, at a date certain not later than 1 year after such transfers or on demand, against the transfer of funds, or any other similar agreement;

“(II) does not include any repurchase obligation under a participation in a commercial mortgage loan unless the Corporation determines by regulation, resolution, or order to include any such participation within the meaning of such term;

“(III) means any combination of agreements or transactions referred to in subclauses (I) and (IV);

“(IV) means any option to enter into any agreement or transaction referred to in subclause (I) or (III);

“(V) means a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in subclause (I), (III), or (IV), together with all supplements to any such master agreement, without regard to whether the master agreement provides for an agreement or transaction that is not a repurchase agreement under this clause, except that the master agreement shall be considered to be a repurchase agreement under this subclause only with respect to each agreement or transaction under the master agreement that is referred to in subclause (I), (III), or (IV); and

“(VI) means any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to any agreement or transaction referred to in subclause (I), (III), (IV), or (V).

For purposes of this clause, the term ‘qualified foreign government security’ means a security that is a direct obligation of, or that is fully guaranteed by, the central government of a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (as determined by regulation or order adopted by the appropriate Federal banking authority).”

(f) DEFINITION OF SWAP AGREEMENT.—Section 11(e)(8)(D)(vi) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(vi)) is amended to read as follows:

“(vi) SWAP AGREEMENT.—The term ‘swap agreement’ means—

“(I) any agreement, including the terms and conditions incorporated by reference in any such agreement, which is an interest rate swap, option, future, or forward agreement, including a rate floor, rate cap, rate collar, cross-currency rate swap, and basis swap; a spot, same day-tomorrow, tomorrow-next, forward, or other foreign exchange or precious metals agreement; a currency swap, option, future, or forward agreement; an equity index or equity swap, option, future, or forward agreement; a debt index or debt swap, option, future, or forward agreement; a credit spread or credit swap, option, future, or forward agreement; a commodity index or commodity swap, option, future, or forward agreement; or a weather swap, weather derivative, or a weather option;

“(II) any agreement or transaction similar to any other agreement or transaction referred to in this clause that is presently, or in the future becomes, regularly entered into in the swap market (including terms and conditions incorporated by reference in such agreement) and that is a forward, swap, future, or option on 1 or more rates, currencies, commodities, equity securities or other equity instruments, debt securities or other debt instruments, or economic indices or measures of economic risk or value;

“(III) any combination of agreements or transactions referred to in this clause;

“(IV) any option to enter into any agreement or transaction referred to in this clause;

“(V) a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in subclause (I), (II), (III), or (IV), together with all supplements to any such master agreement, without regard to whether the master agreement contains an agreement or transaction that is not a swap agreement under this clause, except that the master agreement shall be considered to be a swap agreement under this clause only with respect to each agreement or transaction under the master agreement that is referred to in subclause (I), (II), (III), or (IV); and

“(VI) any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to any agreements or transactions referred to in subparagraph (I), (II), (III), (IV), or (V).

Such term is applicable for purposes of this title only and shall not be construed or applied so as to challenge or affect the characterization, definition, or treatment of any swap agreement under any other statute, regulation, or rule, including the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, the Commodity Exchange Act, and the regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.”

(g) DEFINITION OF TRANSFER.—Section 11(e)(8)(D)(viii) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(viii)) is amended to read as follows:

“(viii) TRANSFER.—The term ‘transfer’ means every mode, direct or indirect, absolute or conditional, voluntary or involuntary, of disposing of or parting with property or with an interest in property, including retention of title as a security interest and foreclosure of the depository institutions’ equity of redemption.”

(h) TREATMENT OF QUALIFIED FINANCIAL CONTRACTS.—Section 11(e)(8) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraph (10)” and inserting “paragraphs (9) and (10)”;

(2) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “to cause the termination or liquidation” and inserting “such person has to cause the termination, liquidation, or acceleration”;

(3) by amending subparagraph (A)(ii) to read as follows:

“(ii) any right under any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to 1 or more qualified financial contracts described in clause (i);”;

(4) by amending subparagraph (E)(ii) to read as follows:

“(ii) any right under any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to 1 or more qualified financial contracts described in clause (i);”.

(i) AVOIDANCE OF TRANSFERS.—Section 11(e)(8)(C)(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(C)(i)) is amended by inserting “section 5242 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (12 U.S.C. 91) or any other Federal or State law relating to the avoidance of preferential or fraudulent transfers,” before “the Corporation”.

SEC. 3. AUTHORITY OF THE CORPORATION WITH RESPECT TO FAILED AND FAILING INSTITUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 11(e)(8) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “other than paragraph (12) of this subsection, subsection (d)(9)” and inserting “other than subsections (d)(9) and (e)(10)”;

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(F) CLARIFICATION.—No provision of law shall be construed as limiting the right or power of the Corporation, or authorizing any court or agency to limit or delay, in any manner, the right or power of the Corporation to transfer any qualified financial contract in accordance with paragraphs (9) and (10) of this subsection or to disaffirm or repudiate any such contract in accordance with paragraph (1).

“(G) WALKAWAY CLAUSES NOT EFFECTIVE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs (A) and (E), and sections 403 and 404 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, no walkaway clause shall be enforceable in a qualified financial contract of an insured depository institution in default.

“(ii) WALKAWAY CLAUSE DEFINED.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘walkaway clause’ means a provision in a qualified financial contract that, after calculation of a value of a party’s position or an amount due to or from 1 of the parties in accordance with its terms upon termination, liquidation, or acceleration of the qualified financial contract, either does not create a payment obligation of a party or extinguishes a payment obligation of a party in whole or in part solely because of such party’s status as a nondefaulting party.”

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 11(e)(12)(A) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(12)(A)) is amended by inserting “or the exercise of rights or powers” after “the appointment”.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO TRANSFERS OF QUALIFIED FINANCIAL CONTRACTS.

(a) **TRANSFERS OF QUALIFIED FINANCIAL CONTRACTS TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—Section 11(e)(9) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(9)) is amended to read as follows:

“(9) **TRANSFER OF QUALIFIED FINANCIAL CONTRACTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In making any transfer of assets or liabilities of a depository institution in default which includes any qualified financial contract, the conservator or receiver for such depository institution shall either—

“(i) transfer to 1 financial institution, other than a financial institution for which a conservator, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or other legal custodian has been appointed or which is otherwise the subject of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding—

“(I) all qualified financial contracts between any person or any affiliate of such person and the depository institution in default;

“(II) all claims of such person or any affiliate of such person against such depository institution under any such contract (other than any claim which, under the terms of any such contract, is subordinated to the claims of general unsecured creditors of such institution);

“(III) all claims of such depository institution against such person or any affiliate of such person under any such contract; and

“(IV) all property securing or any other credit enhancement for any contract described in subclause (I) or any claim described in subclause (II) or (III) under any such contract; or

“(ii) transfer none of the qualified financial contracts, claims, property or other credit enhancement referred to in clause (i) (with respect to such person and any affiliate of such person).

“(B) **TRANSFER TO FOREIGN BANK, FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, OR BRANCH OR AGENCY OF A FOREIGN BANK OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—In transferring any qualified financial contracts and related claims and property pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i), the conservator or receiver for such depository institution shall not make such transfer to a foreign bank, financial institution organized under the laws of a foreign country, or a branch or agency of a foreign bank or financial institution unless, under the law applicable to such bank, financial institution, branch or agency, to the qualified financial contracts, and to any netting contract, any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to 1 or more qualified financial contracts, the contractual rights of the parties to such qualified financial contracts, netting contracts, security agreements or arrangements, or other credit enhancements are enforceable substantially to the same extent as permitted under this section.

“(C) **TRANSFER OF CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF A CLEARING ORGANIZATION.**—In the event that a conservator or receiver transfers any qualified financial contract and related claims, property and credit enhancements pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i) and such contract is subject to the rules of a clearing organization, the clearing organization shall not be required to accept the transferee as a member by virtue of the transfer.

“(D) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term ‘financial institution’ means a broker or dealer, a depository institution, a futures commission merchant, or any other institution as determined by the Corporation by regulation to be a financial institution.”.

(b) **NOTICE TO QUALIFIED FINANCIAL CONTRACT COUNTERPARTIES.**—Section 11(e)(10)(A) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(10)(A)) is amended by amending the flush material following clause (ii) to read as follows: “the conservator or receiver shall notify

any person who is a party to any such contract of such transfer by 5:00 p.m. (eastern time) on the business day following the date of the appointment of the receiver, in the case of a receivership, or the business day following such transfer, in the case of a conservatorship.”.

(c) **RIGHTS AGAINST RECEIVER AND TREATMENT OF BRIDGE BANKS.**—Section 11(e)(10) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(10)) is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (D); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraphs:

“(B) **CERTAIN RIGHTS NOT ENFORCEABLE.**—

“(i) **RECEIVERSHIP.**—A person who is a party to a qualified financial contract with an insured depository institution may not exercise any right such person has to terminate, liquidate, or net such contract under paragraph (8)(A) or section 403 or 404 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 solely by reason of or incidental to the appointment of a receiver for the depository institution (or the insolvency or financial condition of the depository institution for which the receiver has been appointed)—

“(I) until 5:00 p.m. (eastern time) on the business day following the date of the appointment of the receiver; or

“(II) after the person has received notice that the contract has been transferred pursuant to paragraph (9)(A).

“(ii) **CONSERVATORSHIP.**—A person who is a party to a qualified financial contract with an insured depository institution may not exercise any right such person has to terminate, liquidate, or net such contract under paragraph (8)(E) or section 403 or 404 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, solely by reason of or incidental to the appointment of a conservator for the depository institution (or the insolvency or financial condition of the depository institution for which the conservator has been appointed).

“(iii) **NOTICE.**—For purposes of this subsection, the Corporation as receiver or conservator of an insured depository institution shall be deemed to have notified a person who is a party to a qualified financial contract with such depository institution if the Corporation has taken steps reasonably calculated to provide notice to such person by the time specified in subparagraph (A) of this subsection.

“(C) **TREATMENT OF BRIDGE BANKS.**—The following institutions shall not be considered a financial institution for which a conservator, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or other legal custodian has been appointed or which is otherwise the subject of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding for purposes of paragraph (9)—

“(i) a bridge bank; or

“(ii) a depository institution organized by the Corporation, for which a conservator is appointed either—

“(I) immediately upon the organization of the institution; or

“(II) at the time of a purchase and assumption transaction between such institution and the Corporation as receiver for a depository institution in default.”.

SEC. 5. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DISAFFIRMANCE OR REPUDIATION OF QUALIFIED FINANCIAL CONTRACTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 11(e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)) is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (11) through (15) as paragraphs (12) through (16), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following new paragraph:

“(11) **DISAFFIRMANCE OR REPUDIATION OF QUALIFIED FINANCIAL CONTRACTS.**—In exercising

the rights of disaffirmance or repudiation of a conservator or receiver with respect to any qualified financial contract to which an insured depository institution is a party, the conservator or receiver for such institution shall either—

“(A) disaffirm or repudiate all qualified financial contracts between—

“(i) any person or any affiliate of such person; and

“(ii) the depository institution in default; or

“(B) disaffirm or repudiate none of the qualified financial contracts referred to in subparagraph (A) (with respect to such person or any affiliate of such person).”.

(b) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Section 11(e)(8) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)), as amended by section 2(i), is further amended in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking “(11)” and inserting “(12)”.

SEC. 6. CLARIFYING AMENDMENT RELATING TO MASTER AGREEMENTS.

Section 11(e)(8)(D)(vii) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(vii)) is amended to read as follows:

“(vii) **TREATMENT OF MASTER AGREEMENT AS 1 AGREEMENT.**—Any master agreement for any contract or agreement described in any preceding clause of this subparagraph (or any master agreement for such master agreement or agreements), together with all supplements to such master agreement, shall be treated as a single agreement and a single qualified financial contract. If a master agreement contains provisions relating to agreements or transactions that are not themselves qualified financial contracts, the master agreement shall be deemed to be a qualified financial contract only with respect to those transactions that are themselves qualified financial contracts.”.

SEC. 7. FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1991.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 402 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (12 U.S.C. 4402) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “or exempt from such registration pursuant to an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission” before the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(B) by inserting “or that has been granted an exemption pursuant to section 4(c)(1) of such Act” before the period at the end of subparagraph (B);

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (D) as subparagraphs (C) through (E), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

“(B) an uninsured national bank or an uninsured State bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System if the national bank or State member bank is not eligible to make application to become an insured bank under section 5 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act;”;

(C) by amending subparagraph (C) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

“(C) a branch or agency of a foreign bank, a foreign bank and any branch or agency of the foreign bank, or the foreign bank that established the branch or agency, as those terms are defined in section 1(b) of the International Banking Act of 1978;”;

(3) in paragraph (11), by adding before the period “and any other clearing organization with which such clearing organization has a netting contract”;

(4) by amending paragraph (14)(A)(i) to read as follows:

“(i) means a contract or agreement between two or more financial institutions, clearing organizations, or members that provides for netting present or future payment obligations or

payment entitlements (including liquidation or closeout values relating to such obligations or entitlements) among the parties to the agreement; and"; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(15) PAYMENT.—The term 'payment' means a payment of United States dollars, another currency, or a composite currency, and a noncash delivery, including a payment or delivery to liquidate an unmatured obligation."

(b) ENFORCEABILITY OF BILATERAL NETTING CONTRACTS.—Section 403 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (12 U.S.C. 4403) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of State or Federal law (other than paragraphs (8)(E), (8)(F), and (10)(B) of section 11(e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act or any order authorized under section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970), the covered contractual payment obligations and the covered contractual payment entitlements between any two financial institutions shall be netted in accordance with, and subject to the conditions of, the terms of any applicable netting contract (except as provided in section 561(b)(2) of title 11, United States Code)."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(f) ENFORCEABILITY OF SECURITY AGREEMENTS.—The provisions of any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to 1 or more netting contracts between any two financial institutions shall be enforceable in accordance with their terms (except as provided in section 561(b)(2) of title 11, United States Code) and shall not be stayed, avoided, or otherwise limited by any State or Federal law (other than paragraphs (8)(E), (8)(F), and (10)(B) of section 11(e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970)."

(c) ENFORCEABILITY OF CLEARING ORGANIZATION NETTING CONTRACTS.—Section 404 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (12 U.S.C. 4404) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of State or Federal law (other than paragraphs (8)(E), (8)(F), and (10)(B) of section 11(e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and any order authorized under section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970), the covered contractual payment obligations and the covered contractual payment entitlements of a member of a clearing organization to and from all other members of a clearing organization shall be netted in accordance with and subject to the conditions of any applicable netting contract (except as provided in section 561(b)(2) of title 11, United States Code)."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) ENFORCEABILITY OF SECURITY AGREEMENTS.—The provisions of any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to 1 or more netting contracts between any two members of a clearing organization shall be enforceable in accordance with their terms (except as provided in section 561(b)(2) of title 11, United States Code) and shall not be stayed, avoided, or otherwise limited by any State or Federal law (other than paragraphs (8)(E), (8)(F), and (10)(B) of section 11(e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970)."

(d) ENFORCEABILITY OF CONTRACTS WITH UNINSURED NATIONAL BANKS AND UNINSURED FED-

ERAL BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (12 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 407 as section 407A; and

(2) by adding after section 406 the following new section:

"SEC. 407. TREATMENT OF CONTRACTS WITH UNINSURED NATIONAL BANKS AND UNINSURED FEDERAL BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11) of section 11(e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act shall apply to an uninsured national bank or uninsured Federal branch or Federal agency except—

"(1) any reference to the 'Corporation as receiver' or 'the receiver or the Corporation' shall refer to the receiver of an uninsured national bank or uninsured Federal branch or Federal agency appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency;

"(2) any reference to the 'Corporation' (other than in section 11(e)(8)(D) of such Act), the 'Corporation, whether acting as such or as conservator or receiver', a 'receiver', or a 'conservator' shall refer to the receiver or conservator of an uninsured national bank or uninsured Federal branch or Federal agency appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency; and

"(3) any reference to an 'insured depository institution' or 'depository institution' shall refer to an uninsured national bank or an uninsured Federal branch or Federal agency.

"(b) LIABILITY.—The liability of a receiver or conservator of an uninsured national bank or uninsured Federal branch or agency shall be determined in the same manner and subject to the same limitations that apply to receivers and conservators of insured depository institutions under section 11(e) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

"(c) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller of the Currency, in consultation with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, may promulgate regulations to implement this section.

"(2) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT.—In promulgating regulations to implement this section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall ensure that the regulations generally are consistent with the regulations and policies of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation adopted pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

"(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the terms 'Federal branch', 'Federal agency', and 'foreign bank' have the same meaning as in section 1(b) of the International Banking Act."

SEC. 8. BANKRUPTCY CODE AMENDMENTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS OF FORWARD CONTRACT, REPURCHASE AGREEMENT, SECURITIES CLEARING AGENCY, SWAP AGREEMENT, COMMODITY CONTRACT, AND SECURITIES CONTRACT.—Title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 101—

(A) in paragraph (25)—

(i) by striking "means a contract" and inserting "means—

"(A) a contract";

(ii) by striking " , or any combination thereof or option thereon;" and inserting " , or any other similar agreement;" ; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) any combination of agreements or transactions referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (C);

"(C) any option to enter into an agreement or transaction referred to in subparagraph (A) or (B);

"(D) a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), together with all supple-

ments to any such master agreement, without regard to whether such master agreement provides for an agreement or transaction that is not a forward contract under this paragraph, except that such master agreement shall be considered to be a forward contract under this paragraph only with respect to each agreement or transaction under such master agreement that is referred to in subparagraph (A), (B) or (C); or

"(E) any security agreement or arrangement, or other credit enhancement related to any agreement or transaction referred to in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D), but not to exceed the actual value of such contract on the date of the filing of the petition;" ;

(B) in paragraph (46), by striking "on any day during the period beginning 90 days before the date of" and inserting "at any time before";

(C) by amending paragraph (47) to read as follows:

"(47) 'repurchase agreement' (which definition also applies to a 'reverse repurchase agreement')—

"(A) means—

"(i) an agreement, including related terms, which provides for the transfer of 1 or more certificates of deposit, mortgage-related securities (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), mortgage loans, interests in mortgage-related securities or mortgage loans, eligible bankers' acceptances, qualified foreign government securities, or securities that are direct obligations of, or that are fully guaranteed by, the United States or any agency of the United States against the transfer of funds by the transferee of such certificates of deposit, eligible bankers' acceptances, securities, loans, or interests, with a simultaneous agreement by such transferee to transfer to the transferor thereof certificates of deposit, eligible bankers' acceptance, securities, loans, or interests of the kind described above, at a date certain not later than 1 year after such transfer or on demand, against the transfer of funds;

"(ii) any combination of agreements or transactions referred to in clauses (i) and (iii);

"(iii) an option to enter into an agreement or transaction referred to in clause (i) or (ii);

"(iv) a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in clause (i), (ii), or (iii), together with all supplements to any such master agreement, without regard to whether such master agreement provides for an agreement or transaction that is not a repurchase agreement under this paragraph, except that such master agreement shall be considered to be a repurchase agreement under this paragraph only with respect to each agreement or transaction under the master agreement that is referred to in clause (i), (ii), or (iii); or

"(v) any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to any agreement or transaction referred to in clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv), but not to exceed the actual value of such contract on the date of the filing of the petition; and

"(B) does not include a repurchase obligation under a participation in a commercial mortgage loan,

and, for purposes of this paragraph, the term 'qualified foreign government security' means a security that is a direct obligation of, or that is fully guaranteed by, the central government of a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;" ;

(D) in paragraph (48) by inserting "or exempt from such registration under such section pursuant to an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission" after "1934"; and

(E) by amending paragraph (53B) to read as follows:

"(53B) 'swap agreement'—

"(A) means—

"(i) any agreement, including the terms and conditions incorporated by reference in such

agreement, which is an interest rate swap, option, future, or forward agreement, including a rate floor, rate cap, rate collar, cross-currency rate swap, and basis swap; a spot, same day-tomorrow, tomorrow-next, forward, or other foreign exchange or precious metals agreement; a currency swap, option, future, or forward agreement; an equity index or an equity swap, option, future, or forward agreement; a debt index or a debt swap, option, future, or forward agreement; a credit spread or a credit swap, option, future, or forward agreement; a commodity index or a commodity swap, option, future, or forward agreement; or a weather swap, weather derivative, or weather option;

“(ii) any agreement or transaction similar to any other agreement or transaction referred to in this paragraph that—

“(I) is presently, or in the future becomes, regularly entered into in the swap market (including terms and conditions incorporated by reference therein); and

“(II) is a forward, swap, future, or option on 1 or more rates, currencies, commodities, equity securities, or other equity instruments, debt securities or other debt instruments, or economic indices or measures of economic risk or value;

“(iii) any combination of agreements or transactions referred to in this paragraph;

“(iv) any option to enter into an agreement or transaction referred to in this paragraph;

“(v) a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv), together with all supplements to any such master agreement, and without regard to whether the master agreement contains an agreement or transaction that is not a swap agreement under this paragraph, except that the master agreement shall be considered to be a swap agreement under this paragraph only with respect to each agreement or transaction under the master agreement that is referred to in clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv); or

“(B) any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to any agreements or transactions referred to in subparagraph (A), but not to exceed the actual value of such contract on the date of the filing of the petition; and

“(C) is applicable for purposes of this title only and shall not be construed or applied so as to challenge or affect the characterization, definition, or treatment of any swap agreement under any other statute, regulation, or rule, including the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, the Commodity Exchange Act, and the regulations prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.”;

(2) by amending section 741(7) to read as follows:

“(7) ‘securities contract’—

“(A) means—

“(i) a contract for the purchase, sale, or loan of a security, a certificate of deposit, a mortgage loan or any interest in a mortgage loan, a group or index of securities, certificates of deposit or mortgage loans or interests therein (including an interest therein or based on the value thereof), or option on any of the foregoing, including an option to purchase or sell any such security, certificate of deposit, loan, interest, group or index, or option;

“(ii) any option entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currencies;

“(iii) the guarantee by or to any securities clearing agency of a settlement of cash, securities, certificates of deposit, mortgage loans or interests therein, group or index of securities, or

mortgage loans or interests therein (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof), or option on any of the foregoing, including an option to purchase or sell any such security, certificate of deposit, loan, interest, group or index, or option;

“(iv) any margin loan;

“(v) any other agreement or transaction that is similar to an agreement or transaction referred to in this paragraph;

“(vi) any combination of the agreements or transactions referred to in this paragraph;

“(vii) any option to enter into any agreement or transaction referred to in this paragraph;

“(viii) a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), or (vii), together with all supplements to any such master agreement, without regard to whether the master agreement provides for an agreement or transaction that is not a securities contract under this paragraph, except that such master agreement shall be considered to be a securities contract under this paragraph only with respect to each agreement or transaction under such master agreement that is referred to in clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), or (vii); or

“(ix) any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to any agreement or transaction referred to in this paragraph, but not to exceed the actual value of such contract on the date of the filing of the petition; and

“(B) does not include any purchase, sale, or repurchase obligation under a participation in a commercial mortgage loan.”; and

(3) in section 761(4)—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (D); and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) any other agreement or transaction that is similar to an agreement or transaction referred to in this paragraph;

“(G) any combination of the agreements or transactions referred to in this paragraph;

“(H) any option to enter into an agreement or transaction referred to in this paragraph;

“(I) a master agreement that provides for an agreement or transaction referred to in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), or (H), together with all supplements to such master agreement, without regard to whether the master agreement provides for an agreement or transaction that is not a commodity contract under this paragraph, except that the master agreement shall be considered to be a commodity contract under this paragraph only with respect to each agreement or transaction under the master agreement that is referred to in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), or (H); or

“(J) any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to any agreement or transaction referred to in this paragraph, but not to exceed the actual value of such contract on the date of the filing of the petition.”;

(b) DEFINITIONS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, FINANCIAL PARTICIPANT, AND FORWARD CONTRACT MERCHANT.—Section 101 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (22) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(22) the term ‘financial institution’—

“(A) means a Federal reserve bank or an entity (domestic or foreign) that is a commercial or savings bank, industrial savings bank, savings and loan association, trust company, a bank or a corporation organized under section 25A of the Federal Reserve Act and, when any such bank or entity is acting as agent or custodian for a customer in connection with a securities contract, as defined in section 741, such customer; and

“(B) includes any person described in subparagraph (A) which operates, or operates as, a

multilateral clearing organization pursuant to section 409 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991.”;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (22) the following:

“(22A) ‘financial participant’ means an entity that, at the time it enters into a securities contract, commodity contract or forward contract, or at the time of the filing of the petition, has 1 or more agreements or transactions described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of section 561(a) with the debtor or any other entity (other than an affiliate) of a total gross dollar value of at least \$1,000,000,000 in notional or actual principal amount outstanding on any day during the previous 15-month period, or has gross mark-to-market positions of at least \$100,000,000 (aggregated across counterparties) in 1 or more such agreement or transaction with the debtor or any other entity (other than an affiliate) on any day during the previous 15-month period.”; and

(3) by amending paragraph (26) to read as follows:

“(26) ‘forward contract merchant’ means a Federal reserve bank, or an entity whose business consists in whole or in part of entering into forward contracts as or with merchants or in a commodity, as defined or in section 761, or any similar good, article, service, right, or interest which is presently or in the future becomes the subject of dealing or in the forward contract trade.”;

(c) DEFINITION OF MASTER NETTING AGREEMENT AND MASTER NETTING AGREEMENT PARTICIPANT.—Section 101 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting after paragraph (38) the following new paragraphs:

“(38A) ‘master netting agreement’ means an agreement providing for the exercise of rights, including rights of netting, setoff, liquidation, termination, acceleration, or closeout, under or in connection with 1 or more contracts that are described in any 1 or more of paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 561(a), or any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement related to 1 or more of the foregoing. If a master netting agreement contains provisions relating to agreements or transactions that are not contracts described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 561(a), the master netting agreement shall be deemed to be a master netting agreement only with respect to those agreements or transactions that are described in any 1 or more of the paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 561(a);

“(38B) ‘master netting agreement participant’ means an entity that, at any time before the filing of the petition, is a party to an outstanding master netting agreement with the debtor.”;

(d) SWAP AGREEMENTS, SECURITIES CONTRACTS, COMMODITY CONTRACTS, FORWARD CONTRACTS, REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS, AND MASTER NETTING AGREEMENTS UNDER THE AUTOMATIC-STAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 362(b) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (6), by inserting “, pledged to and under the control of,” after “held by”;

(B) in paragraph (7), by inserting “, pledged to and under the control of,” after “held by”;

(C) by amending paragraph (17) to read as follows:

“(17) under subsection (a), of the setoff by a swap participant of a mutual debt and claim under or in connection with 1 or more swap agreements that constitutes the setoff of a claim against the debtor for any payment or other transfer of property due from the debtor under or in connection with any swap agreement against any payment due to the debtor from the swap participant under or in connection with any swap agreement or against cash, securities, or other property held by, pledged to and under

the control of, or due from such swap participant to margin, guarantee, secure, or settle any swap agreement.”;

(D) in paragraph (18) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (18) the following new paragraph:

“(19) under subsection (a), of the setoff by a master netting agreement participant of a mutual debt and claim under or in connection with 1 or more master netting agreements or any contract or agreement subject to such agreements that constitutes the setoff of a claim against the debtor for any payment or other transfer of property due from the debtor under or in connection with such agreements or any contract or agreement subject to such agreements against any payment due to the debtor from such master netting agreement participant under or in connection with such agreements or any contract or agreement subject to such agreements or against cash, securities, or other property held by, pledged to and under the control of, or due from such master netting agreement participant to margin, guarantee, secure, or settle such agreements or any contract or agreement subject to such agreements, to the extent such participant is eligible to exercise such offset rights under paragraph (6), (7), or (17) for each individual contract covered by the master netting agreement in issue.”.

(2) LIMITATION.—Section 362 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) LIMITATION.—The exercise of rights not subject to the stay arising under subsection (a) pursuant to paragraph (6), (7), or (17), or (32) of subsection (b) shall not be stayed by any order of a court or administrative agency in any proceeding under this title.”.

(e) LIMITATION OF AVOIDANCE POWERS UNDER MASTER NETTING AGREEMENT.—Section 546 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (g) (as added by section 103 of Public Law 101-311)—

(A) by striking “under a swap agreement”;

(B) by striking “in connection with a swap agreement” and inserting “under or in connection with any swap agreement”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(j) Notwithstanding sections 544, 545, 547, 548(a)(1)(B), and 548(b), the trustee may not avoid a transfer made by or to a master netting agreement participant under or in connection with any master netting agreement or any individual contract covered thereby that is made before the commencement of the case, except under section 548(a)(1)(A), and except to the extent the trustee could otherwise avoid such a transfer made under an individual contract covered by such master netting agreement.”.

(f) FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS OF MASTER NETTING AGREEMENTS.—Section 548(d)(2) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and”;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) a master netting agreement participant that receives a transfer in connection with a master netting agreement or any individual contract covered thereby takes for value to the extent of such transfer, except, with respect to a transfer under any individual contract covered thereby, to the extent such master netting agreement participant otherwise did not take (or is otherwise not deemed to have taken) such transfer for value.”.

(g) TERMINATION OR ACCELERATION OF SECURITIES CONTRACTS.—Section 555 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

“§555. Contractual right to liquidate, terminate, or accelerate a securities contract”;

and

(2) in the first sentence, by striking “liquidation” and inserting “liquidation, termination, or acceleration”.

(h) TERMINATION OR ACCELERATION OF COMMODITIES OR FORWARD CONTRACTS.—Section 556 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

“§556. Contractual right to liquidate, terminate, or accelerate a commodities contract or forward contract”;

and

(2) in the first sentence, by striking “liquidation” and inserting “liquidation, termination, or acceleration”.

(i) TERMINATION OR ACCELERATION OF REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS.—Section 559 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

“§559. Contractual right to liquidate, terminate, or accelerate a repurchase agreement”;

and

(2) in the first sentence, by striking “liquidation” and inserting “liquidation, termination, or acceleration”.

(j) LIQUIDATION, TERMINATION, OR ACCELERATION OF SWAP AGREEMENTS.—Section 560 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

“§560. Contractual right to liquidate, terminate, or accelerate a swap agreement”;

and

(2) in the first sentence, by striking “termination of a swap agreement” and inserting “liquidation, termination, or acceleration of 1 or more swap agreements”;

(3) by striking “in connection with any swap agreement” and inserting “in connection with the termination, liquidation, or acceleration of 1 or more swap agreements”.

(k) LIQUIDATION, TERMINATION, ACCELERATION, OR OFFSET UNDER A MASTER NETTING AGREEMENT AND ACROSS CONTRACTS.—(1) Title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 560 the following:

“§561. Contractual right to terminate, liquidate, accelerate, or offset under a master netting agreement and across contracts

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the exercise of any contractual right, because of a condition of the kind specified in section 365(e)(1), to cause the termination, liquidation, or acceleration of or to offset or net termination values, payment amounts or other transfer obligations arising under or in connection with 1 or more (or the termination, liquidation, or acceleration of 1 or more)—

“(1) securities contracts, as defined in section 741(7);

“(2) commodity contracts, as defined in section 761(4);

“(3) forward contracts;

“(4) repurchase agreements;

“(5) swap agreements; or

“(6) master netting agreements,

shall not be stayed, avoided, or otherwise limited by operation of any provision of this title or by any order of a court or administrative agency in any proceeding under this title.

“(b) EXCEPTION.—

“(1) A party may exercise a contractual right described in subsection (a) to terminate, liquidate, or accelerate only to the extent that such party could exercise such a right under section 555, 556, 559, or 560 for each individual contract covered by the master netting agreement in issue.

“(2) If a debtor is a commodity broker subject to subchapter IV of chapter 7—

“(A) a party may not net or offset an obligation to the debtor arising under, or in connection with, a commodity contract against any claim arising under, or in connection with, other instruments, contracts, or agreements listed in subsection (a), except to the extent the party has positive net equity in the commodity accounts at the debtor, as calculated under such subchapter; and

“(B) another commodity broker may not net or offset an obligation to the debtor arising under, or in connection with, a commodity contract entered into or held on behalf of a customer of the debtor against any claim arising under, or in connection with, other instruments, contracts, or agreements listed in subsection (a).

“(c) RULE OF APPLICATION.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (b)(2) shall not be construed as prohibiting the offset of claims and obligations arising pursuant to—

“(1) a cross-margining arrangement that has been approved by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or that has been submitted to such Commission pursuant to section 5a(a)(12) of the Commodity Exchange Act and has been permitted to go into effect; or

“(2) another netting arrangement, between a clearing organization (as defined in section 761) and another entity, that has been approved by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

“(d) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term “contractual right” includes a right set forth in a rule or bylaw of a national securities exchange, a national securities association, or a securities clearing agency, a right set forth in a bylaw of a clearing organization or contract market or in a resolution of the governing board thereof, and a right, whether or not evidenced in writing, arising under common law, under law merchant, or by reason of normal business practice.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 5 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 560 the following:

“561. Contractual right to terminate, liquidate, accelerate, or offset under a master netting agreement and across contracts.”.

(l) MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCIES.—Section 901(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “555, 556,” after “553.”;

(2) by inserting “559, 560, 561, 562,” after “557.”.

(m) ANCILLARY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 304 of title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) Any provisions of this title relating to securities contracts, commodity contracts, forward contracts, repurchase agreements, swap agreements, or master netting agreements shall apply in a case ancillary to a foreign proceeding under this section or any other section of this title so that enforcement of contractual provisions of such contracts and agreements in accordance with their terms will not be stayed or otherwise limited by operation of any provision of this title or by order of a court in any proceeding under this title, and to limit avoidance powers to the same extent as in a proceeding under chapter 7 or 11 (such enforcement not to be limited based on the presence or absence of assets of the debtor in the United States).”.

(n) COMMODITY BROKER LIQUIDATIONS.—Title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 766 the following:

“§ 767. Commodity broker liquidation and forward contract merchants, commodity brokers, stockbrokers, financial institutions, financial participants, securities clearing agencies, swap participants, repo participants, and master netting agreement participants

“Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the exercise of rights by a forward contract merchant, commodity broker, stockbroker, financial institution, financial participant, securities clearing agency, swap participant, repo participant, or master netting agreement participant under this title shall not affect the priority of any unsecured claim it may have after the exercise of such rights.”

(o) STOCKBROKER LIQUIDATIONS.—Title 11, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 752 the following:

“§ 753. Stockbroker liquidation and forward contract merchants, commodity brokers, stockbrokers, financial institutions, financial participants, securities clearing agencies, swap participants, repo participants, and master netting agreement participants

“Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the exercise of rights by a forward contract merchant, commodity broker, stockbroker, financial institution, securities clearing agency, swap participant, repo participant, financial participant, or master netting agreement participant under this title shall not affect the priority of any unsecured claim it may have after the exercise of such rights.”

(p) SETOFF.—Section 553 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)(C), by inserting “(except for a setoff of a kind described in section 362(b)(6), 362(b)(7), 362(b)(17), 362(b)(32), 555, 556, 559, 560 or 561)” before the period; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “362(b)(14)” and inserting “362(b)(17), 362(b)(32), 555, 556, 559, 560, 561”.

(q) SECURITIES CONTRACTS, COMMODITY CONTRACTS, AND FORWARD CONTRACTS.—Title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 362(b)(6), by striking “financial institutions,” each place such term appears and inserting “financial institution, financial participant”;

(2) in section 546(e), by inserting “financial participant,” after “financial institution.”;

(3) in section 548(d)(2)(B), by inserting “financial participant,” after “financial institution.”;

(4) in section 555—

(A) by inserting “financial participant,” after “financial institution.”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end “, a right set forth in a bylaw of a clearing organization or contract market or in a resolution of the governing board thereof, and a right, whether or not in writing, arising under common law, under law merchant, or by reason of normal business practice”; and

(5) in section 556, by inserting “, financial participant” after “commodity broker”.

(r) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the table of sections of chapter 5—

(A) by amending the items relating to sections 555 and 556 to read as follows:

“555. Contractual right to liquidate, terminate, or accelerate a securities contract.

“556. Contractual right to liquidate, terminate, or accelerate a commodities contract or forward contract.”;

and

(B) by amending the items relating to sections 559 and 560 to read as follows:

“559. Contractual right to liquidate, terminate, or accelerate a repurchase agreement.

“560. Contractual right to liquidate, terminate, or accelerate a swap agreement.”;

and

(2) in the table of sections of chapter 7—

(A) by inserting after the item relating to section 766 the following:

“767. Commodity broker liquidation and forward contract merchants, commodity brokers, stockbrokers, financial institutions, financial participants, securities clearing agencies, swap participants, repo participants, and master netting agreement participants.”;

and

(B) by inserting after the item relating to section 752 the following:

“753. Stockbroker liquidation and forward contract merchants, commodity brokers, stockbrokers, financial institutions, financial participants, securities clearing agencies, swap participants, repo participants, and master netting agreement participants.”.

SEC. 9. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 11(e)(8) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(H) RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.—The Corporation, in consultation with the appropriate Federal banking agencies, may prescribe regulations requiring more detailed recordkeeping with respect to qualified financial contracts (including market valuations) by insured depository institutions.”.

SEC. 10. EXEMPTIONS FROM CONTEMPORANEOUS EXECUTION REQUIREMENT.

Section 13(e)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1823(e)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) EXEMPTIONS FROM CONTEMPORANEOUS EXECUTION REQUIREMENT.—An agreement to provide for the lawful collateralization of—

“(A) deposits of, or other credit extension by, a Federal, State, or local governmental entity, or of any depositor referred to in section 11(a)(2), including an agreement to provide collateral in lieu of a surety bond;

“(B) bankruptcy estate funds pursuant to section 345(b)(2) of title 11, United States Code;

“(C) extensions of credit, including any overdraft, from a Federal reserve bank or Federal home loan bank; or

“(D) 1 or more qualified financial contracts, as defined in section 11(e)(8)(D),

shall not be deemed invalid pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) solely because such agreement was not executed contemporaneously with the acquisition of the collateral or because of pledges, delivery, or substitution of the collateral made in accordance with such agreement.”.

SEC. 11. DAMAGE MEASURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after section 561 the following:

“§ 562. Damage measure in connection with swap agreements, securities contracts, forward contracts, commodity contracts, repurchase agreements, or master netting agreements

“If the trustee rejects a swap agreement, securities contract as defined in section 741, forward contract, commodity contract (as defined in section 761) repurchase agreement, or master netting agreement pursuant to section 365(a), or if a forward contract merchant, stockbroker, financial institution, securities clearing agency, repo participant, financial participant, master netting agreement participant, or swap participant liquidates, terminates, or accelerates such contract or agreement, damages shall be measured as of the earlier of—

“(1) the date of such rejection; or

“(2) the date of such liquidation, termination, or acceleration.”; and

(2) in the table of sections of chapter 5 by inserting after the item relating to section 561 the following:

“562. Damage measure in connection with swap agreements, securities contracts, forward contracts, commodity contracts, repurchase agreements, or master netting agreements.”.

(b) CLAIMS ARISING FROM REJECTION.—Section 502(g) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by designating the existing text as paragraph (1); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) A claim for damages calculated in accordance with section 562 shall be allowed under subsection (a), (b), or (c), or disallowed under subsection (d) or (e), as if such claim had arisen before the date of the filing of the petition.”.

SEC. 12. SIPC STAY.

Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 78eee(b)(2)) is amended by adding after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) EXCEPTION FROM STAY.—

“(i) Notwithstanding section 362 of title 11, United States Code, neither the filing of an application under subsection (a)(3) nor any order or decree obtained by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation from the court shall operate as a stay of any contractual rights of a creditor to liquidate, terminate, or accelerate a securities contract, commodity contract, forward contract, repurchase agreement, swap agreement, or master netting agreement, each as defined in title 11 United States Code, to offset or net termination values, payment amounts, or other transfer obligations arising under or in connection with 1 or more of such contracts or agreements, or to foreclose on any cash collateral pledged by the debtor whether or not with respect to 1 or more of such contracts or agreements.

“(ii) Notwithstanding clause (i), such application, order, or decree may operate as a stay of the foreclosure on or disposition of securities collateral pledged by the debtor, whether or not with respect to 1 or more of such contracts or agreements, securities sold by the debtor under a repurchase agreement or securities lent under a securities lending agreement.

“(iii) As used in this section, the term ‘contractual right’ includes a right set forth in a rule or bylaw of a national securities exchange, a national securities association, or a securities clearing agency, a right set forth in a bylaw of a clearing organization or contract market or in a resolution of the governing board thereof, and a right, whether or not in writing, arising under common law, under law merchant, or by reason of normal business practice.”.

SEC. 13. ASSET-BACKED SECURITIZATIONS.

Section 541 of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (4)(B)(ii);

(B) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

“(5) any eligible asset (or proceeds thereof), to the extent that such eligible asset was transferred by the debtor before the date of commencement of the case, to an eligible entity in connection with an asset-backed securitization, except to the extent such asset (or proceeds or value thereof) may be recovered by the trustee under section 550 by virtue of avoidance under section 548(a)(1); or”;

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

“(1) the term ‘asset-backed securitization’ means a transaction in which eligible assets transferred to an eligible entity are used as the source of payment on securities, including all securities issued by governmental units, at least 1 class or tranche of which is rated investment grade by 1 or more nationally recognized securities rating organizations, when the securities are initially issued by an issuer;

“(2) the term ‘eligible asset’ means—
“(A) financial assets (including interests therein and proceeds thereof), either fixed or revolving, whether or not such assets are in existence as of the date of the transfer, including residential and commercial mortgage loans, consumer receivables, trade receivables, assets of governmental units (including payment obligations relating to taxes, receipts, fines, tickets, and other sources of revenue), and lease receivables, that, by their terms, convert into cash within a finite time period, plus any residual interest in property subject to receivables included in such financial assets plus any rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to security holders;

“(B) cash; and
“(C) securities, including all securities issued by governmental units.

“(3) the term ‘eligible entity’ means—
“(A) an issuer; or
“(B) a trust, corporation, partnership, governmental unit, limited liability company (including a single member limited liability company), or other entity engaged exclusively in the business of acquiring and transferring eligible assets directly or indirectly to an issuer and taking actions ancillary thereto;

“(4) the term ‘issuer’ means a trust, corporation, partnership, governmental unit, limited liability company (including a single member limited liability company), or other entity engaged exclusively in the business of acquiring and holding eligible assets, issuing securities backed by eligible assets, and taking actions ancillary thereto; and

“(5) the term ‘transferred’ means the debtor, pursuant to a written agreement, represented and warranted that eligible assets were sold, contributed, or otherwise conveyed with the intention of removing them from the estate of the debtor pursuant to subsection (b)(5) (whether or not reference is made to this title or any section of this title), irrespective, without limitation, of—

“(A) whether the debtor directly or indirectly obtained or held an interest in the issuer or in any securities issued by the issuer;

“(B) whether the debtor had an obligation to repurchase or to service or supervise the servicing of all or any portion of such eligible assets; or

“(C) the characterization of such sale, contribution, or other conveyance for tax, accounting, regulatory reporting, or other purposes.”.

SEC. 14. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to cases commenced or appointments made under any Federal or State law after the date of the enactment of this Act, but shall not apply with respect to cases commenced or appointments made under any Federal or State law before the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

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

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of this bill, the Financial Contract Netting Improvement Act, are not new to the House. They were approved in the 105th Congress and again this year as part of the bankruptcy reform legislation. But because of the uncertainty whether a bankruptcy bill can become law, it is important to move this legislation on its own.

After all, if a major derivatives player were to become insolvent, cascading effects on the economy could too easily ensue. What this change in law accomplishes is the orderly unwinding of contracts in a timely, indeed almost immediate basis, in the event of a bankruptcy circumstance. If, on the other hand, the derivatives contracts of a company that declares bankruptcy become tied up on a lengthy basis in bankruptcy court proceedings, the financial system could be destabilized.

This is the case in part because of the timing but in larger part because of the difference between the growing size of derivatives contracts and their netted value, the latter being quantumly smaller and more manageable.

Without liquidation procedures of this nature, delays in the handling of these contracts could spread to financial problems of one derivatives firm to other companies which could be required to make payments on the other side of a deal, but unable to immediately collect on the other side.

This legislation, which has bipartisan sponsorship and is strongly supported by both the Federal Reserve and the Treasury, may not seem important in good times. But if there is a downturn in the economy or a wrench in world politics, its provisions become self-evidently imperative.

In closing, I would like to thank the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), for their cooperation in allowing this bill to come to the floor today. I include for the RECORD an exchange of letters between the Committee on Banking and these committees.

I would also again like to thank the minority, particularly the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), whose expertise in these areas is second to none on the committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, September 6, 2000.

Hon. JIM LEACH,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Financial Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR JIM: I am writing with regard to your committee's recent action on H.R. 1161, the Financial Contract Netting Improvement Act of 1999. As you know, the Committee on Commerce was named as an additional committee of jurisdiction upon the bill's introduction based upon its jurisdiction over securities and exchanges pursuant to Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Because of the importance of this legislation, I recognize your desire to bring it before the House in an expeditious manner, and I will not exercise the Committee's right to further consideration of this legislation. By agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, however, the Committee on Commerce does not waive its jurisdiction of H.R. 1161. In addition, the Committee on Commerce reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this or similar legislation. I appreciate your commitment to support any request by the Commerce Committee for conferees on H.R. 1161 or similar legislation.

I request that you include a copy of this letter and your response in your committee report on the bill and as part of the RECORD during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

TOM BLILEY,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Washington, DC, September 7, 2000.

Hon. TOM BLILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Washington, DC.

DEAR TOM: I have received your letter concerning H.R. 1161, which the Committee on Banking and Financial Services on July 27, 2000, voted to favorably report to the House. In your letter you indicate that the Committee on Commerce would agree not to seek further consideration of H.R. 1161. I appreciate your cooperation in this matter and understand that the Commerce Committee's jurisdictional interest in this legislation is not prejudiced by such cooperation. Pursuant to your request I will include a copy of your letter and my response in the report to accompany H.R. 1161.

Thanks again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. LEACH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, September 7, 2000.

Hon. JAMES A. LEACH,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Financial Services, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEACH: I am writing in regard to H.R. 1161, the Financial Contract Netting Improvement Act of 1999. As you know, the Committee on the Judiciary was named as an additional committee of jurisdiction upon the introduction of H.R. 1161 pursuant to its jurisdiction over bankruptcy law under Rule X of the Rules of the House. The Judiciary Committee has jurisdictional interests in sections 8, 11, 13 and 15 of this bill.

The Judiciary Committee has no substantive objection to H.R. 1161 as ordered to be reported by your Committee on July 27, 2000. It is my understanding that the bill as ordered reported is substantively similar to Title X of H.R. 833, the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1999, which the House passed, as amended, on May 5, 1999. Therefore, in view of the substantively similar language and in the interest of expeditiously moving H.R. 1161 forward, the Judiciary Committee will

agree to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1161. By agreeing not to exercise its jurisdiction, the Judiciary Committee does not waive its jurisdictional interest in this bill or similar legislation. This agreement is based on the understanding that the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction will be protected through the appointment of conferees should H.R. 1161 or a similar bill go to conference. Further, I request that a copy of this letter be included in the Congressional Record as part of the floor debate on this bill.

I appreciate your consideration of our interest in this bill and look forward to working with you to secure its passage.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES,

Washington, DC, September 7, 2000.

Hon. HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR HENRY: This letter responds to your correspondence, dated September 7, 2000, concerning H.R. 1161, the Financial Contract Netting Improvement Act of 1999, which was jointly referred to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services and the Committee on the Judiciary.

I agree that the bill contains matter within the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction and I appreciate your Committee's willingness to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1161 so that we may proceed to the floor.

Pursuant to your request, a copy of your letter will be included in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 1161.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. LEACH,
Chairman.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the efforts of the chairman, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), as well as the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE), the ranking member, to insist that this crucial legislation come to the floor of the House today.

I also want to thank the chairman and ranking members of the two committees of jurisdiction, the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on the Judiciary, for their roles in discharging H.R. 1161 for today's suspension calendar.

I do not believe there is any contention over the measure's substance. The House, as the chairman pointed out, has enacted this legislation in the past. The Committee on Banking has reported the bill three times in this Congress and once in the 105th Congress.

This is a bill that would enact into law a priority recommendation of the President's Working Group on financial markets.

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The absence of controversy should not give a false impression of a lack of urgency. Last Friday, in an unusual

joint letter the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Summers, and the Federal Reserve Chairman, Mr. Greenspan, wrote the majority and minority leadership of both Houses urging adoption of H.R. 1161 during the remaining days of this Congress; and I might add that we just received the statement of administration policy strongly supporting passage of H.R. 1161, and states that this is something that, as I stated, the President's Working Group on Financial Markets favored which included not only the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the Federal Reserve but also the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission.

The chairman of the Federal Reserve and the Secretary, in their letter to the leadership of the Congress, said this bill would reduce the likelihood that incidents such as the near collapse of long-term capital management in September 1998 would pose a broader threat to our financial system.

Some in this Chamber might not vividly recall the long-term capital management incident, but it sent shudders through the financial world and could have easily destabilized the world's financial system. The Federal Reserve salvaged the company and luckily the rescue it orchestrated kept the system afloat. I do not believe, however, the American financial system should be dependent upon luck.

Last week, the House approved a conceptually related bill when it reauthorized the Commodity Exchange Act on the suspension vote by 377-4. That bill, in part, provided legal certainty for swaps among healthy institutions. This bill provides legal certainty for what is owed when an institution becomes terminal. By all reports, the difficulty in transmitting this measure to the President is not in this House. It is in the other Chamber. Substance, again, is not the impediment. Rather, in the other body this bill is entangled in another highly controversial piece of legislation which some in that Chamber are refusing to unbundle in order to pass the content of H.R. 1161. Failing to enact this legislation this year is to take a huge risk with domestic and international finance and the stability of our financial markets.

I hope that risk and the House action today will send a powerful signal to the other body that it must pass this legislation, and I trust that they will do so.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA).

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1161. I want to associate myself with the statements of the chairman with respect to the benefits of this legislation.

Clearly, the primary purpose is to minimize the systemic risk that is evident in our Nation's financial system. The bill serves to minimize that risk that would occur when a counterparty to a derivatives contract becomes insolvent. This legislation amends our banking and bankruptcy insolvency laws to allow netting to fulfill the contracts of the financial and over-the-counter derivatives instruments that are often traded among large financial institutions.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should have strong bipartisan support, as it has in the past and it should here today. It must be said that in the last Congress, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services reported this kind of legislation out and it included netting provisions; and additionally, as has been noted, this Congress included these provisions in a bankruptcy bill. While I strongly support the enactment of comprehensive bankruptcy reform this year, it is my understanding that that does not seem possible because of some concerns on the Senate side, not well founded in my opinion but nevertheless concerns; but I am most grateful to the chairman for bringing this component of the bill before us so that we can pass this important bill and deal with the netting provisions.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge and commend the chairman of our Committee on Banking and Financial Services for his exceptional leadership. Not only did we get the landmark and historic financial modernization bill through under his leadership, but evidently here tonight we are passing two additional excellent pieces of legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say, and this may be the only bill I have ever managed with the chairman of the committee, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) on the previous bill in honoring the chairman on his work. I have had the honor to serve with him for 6 years on the Committee on Banking and Financial Services while he has been the chairman. He has been both a worthy teacher and supporter and adversary and has always been very kind to me, and his leadership is to be respected.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), and I would only again reciprocate by saying how much I have appreciated working with him, and I would urge support for this very important legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from