

less than \$400 million in two-way trade between the U.S. and Jordan—about the same volume of trade the U.S. conducts with China in a single day—the real impact of congressional approval of this agreement is to show our support for a key U.S. ally in a troubled region of the world. Given the relatively small volume of trade with Jordan, the strategic significance of the U.S.-Jordanian relationship, and the importance Jordanians place on this free trade agreement, it is highly unlikely that any Administration, Democrat or Republican, present or future, will be forced to impose trade sanctions on Jordan. However, since this agreement includes language that neither mandates or precludes any means of enforcement, it signifies a critical shift in U.S. priorities; one that reflects growing concerns over the effect of globalization on U.S. jobs and economic opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, passage of the Jordan FTA is more significant than the trade benefits included in this legislation. Passage of this implementing bill sends an important signal of support to our allies and our trading partners that the U.S. intends to be an important player in promoting trade policies that open markets to U.S. exports and create U.S. jobs, while addressing concerns related to the effects of increased globalization on our economy. We may never reach consensus on the issue of the most appropriate means of enforcing labor and environmental violations, but I think that all Members can agree on the importance of expanding exports and creating good paying jobs for Americans, while providing adequate safeguards to preserve our economic interests. With passage of the Jordan FTA, I believe we are taking an important first step in achieving these goals, and I urge my colleagues to approve this bill.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today to express his support for H.R. 2603, which implements the United States-Jordan Free Trade Area Agreement. This Member would like to thank the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, for introducing this legislation and for his efforts in bringing this measure to the House Floor.

The U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement, which was signed by President Clinton on October 24, 2000, will eliminate commercial barriers and duties to bilateral trade in goods and services originating in Jordan and the United States. The agreement will eliminate virtually all tariffs on trade between Jordan and the U.S. within ten years.

The U.S.-Jordan Agreement is part of the broader U.S. effort to encourage free trade in the Middle East. For example, in 1985, the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement was signed and it was extended to areas administered by the Palestinian Authority in 1996. In addition, the U.S. has also signed Trade and Investment Framework Agreements with Egypt in 1999 and Turkey in 2000. It should also be noted Jordan joined the World Trade Organization in April of 2000.

This Member would like to focus on the following three aspects of the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement: the agriculture sector, the services sector, and the environmental and labor provisions.

First, with regard to agriculture, the top U.S. exports to Jordan include wheat and corn. In 1999, the U.S. exported \$26 million of wheat and \$10 million of corn to Jordan. With low prices and higher supplies of agricultural commodities, this free trade agreement is a step in the right direction.

Second, the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement opens the Jordanian service markets to U.S. companies, which includes engineering, architecture, financial services, and courier services to name just a few. Some U.S. companies should directly benefit from this opening of the service markets in Jordan. Services trade is becoming a bigger part of the overall trade picture. In fact, worldwide services trade totaled \$309 billion in 1998, which resulted in an \$84 billion positive balance for the U.S. in services for 1998. This positive trade balance for services is in stark contrast to the U.S. merchandise trade deficit.

As the Chairman of the House Financial Services Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade, this Member has focused on the importance of financial services trade. My Subcommittee conducted a hearing in June 2001 on financial services trade with insurance, securities, and banking witnesses testifying. At this hearing, the Subcommittee learned that U.S. trade in financial services equaled \$20.5 billion. This is a 26.7 percent increase from the U.S.'s 1999 financial services trade data. Unlike the current overall U.S. trade deficit, the U.S. financial services trade had a positive balance of \$8.8 billion in 2000.

Third, the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement also includes labor and environment provisions. This is the first time that these types of provisions have been included in the main text of a U.S. free trade agreement. This Member would like to note that these labor and environment provisions focus on Jordan and the U.S. enforcing its own labor and environmental laws. This agreement does not impose any labor and environment standards on Jordan or the U.S.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, this Member urges his colleagues to support H.R. 2603, the implementation of the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2603, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of H.R. 2603.

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

There was no objection.

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 213 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 213

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2647) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(c) of rule XIII are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my colleague and good friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL); pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 213 is a structured rule which provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided between the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), chairman of the subcommittee, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), for the consideration of H.R. 2647, the fiscal year 2002 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill.

After general debate, the rule makes in order only the amendments printed