

benefit of \$250,000 for SGLI insured members, such as those who have lost their lives in the performance of their duty and who were insured for the maximum benefit at the time of their deaths. I know that the families of the SGLI members will certainly support this benefit.

I also support the provision allowing family members to be covered under the SGLI program. This is a needed improvement and will put our service members on par with other persons who have access to commercial insurance.

I strongly support the provisions for outreach to veterans' dependents suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE), a very strong advocate for our Nation's veterans. Those who are entitled to veterans' benefits must have appropriate information in order to access them.

Finally, the technical amendments in the bill clarify important provisions of law and will improve the administration of educational benefits.

I cannot think of a better way for us to send a clear message this Memorial Day than to support H.R. 801. I urge all Members to support this bill.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Chairman SMITH, Ranking Member EVANS, Health Subcommittee Ranking Member FILNER, as well as Chairman SPECTER and Ranking Member ROCKEFELLER of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for their leadership and support for this bill, H.R. 801, the "Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001."

Mr. Speaker, passage of this bill is a good reminder of why the Nation celebrates Memorial Day. There are many ways that people choose to honor our veterans. A number of veterans' organizations choose to honor the brave men and women who have given their lives for this country by observing a moment of silence. Others choose to visit one of the many memorials built in honor of veterans, and touch the engraved names of their departed loved ones, to feel their presence once again. Those of us here today on the floor of the House have the rare opportunity to honor not only our veterans, but also their dependents and survivors as well, with the passage of this legislation before us today.

Often on this floor Members recognize Americans who gave of themselves because of love of country. Today I speak not only in praise of our Nation's veterans but also in praise of their families and their survivors. Throughout our history as a nation, the fight to protect and preserve our freedoms has not only been met on the battlefield. It has also been a struggle in the homes of our veterans—by mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters, who carried on despite facing the illness, injury, or loss of a loved one.

The "Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001," legislation that we are approving today and sending to the President, is a written acknowledgement of our debt. It establishes, in the CHAMPVA program, health coverage equal to that of "TRICARE for Life" for military families. Under H.R. 801, any ben-

eficiary covered by CHAMPVA, who becomes eligible for Medicare, will automatically be covered by CHAMPVA for "out-of-pocket" costs not paid by Medicare or other insurance. In effect, CHAMPVA will become a secondary-payer for these Medicare beneficiaries.

While we can never expect to balance the scales to pay back the enormous debt we owe to our Nation's veterans and their families, we can ensure our veterans and their families will have a better tomorrow. As we approach another Memorial Day, let us pass this legislation to show our commitment to all Americans who, in President Lincoln's phrase, have "borne the battle" for this country.

Again, I thank the Chairman for his leadership, and urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 801.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on May 24, 2001 at 3:00 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits copies of a notice extending the Yugoslavia emergencies.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-76)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message

from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the national emergencies declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S&M)") in 1992 and with respect to Kosovo in 1998, are to continue beyond May 30, 2001, and June 9, 2001, respectively. The most recent notice continuing these emergencies was published in the *Federal Register* on May 26, 2000.

With respect to the 1992 national emergency, on December 27, 1995, President Clinton issued Presidential Determination 96-7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia*, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the FRY (S&M) and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the "Resolution"), as an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro's acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialed in Dayton on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the "Peace Agreement").

Sanctions against both the FRY (S&M) and the Bosnian Serbs were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that those blocked funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances remain blocked, until unblocked in accordance with applicable law.

Until the status of all remaining blocked property is resolved, the Peace Agreement implemented, and the terms of the Resolution met, this situation continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that the 1992 emergency, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto, must continue beyond May 30, 2001.

With respect to the 1998 national emergency regarding Kosovo, on January 17, 2001, President Clinton issued