

Whereas the loss of these men and women stands in testament to the risks undertaken by all members of the Armed Services each day as they carry out their duty to support and defend the Constitution: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate—

(1) to designate May 28, 2001, as a special day for recognizing the sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces killed in hostile action since the end of the Vietnam War, and the sacrifices of the families of the members;

(2) to make the designation under paragraph (1) on May 28, 2001, in light of the traditional Memorial Day recognition of the veterans of the United States who have given their lives in defense of our Nation;

(3) to recognize that we live in a time of international unrest and that military service in such a time is inherently dangerous and requires the willingness to face the most extreme hazards at unexpected times and places; and

(4) to acknowledge that the people of the United States owe a debt of gratitude to all members of the Armed Services who place themselves in harm's way each day, and to their families.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 43—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA'S ONGOING PRACTICE OF LIMITING UNITED STATES MOTOR VEHICLES ACCESS TO ITS DOMESTIC MARKET

Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. CON. RES. 43

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Korea over many years has provided aid to the Korean automotive industry enabling that industry to develop into the fourth largest automotive industry in the world, after the United States, Japan, and the European Union;

Whereas the domestic automotive market of the Republic of Korea was completely closed to all international automotive manufacturers until 1990, and not completely open to all automotive manufacturers until 1999;

Whereas in response to complaints by the United States that the Government of the Republic of Korea was practicing unfair trade in the automotive sector, and that there was continuing anti-import bias and increasing disparity in market access for foreign motor vehicles, the Government of Korea signed two Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with the United States in 1995 and 1998 in an effort to help increase foreign motor vehicle access to the Korean automotive market;

Whereas in the 1998 MOU, the Government of the Republic of Korea pledged specifically to simplify its tax regime in a manner that enhanced market access for foreign motor vehicles, improve the perception of foreign motor vehicles in Korea, simplify and streamline Korea's type-approval system procedures for foreign motor vehicles and other standards issues, and establish a mortgage system for motor vehicles;

Whereas 3 years after signing the 1998 MOU, the Government of the Republic of Korea has not substantially increased market access for foreign motor vehicles and its

motor vehicle market still does not operate according to market principles, as evidenced by the fact that the share of the market held by foreign motor vehicles was lower in 2000 than it was in 1998, and remains the lowest of any industrialized nation;

Whereas 3 years after signing the 1998 MOU, the Government of the Republic of Korea has not made sufficient advances in simplifying its tax regime for motor vehicles or improving the perception of foreign motor vehicles in Korea;

Whereas 3 years after signing the 1998 MOU, the Government of the Republic of Korea has not taken the necessary steps to implement the MOU fully and effectively, as evidenced by the extraordinarily low foreign motor vehicle presence in Korea;

Whereas Korea is a major exporter of motor vehicles and automotive parts to the United States, reaching over a total value of \$5,910,000,000 last year, compared to a total value of \$480,000,000 in United States motor vehicles and automotive parts exported to Korea last year, resulting in a total automotive trade deficit of \$5,300,000,000;

Whereas the extremely low level of United States vehicle sales in the Republic of Korea means that there is great difficulty in selling United States made automotive components, systems, and parts in Korea;

Whereas 1,057,620 motor vehicles were sold in the Republic of Korea in 2000, only 4,414 (or 0.42 percent) were imported and only 1,268 of those vehicles (or 0.12 percent) were made in the United States;

Whereas one Korean auto maker maintains monopolistic control of over 75 percent of Korea's domestic market; and

Whereas some Korean organizations and institutions continue to support anti-competitive activities that perpetuate entrenched commercial interests at the expense of free trade, Korean consumers, and the overall Korean economy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) believes strongly that an economically stable Republic of Korea is in the best overall foreign policy and economic interests of the United States;

(2) notes that past practices, such as protection from international competition, preferential access to credit, low interest loans, and the policy of providing assistance to chaebols in general, and the automotive sector specifically, contributed to the 1997-1998 Asian financial crisis, threatened the economic stability of the Republic of Korea and undermined the relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea;

(3) believes that economic policies and practices effectively limiting United States manufacturers' access to the Korean automotive sector are inconsistent with the general trend toward a market-oriented approach, and that the relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea has been, and will continue to be, significantly harmed by unfair treatment of imports of United States motor vehicles;

(4) calls on the Republic of Korea to immediately end the practices that have led to the disparity in market access, as well as to take proactive steps to repair the damage done by past policies and practices;

(5) calls on the Republic of Korea to meet the letter and spirit of the commitments contained in the 1998 Memorandum of Understanding it signed with the United States; and

(6) calls on the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Commerce, and

the Secretary of State to monitor and report to Congress on the steps that have been taken to end the disparity in market access for imported motor vehicles in the Republic of Korea.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today, as co-chairman of the Senate Auto Caucus, I am submitting with my colleague and Auto Caucus co-chairman, Senator VOINOVICH, a Concurrent Resolution urging Korea to remove its automotive trade barriers to U.S. automotive exports.

Our resolutions urges the Republic of Korea to immediately end practices that have restricted market access for U.S. made automobiles and auto parts and meet the letter and spirit of the commitments it made in the 1998 Memorandum of Understanding in Automotive Trade. An identical Resolution is being submitted in the House by the co-chairmen of the House Auto Caucus. I call on both chambers to act swiftly to pass this important measure and send a strong signal to the Government of Korea that it's time to remove these trade barriers.

The Senate and House Auto Caucuses have worked hard to bring attention to the rapidly increasing automotive trade deficit between the United States and South Korea. We have urged our Government to make it a priority to remove barriers to competitive U.S. automotive exports to Korea. It is a matter of simple fairness and American jobs.

When it comes to automotive trade between the United States and Korea, the numbers speak for themselves. Korea has the most closed market for imported motor vehicles in the developed world with foreign vehicles making up less than one half of one percent of its total vehicle market. At the same time, Korea is dependent on open markets to absorb its automotive exports and has become one of the world's major auto exporting countries. The relationship is so blatantly unfair that Korea cannot deny their market is closed. Last year, Korea imported only 1,000 vehicles from the United States and exported nearly 500,000 to the United States.

This grossly unfair automotive trade relationship is due to the continuation in Korea of discriminatory practices such as labeling foreign vehicles as "luxury goods"; ignoring harassment by the media and others of foreign vehicles owners; and an automotive tax system which discriminates against imported vehicles, making them prohibitively expensive.

It's not fair and our message to Korea is that we don't accept it.

That is why we submit this Concurrent Resolution on the even of the next round of trade negotiations between the United States and Korea which start in mid-June. The message we wish to send is clear and simple: we expect to see some significant market

opening concessions by the Government of Korea in this round of negotiations and we expect to see the result in the form of actual and significantly increased sales of U.S. vehicles and parts in Korea.

After five years of bilateral negotiations and two major trade agreements, imported automobiles are still locked out of Korea. This situation is unacceptable to the United States Congress and to the American people and it has to change. We expect and hope that the Korean Government will quadruple the effort that is required of them in order to ensure an open Korean market to U.S. automotive products. The nearly 2.5 million men and women working in the largest manufacturing and highest exporting industry in our country deserve nothing less.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 790. Mr. THOMAS (for Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. DAYTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 801, an act to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for CHAMPVA, to provide for family coverage and retroactive expansion of the increase in maximum benefits under Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance, to make technical amendments, and for other purposes.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

SA 790. Mr. THOMAS (for Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. DAYTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 801, an act to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for CHAMPVA, to provide for family coverage and retroactive expansion of the increase in maximum benefits under Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance, to make technical amendments, and for other purposes; as follows:

**AMENDMENT No. 790**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Veterans’ Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.  
 Sec. 2. References to title 38, United States Code. ....  
 Sec. 3. Eligibility for benefits under CHAMPVA for veterans’ survivors who are eligible for hospital insurance benefits under the medicare program. ....  
 Sec. 4. Family coverage under Servicemembers’ Group Life Insurance. ....  
 Sec. 5. Retroactive applicability of increase in maximum SGLI benefit for members dying in performance of duty on or after October 1, 2000.  
 Sec. 6. Expansion of outreach efforts to eligible dependents. ....  
 Sec. 7. Technical amendments to the Montgomery GI Bill statute. ....

Sec. 8. Miscellaneous technical amendments. ....

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES TO TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.**

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of title 38, United States Code.

**SEC. 3. ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS UNDER CHAMPVA FOR VETERANS’ SURVIVORS WHO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR HOSPITAL INSURANCE BENEFITS UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.**

Subsection (d) of section 1713 is amended to read as follows:

“(d)(1)(A) An individual otherwise eligible for medical care under this section who is also entitled to hospital insurance benefits under part A of the medicare program is eligible for medical care under this section only if the individual is also enrolled in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of the medicare program.

“(B) The limitation in subparagraph (A) does not apply to an individual who—

“(i) has attained 65 years of age as of the date of the enactment of the Veterans’ Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001; and

“(ii) is not enrolled in the supplementary medical insurance program under part B of the medicare program as of that date.

“(2) Subject to paragraph (3), if an individual described in paragraph (1) receives medical care for which payment may be made under both this section and the medicare program, the amount payable for such medical care under this section shall be the amount by which (A) the costs for such medical care exceed (B) the sum of—

“(i) the amount payable for such medical care under the medicare program; and

“(ii) the total amount paid or payable for such medical care by third party payers other than the medicare program.

“(3) The amount payable under this subsection for medical care may not exceed the total amount that would be paid under subsection (b) if payment for such medical care were made solely under subsection (b).

“(4) In this paragraph:

“(A) The term ‘medicare program’ means the program of health insurance administered by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.).

“(B) The term ‘third party’ has the meaning given that term in section 1729(i)(3) of this title.”.

**SEC. 4. FAMILY COVERAGE UNDER SERVICEMEMBERS’ GROUP LIFE INSURANCE.**

(a) **INSURABLE DEPENDENTS.**—(1) Section 1965 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(10) The term ‘insurable dependent’, with respect to a member, means the following:

“(A) The member’s spouse.

“(B) The member’s child, as defined in the first sentence of section 101(4)(A) of this title.”.

(2) Section 101(4)(A) is amended in the matter preceding clause (i) by inserting “(other than with respect to a child who is an insurable dependent under section 1965(10)(B) of such chapter)” after “except for purposes of chapter 19 of this title”.

(b) **INSURANCE COVERAGE.**—(1) Subsection (a) of section 1967 is amended to read as follows:

“(a)(1) Subject to an election under paragraph (2), any policy of insurance purchased by the Secretary under section 1966 of this

title shall automatically insure the following persons against death:

“(A) In the case of any member of a uniformed service on active duty (other than active duty for training)—

“(i) the member; and

“(ii) each insurable dependent of the member.

“(B) Any member of a uniformed service on active duty for training or inactive duty training scheduled in advance by competent authority.

“(C) In the case of any member of the Ready Reserve of a uniformed service who meets the qualifications set forth in section 1965(5)(B) of this title—

“(i) the member; and

“(ii) each insurable dependent of the member.

“(2)(A) A member may elect in writing not to be insured under this subchapter.

“(B) A member may elect in writing not to insure the member’s spouse under this subchapter.

“(3)(A) Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the amount for which a person is insured under this subchapter is as follows:

“(i) In the case of a member, \$250,000.

“(ii) In the case of a member’s spouse, \$100,000.

“(iii) In the case of a member’s child, \$10,000.

“(B) A member may elect in writing to be insured or to insure the member’s spouse in an amount less than the amount provided for under subparagraph (A). The member may not elect to insure the member’s child in an amount less than \$10,000. The amount of insurance so elected shall, in the case of a member or spouse, be evenly divisible by \$10,000.

“(C) In no case may the amount of insurance coverage under this subsection of a member’s spouse exceed the amount of insurance coverage of the member.

“(4)(A) An insurable dependent of a member is not insured under this chapter unless the member is insured under this subchapter.

“(B) An insurable dependent who is a child may not be insured at any time by the insurance coverage under this chapter of more than one member. If an insurable dependent who is a child is otherwise eligible to be insured by the coverage of more than one member under this chapter, the child shall be insured by the coverage of the member whose eligibility for insurance under this subchapter occurred first, except that if that member does not have legal custody of the child, the child shall be insured by the coverage of the member who has legal custody of the child.

“(5) The insurance shall be effective with respect to a member and the insurable dependents of the member on the latest of the following dates:

“(A) The first day of active duty or active duty for training.

“(B) The beginning of a period of inactive duty training scheduled in advance by competent authority.

“(C) The first day a member of the Ready Reserve meets the qualifications set forth in section 1965(5)(B) of this title.

“(D) The date certified by the Secretary to the Secretary concerned as the date Servicemembers’ Group Life Insurance under this subchapter for the class or group concerned takes effect.

“(E) In the case of an insurable dependent who is a spouse, the date of marriage of the spouse to the member.

“(F) In the case of an insurable dependent who is a child, the date of birth of such child