

in the state, but limited the measure to power emergencies when California's available power reserves drop below 7.5 percent of demand. The order is credited with helping bring down California's electricity prices, which dropped below \$100 a megawatt hour statewide last week for the first time since the crisis began last autumn. Fuel conservation, milder weather and increased generating capacity also have played a part.

House Republicans, after the first hearing on Bush's energy package yesterday, held a closed-door meeting with administration officials and outlined an ambitious schedule for enacting it. According to participants, House panels would pass legislation over the next several weeks so the entire chamber could vote before the August recess.

The meeting in DeLay's office included more than a dozen House members as well as Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham, Interior Secretary Gail A. Norton and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Christine Todd Whitman.

Much of the meeting focused on how the GOP could fight Democratic attacks more effectively. Abraham suggested Republicans could rebut the Democrats' arguments because they were based on "flimsy evidence," while DeLay argued his colleagues could not afford to be passive, sources said.

"We want a proactive message," DeLay told the group. "We want solutions, not rationing."

Democrats are convinced the GOP is politically vulnerable on the question of energy, and they are determined to hammer away at the theme to boost their chances in next year's election. "The environment is an issue that could decide many swing congressional districts in 2002," said Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.), who questioned Abraham sharply yesterday during an energy and air quality subcommittee hearing.

The party has already run a series of radio ads on the energy crisis in the districts of several vulnerable members, and House Democrats now regularly hold news conference accusing the GOP as being beholden to special interests.

Staff writer Peter Behr contributed to this report.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

DISTURBING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NAGORNO-KARABAGH PEACE PROCESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor this afternoon to discuss some disturbing developments in the Nagorno-Karabagh peace process among Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabagh.

In April, the leaders of two of these nations, Armenia and Azerbaijan, met in Key West, Florida, and all indications were that they were getting closer to reaching a peace agreement. De-

spite such indications, Azerbaijan's president, Jeydar Ailyev, has effectively called a halt to the peace process, and now declares that Azerbaijan is "ready for war at any time it is needed".

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, this statement not only does not promote peace, but actually serves to increase tensions. If Azerbaijan's leader is serious about ending the conflict between his country and Armenia, he should stop catering to militant factions within his country. This conflict has been going on for over 10 years now and is being unnecessarily drawn out by Mr. Ailyev.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is one of the co-chairs of the Minsk Group, the body under the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the OSCE, charged with facilitating a negotiated settlement to this dispute. Besides the political investment in the peace process, our Nation also has a vested interest to bring about stability in this region.

In order to achieve this, Azerbaijan and Armenia must embrace greater economic integration, development of infrastructure and cooperation in other areas. This is the path that President Ailyev must be encouraged to follow. Indeed, the benefits to his country would be significant by opening his nation to substantially more trade, investment and assistance. However, any kind of economic cooperation between the two countries must begin with Azerbaijan lifting a decade long blockade on Armenia.

Mr. Speaker, section 907 of the Freedom Support Act makes the United States' position on this blockade very clear to Ailyev, and he has tried unsuccessfully to demand repeal. What section 907 does is to effectively limit some forms of direct American aid to Azerbaijan until that country lifts its blockades of Armenia and Karabagh. It is important to know that this law has no effect on humanitarian aid, democracy building measures, as well as OPIC, TDA and Ex-Im engagement.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to strongly encourage Mr. Ailyev to drop the refusal to accept direct participation of representatives from Nagorno Karabagh in the negotiations. The Nagorno-Karabagh conflict is not only a bilateral dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan. While these countries must obviously be part of the negotiations and the final settlement, the people of Karabagh, who have their own democratically elected government, must have a seat at the table. After all, it is their homeland and their lives that are at stake in this peace process. No one else should be allowed to make life and death decisions for them.

Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh have continued to reiterate their commitment to the peace process even in the face of stalling and the ongoing threatening comments coming from Azerbaijan.

These tactics are nothing new. In November of 1998, the OSCE submitted a comprehensive peace proposal to Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabagh. Despite serious reservations, both Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh accepted a peace proposal as a basis of negotiations. Azerbaijan summarily rejected it.

On June 14, 1999, the Azeri military attacked Karabagh's defensive forces along the Mardakort section of the Line of Conflict between Azerbaijan and Karabagh. Representatives of the OSCE, who visited the area, confirmed this act of aggression.

Mr. Speaker, Armenia's Foreign Minister, Vartan Osakian, said this past week that Armenia was ready to resume talks. He also urged Azerbaijan not to deviate from the "Paris principles", the understanding developed by the Armenian and Azerbaijani presidents during two rounds of talks in the French capital in January and March, and in Key West in April this year.

According to Ambassador Carey Cavanaugh, the U.S. representative to the Minsk Group, these negotiations have made real progress. He stated in an interview with the U.S. Department of State that both presidents felt that, after their last meeting, that substantial progress had been made that exceeded both their expectations.

Mr. Speaker, Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh are ready to settle this dispute. They have fully committed to peace and have fully cooperated at every turn with OSCE representatives. They have taken risks for peace despite a decade-long blockade of their countries and frequent acts of Azerbaijani aggression.

I strongly urge President Ailyev, if he is serious about peace, to come back to the negotiating table, cease all calls for military action, and end the oppressive blockade against Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh.

PRE-AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARD TRADE NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, as the United States grapples with an historically large trade deficit, and many of our farmers and manufacturers face growing and cumulative competitive disadvantages in the international marketplace, the time has come for Congress to work with the administration on behalf of a stronger trade policy.

Clearly, the centerpiece of a new and more aggressive trade policy has to be new authority which allows our government to pursue trade agreements that level the international playing