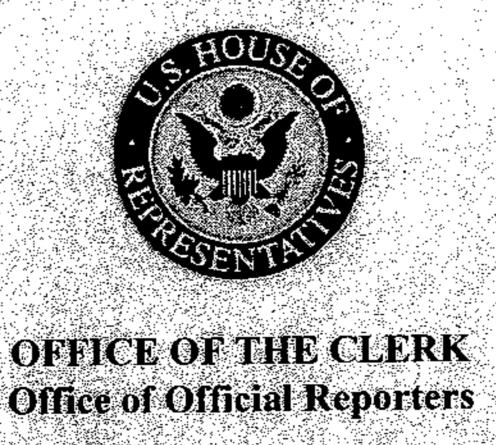
Washington, D.C.

HOUSE-SENATE JOINT CONFERENCE ON H.R. 4,
SECURING AMERICA'S FUTURE ENERGY ACT
OF 2001, SUBTITLE A-FEDERAL POWER ACT
AMENDMENTS, ELECTRICITY PROVISIONS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2002
House of Representatives
Committee on Energy and Commerce
Washington, D.C.
and
United States Senate
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

## Committee Hearings

of the

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



## ORIGINAL

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5	HOUSE/SENATE CONFERENCE ON H.R. 4,
6	SECURING AMERICA'S FUTURE ENERGY ACT OF 2001
7	THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2002
8	House of Representatives,
9	Committee on Energy and Commerce,
LO	Washington, D.C.
11	and
L2	United States Senate,
L3	Committee on Energy and Commerce
L4	Washington, D.C.
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L6	The joint conference met, pursuant to call, at 9:40 a.m.
17	in Room 2123, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. W.J. (Billy)
18	Tauzin [chairman of the committee] presiding.
19	Present: Representatives Tauzin, Bilirakis, Barton,
20	Upton, Stearns, Gillmor, Burr, Dingell, Waxman, Markey,
21	Boucher, Gordon, Gutknecht, Norwood, Hansen, Cubin, Rahall,
22	Boehlert, Bartlett, Costello, Young of Alaska, Oberstar, and
23	DeFazio.
3.4	Senators Bingaman, Breaux, Reid, Jeffords, Murkowski,
25	Domenici, Craig, Campbell, and Thomas.

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2574	Mr. BOUCHER. Aye.
2575	The CLERK. Mr. Boucher votes aye. Mr. Gordon.
2576	Mr. DINGELL. Aye, by proxy.
2577	The CLERK. Mr. Gordon votes aye. Mr. Rush.
2578	Mr. BARTON. Aye, by proxy.
2579	The CLERK. Mr. Rush votes aye. Mr. DeLay.
2580	Mr. BARTON. No, by proxy.
2581	The CLERK. Mr. DeLay votes ayeno.
2582	Mr. BARTON. No, no, by proxy. The clerk will report the
2583	tally.
2584	The CLERK. Mr. Chairman, on that, there were six ayes and
2585	eight nays.
2586	Mr. BARTON. The amendment of Mr. Dingell fails. Are there
2587	other amendments to the proposal? Mr. Markey seeks
2588	recognition.
2589	Mr. MARKEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have 143.
2590	Mr. BARTON. That is an amendment? Mr. Markey is
2591	recognized for five minutes in support of Markey Amendment
2592	143. The clerk will pass out the amendment.
2593	Mr. MARKEY. Excuse me, Investment Company Act, yes.
2594	The CLERK. ''Amendment to the proposed House offer on
2595	H.R. 4 offered by Mr. Markey.''
2596	Mr. BARTON. The gentleman is recognized in support of his
2597	amendment.

[The Amendment offered by Edward Markey follows:]

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Mr. MARKEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, very much. Mr. Chairman, Section 136 provides that any company that was as of December 31, 2001 an affiliate of a holding company, as defined in PUHCA, and held investment securities, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, of one or more companies engaged directly or indirectly in the electric or gas utility business or other permitted business activities shall be exempt from regulation as an investment company. Now, under this provision, any such company could operate as a mutual fund. Can you believe we are talking about that in the energy market? These companies want to transform 2611 themselves into mutual funds. Can you believe that, Peter? Or other type of investment company--what? Yes, I agree, let us invest in that company. Invest in Wall Street with the rest of the energy industry. And be totally exempted from SEC oversight and regulation. Back in January, Mr. Dingell and I wrote the Securities

and Exchange Commission to ask about the impact of a similar proposal, and they reported that there may be hundreds of unregulated investment companies that would result from enactment of this language and that it would be impossible to determine the exact number of unregulated investment companies it could potentially create. The SEC provided me with five boxes of documents containing information about the potentially hundreds of companies that could exploit this

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Now, we are told that this is only a special interest provision that is aimed at benefitting a single company, a Kansas-based company known as WestStar Energy, a utility holding company, formally known as Western Resources, that decided several years ago to diversify into the burglar alarm business. Now this company reportedly claims that they need an exemption from the Investment Company Act because of their holdings, but I see no reason why we should give it to them. If this company has a legitimate case to make as to why they are only incidentally or temporarily an investment company or why they should be exempted from the act, why aren't they successfully making that case today at the Securities and Exchange Commission? The SEC actually has the authority to address any legitimate issue this company may have, either by finding that WestStar Energy does not meet the definition of an investment company under Section 3 of the 1940 act or by using its exemptive authority under Section 6 of the 1940 act to exempt them from the act's application. If the company has a legitimate case to be made, they should make it to Harvey Pitt and the Securities and Exchange Commission staff. They should not be wasting our time with a legislative fix. The fact that they are doing so raises some alarm bells

for me as to what their real motivations might be. It is not

exactly this incredible watchdog over at the Securities and

Exchange Commission that we are talking about. I mean I think they are willing to be very open minded. That is what Harvey Pitt said when he took over. So if they can't get past the Harvey Pitt standard as per a waiver, what are we doing on this committee, which has been trying our best to put some lead in the pencil of that agency over the last year to make sure that it in fact does stand up to those who want to engage in acts of nefarious misbehavior as malefactors of financial fraud upon ordinary, unsuspecting investors across our country?

I would like to remind my colleagues that we went down this path before of considering legislative exemptions from the 1940 act and pressuring the Securities and Exchange Commission to grant administrative exemptions in 1996. Enron came to Congress when we were working on the National Securities Markets Improvement Act, and they sought an exemption from the Investment Company Act, the same act.

Now, Mr. Dingell and I resisted this provision, and it was not added to the final bill, although the majority insisted on report language encouraging the Securities and Exchange Commission to favorably consider Enron's request. The following year, in 1997, Enron sought and obtained an exemption from the Securities and Exchange Commission from the Investment Company Act of 1940 which it exploited to engage in activities that would have been prohibited if it

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had been regulated as an investment company. The proposed 1940 act exemption and Section 136 of this bill is significantly broader than that exemption granted Enron back in 1997, and literally hundreds of unregulated investment companies could be created across our country if that provision, which is in this bill, becomes law.

Why should we permit it to happen? Have my colleagues and I learned nothing from our hearings this year? I don't believe we are going to allow that to happen again. Let us not let the mistakes of the past be repeated again in this committee. Please support the Markey amendment to block this attempt at circumventing the legitimate oversight responsibilities of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. BARTON. Is there discussion of the pending Markey amendment? I would be happy to speak. The Chair would recognize himself in mild opposition to the Markey amendment. We have been round and round on this. I think the gentleman is--the gentleman from Massachusetts certainly has good reasons to offer his amendment. There really is a policy decision here that the committee--the Conference Committee 2693 needs to make. This particular provision benefits one 2694 company. That company is Case Western Resources based on 2695 Topeka, Kansas. The provision has been in the draft that was 2696 circulated at the subcommittee that I Chair, it has been in 2697 the discussion drafts, it is in the pending proposal at my 2698 26991

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The reason that I put it in is because this company is in a unique situation that it has got a subsidiary that has a natural gas affiliate that its primary business is in electronic security, and because of the problems that have occurred in the stock market, the affiliate that it is trying 2705 to sell puts it in this unique position that it finds itself. 2706 I am sure when we go to the Senate, if this stays in the 2707 bill, that the Senate will discuss it. I would love for the 2708 SEC to act on this thing. They have no substantive reason not 2709 to. They will say that off the record, but for some reason 2710 they refuse to exercise their regulatory authority on the 2711 record. Perhaps this debate might encourage them to. So, 2712 again, at the appropriate time, I think that this would be a 2713 subject that we could work together on with our colleagues in 2714 the Senate. Today I am going to oppose the amendment but only 2715 in a very mild way. Does the gentleman from Michigan wish--2716

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BARTON. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes. Mr. DINGELL. I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I was intrigued by the exemption from the Investment Company Act of 1940. This is a statute which has been protecting investors, including the savings and investments of a lot of us here today, for well over half a century. Without government subsidies or taxpayer

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credit, investment companies, including the ever popular mutual funds, have operated with remarkable safety and soundness and have provided capital to meet the needs of a growing economy. Why? Because the Investment Company Act provides investors with specific protections against self-dealing, against conflict of interest, against misappropriation of funds, against overreaching with respect to fees, expenses and undisclosed risks of many types. The SEC has the important job of policing these and other requirements, and it has done so both responsibly and successfully.

I found that there was an exemption in the offer which is now before us, which--and I started hunting around to see who it was that was going to benefit from this. There is only one company, Western Resources, but it is interesting to note 2740 that any company which could structure itself to be roughly 2741 | the same as Wester Resources could come in under that loophole and then could function not just as a manager of natural resources but in fact as a mutual fund and could do everything that any mutual fund can do, open or closed end and would be able then to do so totally without any scrutiny, totally without any protection for the investors or anything being done by the SEC to prevent the kind of abuses that the Investment Company Act was put in place to prevent.

The director of SEC's Division of Investment Management

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2750 | informed us in a February 13 memo that there may be hundreds of unregulated investment companies that would result from this exemption. In other words, it isn't just Western Resources that is going to be able to do any kind of rascality they want, totally exempt from the Holding Company Act, but a lot of people are going to be able to come in and do the same kind of mischief, disregarding the needs and the concerns of investors. Now, I would remind everyone here present that the situation in the economy is not good, and one of the reasons is nobody has any confidence in the marketplace. Because of Enron, because of Global Crossing, 2761 because of WorldCom and a lot of other people, including the good folks at Tyco who so diligently took advantage of the opportunities to enrich themselves and disregard the well-being of investors, have now shaken the trust of investment public.

I have warned the industry time after time, everybody thinks it runs on money. It doesn't. It runs on public confidence. And if there is public confidence, then there will be lots of money made by everybody. The Investment Company Institute very wisely sent us a communication on this in which the head of that institution, Mr. Matt Fink, 2772 observed this: The provision would permit this company and perhaps others to operate as a mutual fund, but to be completely free from SEC regulation under the Investment

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2775 Company Act. Thus, we are warned. We are not setting up an exemption only for Western Resources who may be as virtuous as the papacy.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BARTON. Let us hope more virtuous than that.

Mr. DINGELL. But--or a nunnery.

Mr. MARKEY. The Pope is Polish, remember that.

Mr. DINGELL. But even if that is so, we have no assurances that this splendid loophole is not going to be available to any number of smart rascals, MBAs and others on Wall Street and elsewhere so that they can skin the American investors in the most scandalous and outrageous ways. The amendment gives us firm assurance that we are preventing a rich plethora of scandal which will come back to haunt us if we don't adopt the amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARTON. Thank the gentleman. I will make one more observation, and then we will call the vote. The letter that the gentleman referenced from the SEC was based on an earlier version of language. The SEC today would tell you in a similar letter that this language in the pending proposal does in fact deal with just one company. That may be onerous but it does just deal with one company. It does not deal with potentially hundreds of companies, as that letter indicated.

2800	Is there any other discussion of the pending Markey
2801	amendment? The gentleman from Massachusetts.
2802	Mr. MARKEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, let
2803	me insert in the record a letter from the Investment Company
2804	Institute
2805	Mr. BARTON. Without objection, so ordered.
2806	Mr. MARKEYfrom the 18th opposing this exemption.
2807	[The Investment Company Institute letter follows:]
2808	****** COMMITTEE INSERT *******

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Mr. MARKEY. And obviously every other mutual fund company in the United States would oppose it, because this one company, and everyone else that would slip in under this exception because it wouldn't just be one company, would be exempt from all of the other requirements that legitimate mutual fund companies have to abide by.

Now, you are wondering where are they getting an exemption from? So I am about to list for our audience some of the legal niceties that they seek to escape by having this exemption. They escape oversight by independent directors, don't have to do that in that company; bans on affiliated transactions; making daily marking to market of assets, won't have to do that; no limits on leveraging and no special full disclosure requirements, which the other mutual fund companies will be required to do. So we start right now, a nice set of juicy exemptions that basically—that turn the transparency dial down to zero in terms of the world can know about what is going on inside of this company.

Moreover, listen to this, the special grandfathered investment companies that we are turning this one into that could be established pursuant to this would not be subject to the restrictions applicable to other investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, that currently rely on specific exemptions from registration under the 1940 act. They could, therefore, engage in some of the risky and speculative

investment strategies pursued by hedge funds with no assurance that they would limited in size, pursuant to statutory limits on the number of hedge fund investors or restrictions limiting such funds to sophisticated investors. All in all, a really, really nice exemption from the laws, which you would think somebody would be requesting in 1928, you know, right before the 1929 crash, not in the year 2002 after we have just had the worst crash since that period of time in terms of its impact upon investors, especially in the areas that this company specifically, and I am sure other companies that would follow its lead, seem to have a special interest in.

I think it is a terrible, terrible thing for us to be doing. We should rely upon the Securities and Exchange Commission. If they want to give an exemption because it doesn't fit under the historical test as a mutual fund, they can do it. But if it does, and my view is that is why they are coming to us, but they want to engage in those very same activities but without any regulation which is essentially what this provision will allow them to do, then it is wrong for us to be acting in that special interest way. And so once again, I urge support for the Markey amendment.

Mr. BARTON. Clerk will call the roll. All those in favor of the Markey amendment will vote age. All those opposed will vote no.

2859	'The	CLERK.	Mr.	Tauzin.

- Mr. BARTON. No, by proxy.
- The CLERK. Mr. Tauzin votes no. Mr. Bilirakis.
- 2862 Mr. BARTON. No, by proxy.
- The CLERK. Mr. Bilirakis votes no. Mr. Barton.
- 2864 Mr. BARTON. No.
- The CLERK. Mr. Barton votes no. Mr. Upton.
- 2866 Mr. BARTON. No, by proxy.
- The CLERK. Mr. Upton votes no. Mr. Stearns.
- 2868 Mr. BARTON. No, by proxy.
- The CLERK. Mr. Stearns votes no. Mr. Gillmor.
- 2870 Mr. BARTON. No, by proxy.
- The CLERK. Mr. Gillmor votes no. Mr. Burr.
- 2872 Mr. BARTON. No, by proxy.
- The CLERK. Mr. Burr votes no. Mr. Dingell.
- Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Dingell votes aye by proxy.
- The CLERK. Mr. Dingell votes aye. Mr. Waxman.
- 2876 Mr. BOUCHER. Aye, by proxy.
- The CLERK. Mr. Waxman votes aye. Mr. Markey.
- 2878 Mr. MARKEY. Aye.
- The CLERK. Mr. Markey votes aye. Mr. Boucher.
- 2880 Mr. BOUCHER. Aye.
- The CLERK. Mr. Boucher votes aye. Mr. Gordon.
- 2882 Mr. BOUCHER. Aye, by proxy.
- The CLERK. Mr. Gordon votes aye. Mr. Rush.

2884	Mr. BOUCHER. Aye, by proxy.
2885	The CLERK. Mr. Rush votes aye. Mr. DeLay.
2886	Mr. BARTON. No, by proxy.
2887	The CLERK. Mr. DeLay votes ayeno.
2888	Mr. BARTON. Clerk will report the tally.
2889	The CLERK. Mr. Chairman, on that vote, there were six
2890	ayes and eight nays.
2891	Mr. BARTON. Are there other amendments to the proposal?
2892	Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Chairman?
2893	Mr. BARTON. Gentleman from Virginia.
2894	Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the
2895	desk.
2896	Mr. BARTON. Speak into the microphone a little bit more.
2897	Mr. BOUCHER. I have an amendment at the desk. It is
2898	related to FERC merger review authority and the repeal of
2899	that authority by your offer.
2900	Mr. BARTON. The Chair would ask unanimous consent that
2901	the amendment be considered as read, and the clerk will
2902	circulate the amendment, and the gentleman from Virginia is
2903	recognized in support of the amendment for five minutes.
2904	[The Amendment offered by Rick Boucher follows:]
2905	****** INSERT *******