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No. 12

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: With the psalmist we pray: "O Lord open my lips and my mouth will declare Your praise."

Even before the first word is formulated, Lord, guide our minds, our thoughts, our hearts and desires. By Your Holy Spirit, breathe into us a new spirit. Shape this Congress and our world according to Your design that we may fulfill Your holy will.

Give us the gift of attentive hearts and open minds, that through the diversity of ideas, we may sort out what is best for this Nation. Let us not be afraid of silence; that even before we speak, we may heed Your revealed Word with longing.

May our speech be deliberately free of all prejudice that others may listen wholeheartedly. Then our dialogue will be mutually respectful, surprising even us with unity and justice. And our words as well as our lives will give You praise now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GIBBONS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 22, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 22, 2001, at 12:25 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. Res. 10.
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

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

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 24, 2001 at 11:02 a.m.

That the Senate passed S. Res. 12.

Appointments:
Commission on the Future of the U.S. Aerospace Industry, John J. Hamre of Maryland.

Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, Senator Leahy, Vermont.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 11 of rule X and clause 11 of rule I, the Chair appoints the following Members of the House of Representatives to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

Mr. BEREUTER of Nebraska,
Mr. CASTLE of Delaware,
Mr. BOEHLERT of New York,
Mr. BASS of New Hampshire,
Mr. GIBBONS of Nevada,
Mr. LAHOOD of Illinois,
Mr. CUNNINGHAM of California,
Mr. HOEKSTRA of Michigan,
Mr. BURR of North Carolina, and
Mr. HUTCHINSON of Arkansas.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to the United States Group of the North Atlantic Assembly:

Mr. BEREUTER of Nebraska, Chairman,
Mr. REGULA of Ohio,
Mrs. ROUKEMA of New Jersey,
Mr. HEFLEY of Colorado,
Mr. GILLMOR of Ohio,
Mr. GOSS of Florida,
Mr. EHLERS of Michigan, and
Mr. MCINNIS of Colorado.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Government Reform:

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 17, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
*Speaker, Republican Steering Committee, House
of Representatives, the Capitol.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am writing to request that I be removed from the membership of the Committee on Government Reform for the 107th Congress. I indicated this desire in my committee request form and have been told informally that I would no longer be serving on the Government Reform Committee. I ask that you take whatever steps are necessary to make this decision official.

Thank you for consideration of my request. Should you have any questions regarding my committee assignments please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

ASA HUTCHINSON,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.
There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM CASE
MANAGER OF HONORABLE DAN
MILLER OF FLORIDA, MEMBER
OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from Laura Griffin, Case Manager to the Honorable DAN MILLER of Florida, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 5, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that I received a subpoena for documents and testimony issued by the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Florida In and For Manatee County, Florida.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined to comply with the subpoena to the extent that it is consistent with Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

LAURA GRIFFIN,
Case Manager.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE DAVID DREIER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable DAVID DREIER, Member of Congress:

COMMITTEE ON RULES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 10, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you that, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I have been served with a grand jury subpoena for documents issued by the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

DAVID DREIER.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF
MEMBER OF HONORABLE JAMES
A. TRAFICANT, JR., MEMBER OF
CONGRESS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from Anthony Traficanti, office of the Honorable JAMES A. TRAFICANT, Jr., Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 16, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that I have received a subpoena for testimony before the grand jury issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY TRAFICANTI.

COMMUNICATION FROM ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY
OUTREACH REPRESENTATIVE OF
HONORABLE JAMES A. TRAFI-
CANT, JR., MEMBER OF CON-
GRESS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from Claire Maluso, Economic Development and Community Outreach Representative of the Honorable JAMES A. TRAFICANT, Jr., Member of Congress:

JANUARY 22, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House, that I have received a subpoena for testimony before the grand jury issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Sincerely,

CLAIRE MALUSO,
Youngstown, OH.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The Chair will entertain 1-minute requests.

PRIVACY OF AMERICANS IS
UNDER ATTACK

(Mr. HUTCHINSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address a growing concern in this Nation, and that is the concern that the privacy of Americans is under attack. With the explosion of the Internet, changes in financial and medical laws and an increasingly intrusive Federal Government, people's personal information seems to be collected, sold, and transferred without adequate protections.

Madam Speaker, Congress must be engaged on this issue. In the last Congress, 250 of my colleagues joined me in supporting a bill establishing a historic

commission that would have studied the protection of an individual's privacy. This would be the first such commission in 25 years. Now that the 107th Congress has begun, our agenda is very full; but the protection of the individual privacy remains one of the most important issues that we could address.

Several bills have been introduced. They should be considered. I encourage Congress to take up privacy legislation, but I believe it should be done in a responsible manner that allows for the appropriate flow of information without compromising the privacy of individuals. I believe a privacy commission is the right way to address this very important subject.

BALTIMORE RAVENS MAKE AP-
PLESAUCE OUT OF NEW YORK
GIANTS

(Mr. CARDIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARDIN. Madam Speaker, in the 1958 NFL championship game, Baltimore's beloved Colts defeated the New York Giants in the greatest game ever played, the game that created the modern-day NFL.

This past Sunday, Baltimore's beloved Ravens wrote the latest chapter in Baltimore's glorious football history, again defeating the New York Giants in Super Bowl XXXV, in a 34 to 7 blowout.

The Ravens' victory was keyed by a swarming, stifling defensive unit that now ranks as the greatest of all time. Led by Ray Lewis, the NFL's Defensive Player of the Year and Super Bowl MVP, the Ravens' defense cut the Giants down to size, leaving the team from the Big Apple as so much applesauce.

While the defense deserves the headlines it has received, the game was truly a team effort, with the offense and the special teams making big plays. In addition to Ray Lewis, the Ravens got major contributions from the other Lewises as well. Jamal Lewis pounded out 102 yards in rushing offense, and Jermaine Lewis scored on a kickoff return that broke the Giants' backs.

Today the City of Baltimore is the site of a victory parade, as the people of America's greatest city honor America's greatest football team. To all the Ravens, to owner Art Modell, I extend my heartfelt congratulations on a great season and a great Super Bowl championship.

A NEW ERA BEGINS

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, this has been an exciting January here in Washington, but as we begin our work of the 107th Congress, it is important

that we keep our focus on what we were sent here to do. As Members of Congress, we stood in this Chamber to take our oath of offices, promising to do the will of the American people; and this month we witnessed the inauguration of a new administration, an administration dedicated and committed to leading this Nation with integrity and fairness.

Madam Speaker, this 107th Congress has the opportunity to usher in a new era of politics. Together, this Congress and the Bush administration can successfully address the challenges facing our Nation, including ensuring military readiness, providing quality health care for all, and enacting meaningful education reform. We were elected to accomplish these goals, and now it is time for us to do our work and that of the American people.

CONGRESS CANNOT DEFEND AMERICA WITH STYROFOAM

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, CSC Steel Company in my district has filed for bankruptcy protection, laying off 500 people. The reason is clear: foreign steel is being illegally dumped into America at record levels. Now if that is not enough to polish your stainless, the CLINTON administration last month allowed an \$18 million loan guarantee to a Chinese steel company. Beam me up.

Yes to Chinese steel; no to American steel. Is it any wonder the American steel industry is going belly up? I urge Congress to cosponsor House Resolution 16, that caused a 50 percent reduction of imports in 1998.

I yield back the fact that Congress cannot defend America with Styrofoam.

WE HAVE A MANDATE

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, some of our friends in the media have suggested that because the President won a narrow election victory he does not have a mandate for his agenda. Well, that is wrong. Every American wants the best schools we can provide for our children. Every American deserves a tax cut. Every American wants us to pay off the debt; and, yes, we can afford to do both. Every American wants to help our seniors get prescription drugs and make sure Social Security will be there for the next generation. In fact, a recent Zogby poll showed that up to 40 percent of the people who voted for Al Gore support the Bush agenda. Education, tax cuts, debt pay-down, strong national defense, strengthening Social Security and Medicare, these are the issues the American people have as-

signed to us. These are the issues our President has campaigned on. These are the issues the country wants addressed. We have a mandate. The President has a plan. Let us roll up our sleeves, go to work, enact the President's agenda. It is really the people's agenda.

RURAL POVERTY, AN UNNOTICED PROBLEM IN OUR NATION

(Mr. OSBORNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OSBORNE. Madam Speaker, rural poverty is a huge, largely unnoticed problem in our Nation. Currently, the three lowest-income counties in the United States are in my district. The poorest county averages less than \$4,000 annual income per person.

Paradoxically, in these counties, the unemployment rate is extremely low, the character level is excellent, and the work ethic is exceptional. The problem is that these rural counties are totally dependent upon production agriculture. For this reason today, along with several colleagues, I am introducing a bill that will provide a one-time, \$500,000 capital gains tax exemption for farmers and ranchers who sell their land. This exemption would equal the capital gains exemption already granted to homeowners. Many producers feel they cannot retire because of their tax situation. This bill will help. I encourage support.

□ 1415

ARMED SERVICES APPRECIATION PAY RAISE ACT

(Mr. REHBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Speaker, today I introduce the Armed Services Appreciation Pay Raise Act, the ASAP Act, to increase the salaries of our dedicated service personnel by 3.5 percent this year. When combined with next year's scheduled pay increase, this act will put an additional \$150 per month in their pockets.

The issue should transcend politics. As long as there are military personnel collecting food stamps, as long as there are Americans who choose not to serve because they cannot afford to, we obviously have a problem that needs to be solved.

More and more is being asked of the men and women in our Armed Forces, especially our active Reservists and National Guard members who have shouldered an increasing burden through our military draw-down. But we have not appropriately rewarded them for their increasingly important role in our national defense.

Madam Speaker, I promised the people of Montana that recognizing the contribution of our young men and

women in uniform would be the first legislation I introduced as a United States Congressman. Today, I am proud to honor that commitment by introducing the ASAP Act.

THE RACE AGAINST DRUGS

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss an issue that is very important to America. That is, how do we reduce drug use among our young people. I will be joined tomorrow at a press conference by NASCAR race driver Ricky Craven and representatives from other government agencies to talk about a new program to reduce drug use among young people, with a \$2.5 million grant from the Department of Justice for the Race Against Drugs.

The Race Against Drugs is a nationwide drug prevention education program aimed at educating today's youth about the dangers of substance abuse. The program was developed in May of 1990, in partnership with the National Child Safety Council, the Department of Justice, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, and the Department of Health and Human Services, and 23 motor sport sanctioning organizations.

As one of several who has been fighting for increasing funding for effective drug prevention programs targeted towards America's youth, we know that this year's grant represents by far the largest level of support the Race Against Drugs has received from the Federal Government. We will have a race car, race drivers and a new innovative means to reduce drug use among youths. Join us at this press conference tomorrow, January 31 at the Triangle at 12:30 p.m.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m.

□ 1730

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS
RETIREMENT AGE FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 93) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the mandatory separation age for Federal firefighters be made the same as the age that applies with respect to Federal law enforcement officers, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 93

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act".

SEC. 2. MANDATORY SEPARATION AGE FOR FIREFIGHTERS.

(a) CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The second sentence of section 8335(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting ", firefighter," after "law enforcement officer"; and

(B) by inserting ", firefighter," after "that officer".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8335(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the first sentence.

(b) FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The second sentence of section 8425(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting ", firefighter," after "law enforcement officer" each place it appears; and

(B) by striking "courier" the second place it appears and inserting "courier, as the case may be,".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8425(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the first sentence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 93, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider H.R. 93 this evening, important legislation introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY). This bipartisan legislation amends Federal civil service law relating to the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees Retirement System to provide the same mandatory separation age for Federal firefighters and Federal law enforcement officers who have 20 years of service.

Currently, the mandatory separation age is 55 for firefighters and 57 for law

enforcement officers. In both cases, an agency head may allow the employee to work until the age of 60 if that is required by the public interest.

The Subcommittee on Civil Service has examined the legislative history of these mandatory separation ages and it has determined that there is no rationale for continuing to maintain the discrepancy that currently exists. If enacted, H.R. 93, this bill, will bolster our firefighting capabilities. Allowing these brave men and women the option of continuing their careers for an additional 2 years will make it easier to maintain more experienced firefighters in the field and in senior management positions.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of our Members to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, it certainly is a pleasure to be here this afternoon on the first bill of this session. Madam Speaker, last year more than 6.5 million acres of land, more than two times the ten-year national average, burned. Federal manpower resources were spread thin. More than 29,000 people were involved in firefighting efforts, including approximately 2,500 Army soldiers and Marines, and fire managers from Canada, Australia, Mexico and New Zealand.

In addition, 1,200 fire engines, 240 helicopters and 50 air tankers were in use last season. If nothing else, last year's fire season taught us that we must take steps to recruit and retain more Federal firefighters. H.R. 93 is a step in that direction, and, I might add, a step in the right direction.

From the start of the Civil Service Retirement System in 1920 until 1978, all Federal workers were required to retire at age 70 if, at that age, they had completed at least 15 years of service. In 1978, mandatory retirement was repealed for most Federal workers, although it continues to apply to special occupational groups whose duties pertain to public safety. Under current law, Federal law enforcement officers must retire at age 57 or as soon after that age as they complete 20 years of service. The agency head may grant exemptions up to the age 60. Federal firefighters must retire at age 55 or as soon thereafter as they complete 20 years of service. H.R. 93 would raise the mandatory retirement age for firefighters to mirror that of Federal law enforcement officers. It would raise the mandatory retirement age of Federal firefighters to age 57.

In June 2000, the Washington Post reported a 5.8 percent reduction in the number of firefighters nationwide. H.R. 93 will help stem the declining firefighter population and will help the Federal Government retain some of its most experienced firefighters.

In addition to supporting this legislation, I urge my colleagues to support a

bill I introduced in the 106th Congress, and plan to reintroduce this session, that will be of equal benefit to the Federal public safety community.

Introduced last session as H.R. 1769, the bill works to eliminate a number of inequities found in the computation of benefits for public safety employees under the Federal Employees Retirement System and the Civil Service Retirement System. It is my hope that the chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), H.R. 93 author, the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), and the firefighter and law enforcement communities will work with me to move my legislation through the Congress this session.

I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the hard work of the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS), who worked very diligently with the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY) to bring H.R. 93 to the floor. I join my colleagues, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), and ask that this bill be given full support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), the author of the bill.

(Mr. GALLEGLY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GALLEGLY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I would first like to thank the leadership, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), for all their help in bringing this bill to the floor early in our session.

I would also like to thank my constituent, retired Captain Mike Hair of the Federal firefighting unit at Point Mugu Naval Air Station, for first bringing this important issue to my attention.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 93, the Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act, is a bill I first introduced way back in 1995 to stop the forced early retirement of our Federal firefighters. The bill raises the mandatory retirement age for Federal firefighters from 55 to 57 allowing Federal firefighters the option of continuing their careers for an additional 2 years. The bill has gained bipartisan management and labor support with the endorsement of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, as well as the American Federation of Government Employees and the National Association of Government Employees.

Several years ago, Congress raised the mandatory retirement age for Federal law enforcement officers from 55 to 57. However, Congress neglected to raise the retirement age for Federal firefighters. As a result, we are losing

our best and our most experienced firefighters to forced early retirement. Federal firefighters not only fight fires, they provide emergency medical service response, response to hazardous material situations and inspect and protect our military bases and other Federal employees. In fact, they were among the first to respond to the Oklahoma City bombing. If enacted, this bill will bolster our firefighter HAZMAT and EMS capabilities.

We will maintain more experienced firefighters in the field and in senior management positions by allowing these brave men and women the option of continuing their careers for an additional 2 years.

As an added bonus, Madam Speaker, the CBO estimates that the bill will actually save the government \$4 million over the next 5 years. We must act now to ensure we have the experienced personnel needed to fight our Nation's fires and to be prepared to respond to future critical situations.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from the Eighth District of New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), who was the author of the Fire Act that became law during the last session. This was the first comprehensive fire bill ever passed on the part of DOD in the reauthorization. So he has been one of those Members of Congress who has, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS), been at the forefront of addressing the concerns and the needs of our firefighters.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I also thank my good friends, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) for once again stepping to the plate. We did make progress in the House of Representatives, but so many of our efforts which were bipartisan stopped at the doorstep. This is important legislation. It again helps us address the other half of the public safety equation which has been neglected for so long.

Whether we are talking about the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY), whether we are talking about the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), whether we are talking about the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), people that have been out there on the stump for 10 years for our firefighters, I am honored to join with them in looking at one part of those folks who put their lives on the line every day by raising the mandatory retirement age for the Federal firefighters from 55 to 57. H.R. 93 allows Federal firefighters the option of continuing their careers for an additional 2 years.

How many public servants in public safety all over America are being pushed out of their jobs? We are losing, as the prior speakers have addressed,

our most experienced people. While we are moving away from the high salaries, quote/unquote, that those folks may be receiving, their years of experience can never be paid for. We cannot put a dollar sign on it. We are addressing this inequity today.

Our Federal facilities, military facilities, our national forests, our National Fire Center in Idaho, are a very part of the national fabric. The Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act has bipartisan management and labor support. This is only appropriate, Madam Speaker. After all, firefighters do not go into a burning building and ask the folks which political party they belong to.

It has also won the endorsement of the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the American Federation of Government Employees. As I always say, firefighters are the forgotten side of the public safety equation. This was again proven true when the Congress raised the mandatory retirement age for Federal law enforcement officers from 55 to 57 several years ago. At that time, Congress did not raise the retirement age for Federal firefighters, and is it not interesting we have played the game of catch-up with the 32,000 fire departments and the million firefighters in America. We are always playing catch-up. Thanks to the gentlemen and ladies I mentioned before, we are moving in the right direction.

Finally, let me also remind our colleagues the role of the firefighters is expanding. Several fire departments in this Nation reach across county and city lines to assist each other with natural disasters and incidents of domestic terrorism. In fact, there are two fire search and rescue units that have responded to international disasters on behalf of the United States, and our Federal firefighters have been called on to go out of the country just recently to Mexico to assist with problems in that country.

□ 1745

Collectively, the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department, Fairfax County Search and Rescue Teams, while not Federal fire departments, have traveled to several countries around the world. These men and women do a job unbelievably and they get no credit for it, usually. Natural and man-made disasters do not discriminate when and where they arise. Proudly, the firefighters of the United States do not discriminate when or where they provide help. The role of our firefighters is ever-changing. It is my belief that the role that the Federal Government plays during these changes must be commensurate.

Because the role of the American firefighters is expanding, this bill will bolster more than firefighting capabilities. Hazardous material response, emergency medical services, and natural disaster support will be enhanced, Madam Speaker. By allowing these brave men and women the option of

continuing their careers for an additional 2 years, we will maintain more experienced firefighters in the field and senior management positions and, in fact, correct me if I'm wrong, it will even save the Federal Government money.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this public safety bill.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to make the following comment: That the gentleman from New Jersey really hides his own light under a bushel basket. He was very effusive in his praise of the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and others which is well deserved, but those of us that served in the last Congress know full well the contribution of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) as the lead sponsor for carrying the fire bill through this House, and the men and women that serve in the fire services owe the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), our friend, a great deal of the credit.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI), one of our new Members on our side.

Mr. GRUCCI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor all of the brave and fearless firefighters across the Nation who risk their lives on a daily basis.

This is a common-sense bill that provides 9,120 Federal firefighters with the opportunity to continue their careers for an additional 2 years. This is a simple measure that is afforded to other Federal law enforcement officers in order to stop the forced early retirement of well-qualified, experienced, emergency service personnel.

As my colleagues know, firefighters do more than just respond to fires. Firefighters are the first to respond to traffic and medical accidents and natural disasters like hurricanes. It is crucial that our Nation maintains a firefighting force of highly capable, highly trained competent men and women who are fully prepared to respond to any critical emergency situation.

Once again, Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY), the sponsor of this fine bill.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 6½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), from the 18th District of Texas. She certainly has been one at the forefront of addressing the issues concerning our firefighters.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), the ranking member, and I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY), who is a colleague of mine on the Committee on the Judiciary, and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for bringing this bill to

the floor of the House, or presenting it at this time, H.R. 93.

It gives me time to acknowledge the importance of this legislation, the Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act, but as well, it gives me a moment to speak about the courageousness and the importance of firefighters, both on the Federal level and on the local level.

I rise in support of H.R. 93, the Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act, that would amend the Federal civil service law to provide that the mandatory retirement age for Federal firefighters be raised from 55 to 57 years. This adjustment would put Federal firefighters' retirement age on par with Federal law enforcement officers. I appreciate very much the words of the gentleman from Baltimore, Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and will join him in his effort to promote his legislation as well.

Madam Speaker, in reviewing this bill, I was reminded of Benjamin Franklin who, in paying tribute to firefighters wrote, "Neither cold, nor darkness will deter good people from hastening to the dreadful place to quench the flame. They do it not for the sake of reward or fame; but they do it for the reward in themselves, and the love they have for their fellowman."

If we just chronicle over the last 5 years or so the kind of heroic and courageous efforts of our firefighters, well worth noting is the enormous number of western fires that we have called them to help us in, certainly the great tragedy of Oklahoma City when firefighters were coming in from all over the country, assisting Federal firefighters, and certainly the enormous amount of tragedies, natural disasters that we have faced, whether it has been flood or hurricane or tornadoes, we have called upon firefighters and emergency medical personnel under the jurisdiction of firefighters to help our Nation.

The poem by Benjamin Franklin is true today, as it was in the days of Benjamin Franklin. Madam Speaker, H.R. 93 recognizes this fact and was introduced not to honor our Nation's firefighters, but to recognize their desire to serve their country. Every day, firefighters pursue the dangers of their jobs with unflinching hearts and unwavering spirits. They face dangers on a daily basis that few of us can even imagine. Because of them, homes and loved ones are protected. Time and time again they battle fires, rescue children and the old, save lives and return to the firehouse with the quiet pride of knowing that they truly make a difference.

Federal firefighters not only fight fires, they provide emergency medical service response, respond to hazardous materials situations, and inspect and protect our military bases and other Federal facilities. As I indicated, they were among those who first responded to the Oklahoma City bombing.

Tomorrow, I will meet with a number of my constituents from the fire-

fighters' pension program in Houston. I would like to say to them personally now on the day of this legislation that, although it covers Federal firefighters, it is important to emphasize how much the firefighters in my own hometown have done. We have had an enormously cold winter, and we have found with the housing stock in Houston that we have had, unfortunately, a series of tragedies because of the very tinderbox-type of housing stock and the utilization of space heaters. So our firefighters have been called upon to do great service.

As I indicated, in my home city of Houston, the Houston Fire Department, which does not have a mandatory retirement age, is very successful in preventing fires, due, in part, to the contributions of seasoned and experienced firefighters. For example, experienced firefighters of the Houston Fire Department have established successful programs over the years to educate the public on ways to prevent fires through community service seminars, fire safety meetings, as well as a smoke detector donation program, which has been very successful.

In addition, the Houston Fire Department, as indicated and announced by my mayor, Mayor Lee P. Brown, will receive international certification as of today, January 30, 2001. The experienced members of the Houston Fire Department found that, without the proper educational programs which have formed their many years of experience, 81 percent of youth that have played with and started fires would do it again. However, because of the Houston Fire Department's fire prevention programs which were established by seasoned veterans, it has maintained a 98 percent success rate in preventing fire-setting behavior.

Madam Speaker, the Houston Fire Department has been successful and has been a role model for fire departments across the country because of the contributions of many of its firefighters who would be forced to retire if they were under the current Federal firefighters mandatory retirement requirement. Therefore, this bill is a common-sense bill that seeks to follow the lead set by this Congress who, several years ago, raised the mandatory retirement age for Federal law enforcement officers from 55 to 57. While Congress neglected to raise the retirement age for Federal firefighters at that time, H.R. 93 by the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY) would bring to par the mandatory retirement age of firefighters with that of Federal law enforcement officers.

Presently, we are losing our best and most experienced firefighters forced to early retirement, and H.R. 93 would correct this, but it would also reward individuals who want to serve. Madam Speaker, H.R. 93 even has bipartisan support from both management and labor, and has received the endorsement of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, as well as the American

Federation of Government Employees and the National Association of Government Employees.

I want to pay tribute, as I said, to my local firefighters union 341 and acknowledge that, in addition to the expertise we had in our local community, this was a difficult year for Houston inasmuch as we lost two of our valiant firefighters, for the first time in many, many years that firefighters lost their lives in protecting Houstonians' lives and property. They do it all the time willingly, and the Federal firefighters are simply asking, allow us to do it a little longer.

If enacted, H.R. 93 will bolster our firefighting and emergency services capabilities. We will maintain more experienced firefighters in the field and in senior management positions by allowing these brave men and women the option of continuing their careers for an additional 2 years. In addition, the CBO estimates that H.R. 93 will actually save the government \$4 million over the next 5 years.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill and I believe this will help us not only fight fires here in this country, but fight fires abroad as we have been asked to do quite frequently; and it will ensure this Nation has the experienced personnel needed to fight fires throughout the country. I urge my colleagues to join in this bipartisan effort.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 93, the Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act that would amend the federal civil service law to provide that the mandatory retirement age for federal firefighters be raised from 55 to 57 years old. This adjustment would put federal firefighter's retirement age on par with federal law enforcement officers.

Madam Speaker, in reviewing this bill I was reminded of Benjamin Franklin, who in paying tribute to firefighters wrote, "Neither cold, nor darkness will deter good people from hastening to the dreadful place to quench the flame. They do it not for the sake of reward or fame; but they do it for the reward in themselves, and the love they have for their fellowman."

This quote by Benjamin Franklin is true today, as it was in the days of Benjamin Franklin. H.R. 93 recognizes this fact and was introduced not to honor our nation's firefighters but to recognize their desire to serve their country. Every day, firefighters pursue the dangers of their jobs with unflinching hearts and unwavering spirits. They face dangers on a daily basis that few of us can even imagine. Because of them, homes, and loved ones are protected. Time and time again they battled fires, rescued children and the old, saved lives and return to the firehouse with the quiet pride of knowing that they truly make a difference.

Federal firefighters not only fight fires, they provide emergency medical service response, respond to hazardous materials situations, and inspect and protect our military bases and other federal facilities. In fact, they were among those who responded to the Oklahoma City bombing.

In my home city of Houston, the Houston Fire Department which does not have a mandatory retirement age, is very successful in preventing fires, due in part to the contributions of seasoned and experienced firefighters.

For example, experienced firefighters of the Houston Fire Department have established successful programs over the years to educate the public on ways to prevent fires through community service seminars, fire safety meetings as well as a smoke detector donation program.

The experienced members of the Houston Fire Department found that without the proper educational programs which they have formed their many years of experience, 81 percent of youths that have played with and started fires will do it again. However, because of the Houston Fire Department's fire prevention programs which were established by seasoned veterans, it has maintained a 98 percent success rate in preventing fire setting behavior. Mr. Speaker, the Houston Fire Department is successful and has been a role model for Fire Departments across the country because of the contributions of many of its firefighters who would be forced to retire if they were under the current federal firefighter's mandatory retirement requirement.

This bill is a "common sense bill" that seeks to follow the lead set by this Congress who several years ago, raised the mandatory retirement age for "federal law enforcement officers" from 55 to 57. While Congress neglected to raise the retirement age for federal firefighters at that time, H.R. 93 would bring to par, the mandatory retirement age of federal firefighters with that of federal law enforcement officers. Presently, we are losing our best and most experienced firefighters to forced early retirement. H.R. 93 would correct this.

H.R. 93 even has bipartisan support from both management and labor, and has received the endorsement of the International Association of Fire Chiefs as well as the American Federation of Government Employees and the National Association of Government Employees.

If enacted, H.R. 93 will bolster our firefighting, and emergency medical services capabilities. We will maintain more experienced firefighters in the field and in senior management positions by allowing these brave men and women the option of continuing their careers for an additional two years. In addition, the CBO estimates that H.R. 93 will actually save the government \$4 million over the next 5 years.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill because it would ensure that this nation has the experienced personnel needed to fight fires throughout the country. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of its passage.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

One of the most devoted and hard-working Members of this House was Herb Bateman, and it really comes as no surprise to me that tonight, the Representative who has assumed his seat wants to make a contribution on the very first day and on the very first piece of legislation.

(Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I come to the floor today in support of H.R. 93, the Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act. As my colleagues know, this bill raises the mandatory retirement age

for Federal firefighters from 55 to age 57, allowing Federal firefighters the option of continuing their public careers for an additional 2 years. As a wife of a career firefighter, I understand this lifestyle well and know that there is no substitute for experience in their line of work.

This bill has gained bipartisan support from both management and labor and has been endorsed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs as well as the American Federation of Government Employees.

In my district, the First District of the great Commonwealth of Virginia, I am proud of the hundreds of men and women who serve our local communities and our Nation on Virginia's many military installations as firefighters. These dedicated individuals often put their lives and health in jeopardy so that property and people are protected.

In addition to fighting fires, these men and women provide response to hazardous material incidents, provide emergency medical services, and inspect and protect our Federal facilities and bases.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) for working to make this much-needed change in our Federal code, and I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 93.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), of the Fifth Congressional District. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) has always been very sensitive to our Federal employees and has constantly done things to lift up their lives and their family's lives.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate very much the kind words of the gentleman from Maryland. I rise in strong support of this legislation. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY) for his leadership on this and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for his leadership on this as well.

This is the right thing to do. The good news is that we are healthier for longer periods of time, more able to do vigorous things. Obviously, our first responders, our firefighters and emergency response teams, whether they be career or volunteer, are critical components of our society. They are professionals in every sense of the word, whether paid or volunteer; well trained. What this will do will allow us for another 2 years to avail ourselves of that training, that expertise, that commitment, and that courage.

□ 1800

That is a very important thing for us to do. Some may or may not know that there are some 10,000-plus firefighters in the Federal service, as well as, of course, thousands and thousands across this Nation, both paid and volunteer.

Firefighting is one of the most dangerous enterprises, and because it is so,

it requires people who have experience. I think this bill will go a long way towards providing us the ability when the firefighter chooses to allow them to continue in service until 57. As has been, I am sure, observed on the floor of this House, this will make parity between our law enforcement personnel and our firefighting personnel; a very appropriate step for us to take.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation, and, like all of my colleagues, are in grateful recognition of the critical contribution that firefighters and emergency response personnel throughout this country make to our communities. As evidence of that, those of my colleagues who are new, I would urge my colleagues to join the Fire Service Caucus. It is the largest caucus in the Congress of the United States, bipartisan, led by and founded by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), himself a former fire chief and probably is the most knowledgeable person we have in this country on fire issues.

I note on the floor, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), who was a leader on an effort for the first time last year in this Congress, with the leadership on the majority side and on the minority side, in a bipartisan way, to appropriate \$100 million for firefighters and emergency responders throughout this country.

Madam Speaker, this is an appropriate step, and I am pleased to join my colleagues in seeing its overwhelming support.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), one of the most respected Members of the House.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for yielding the time to me.

Madam Speaker, permit me to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from California, (Mr. GALLEGLY) for his leadership in bringing this important measure, H.R. 93, the Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act, before the House today. I want to thank my colleagues who have risen in support of this measure.

Everyday America's firefighters are placing their lives and welfare on the line to protect our families, our homes and our communities and, in turn, they deserve our providing them with the resources and training that is so necessary as they face their dangerous tasks.

However, each year, regrettably, our veteran firefighters are forced into retirement because of the mandatory separation age for Federal firefighters. The Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act amends the Federal Civil Service law relating to the Civil Service retirement system and the

Federal Employees' Retirement System to provide the mandatory separation age for the Federal firefighters, currently age 55, be made the same as the age that applies with respect to Federal law enforcement officers, which is currently age 57.

This important measure will positively assist the lives of thousands of our Nation's firefighters, who will continue to offer experience to the younger men and women who look to them for leadership and guidance as they enter their noble profession.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 93 and urge our colleagues in the House to support this worthy measure for our Nation's firefighters, for their families and for the communities that they all protect.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES), my colleague.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield another 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES), so she has a full minute so we can hear what she has to say.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and my colleague from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. Having worked over the years with a number of firefighter organizations in Cleveland out of Ohio, particularly one year, on September 10, which is my birthday, my house caught on fire, and I was so pleased with the work and the level of experience of the officers that came to assist me.

They did not know it was me at the time that they came, but they are really wonderful firefighter folks, and I am standing here to say if they want to work longer, we ought to let them work longer, in terms of providing experienced service as firefighters.

I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for the opportunity to be heard on this legislation, and I ask all of my colleagues to join us as we give firefighters a new opportunity, just an opportunity to work on behalf of the people.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HART), another new Member of the House of Representatives already making a difference.

Ms. HART. Madam Speaker, back in Pennsylvania, most of our firefighters units are run by volunteers. As a State senator, I did my best to support this proud community tradition, especially at times, like now, when the job is so demanding and the number of volunteers is declining.

Firefighting, as we all know, is tough work. It is difficult to find qualified men and women who are willing to serve, whether it is as a volunteer back home, at the Harrison Hills Volunteer Fire House in Natrona Heights, Penn-

sylvania, or as a member of the Federal firefighters who do everything from protecting military bases to responding to national emergencies, such as the Oklahoma City bombing.

I was surprised to learn that Federal law actually prevents many seasoned and capable firefighters from staying on the job, even if they wish to. Maybe it is my Pennsylvania perspective, but I believe that we should support our firefighters, not force them into retirement when their experience can still be put to great and even critical use.

To me, that means we should ensure our laws give firefighters more authority to decide for themselves how long they can work safely and effectively, and when they should retire. That is why I rise today in support of H.R. 93. The bill would prevent these able-bodied, experienced firefighters from being forced to retire before they wanted to by raising that retirement age to the age of 57.

Madam Speaker, it is a great, common-sense measure protecting not only these firefighters, but also public safety, by seeing that they retain the qualified and experienced force. The taxpayers benefit from this measure, too, because the Congressional Budget Office's analysis indicates that this change will save the taxpayers over \$4 million over the next 5 years.

I commend my colleague from California (Mr. GALLEGLY) for introducing this measure. I commend my colleagues who support this.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), my good friend.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), but I also want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, we all should thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY) for bringing this to our attention. It moves the mandatory retirement age from 55 up to 57. The fact that this is the first piece of legislation this new body is considering I think helps demonstrate the esteem with which this Congress holds the Nation's firefighters, its first responders.

This bill corrects an inequity. We owe, I think, a great debt to what are some of the heroes of this country. We have 1.2 million firefighters in this Nation. Over 90 percent are volunteers. That means they are out risking their lives to help us. They truly are the first responders.

We made a lot of progress, I think, towards reinforcing the fact that this Congress supports firefighters. In this last session, we appropriated \$100 million in grants to cost share with local communities to make sure that they

have the equipment; that they have the personnel; that they have the capable training they need.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 93 as the next step in our efforts to address issues of concern to the fire community. As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Basic Research that oversees the National Fire Administration, I suggest to all my colleagues that it is important that we continue this kind of support. These are the men and women that go out and have baked goods sales to try to support and raise enough money to have the kind of equipment that is going to end up saving our lives and our property. So when my colleagues go back home, thank these individuals. This is a good bill. Let us move on with it, and I hope that we continue this effort of supporting our first responders.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, we have a limited amount of time, and it is my understanding that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) has agreed to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, that is correct. In the spirit of bipartisanship that permeates the Chamber, it is my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 93, the Federal Firefighters Retirement Act, and this measure increases the mandatory separation age for Federal firefighters from 55 to 57.

Last year was one of the worst fire seasons in our Nation's history. My own congressional district experienced the devastating effects of the Cerro Grande and the Vivash fires which consumed over 75,000 acres, and burned over 200 homes.

The exemplary courage and dedication of the firefighters who have fought these wildfires was tremendous. In fact, these same firefighters continued to fight fire throughout the Nation beyond the normal fire season that charred almost 7 million acres. Last year, however, it became difficult to find enough firefighters to suppress, manage and support these large fires. This prompted the need to hire back some of the retired firefighting force.

We are losing wildland firefighters at an alarming rate to retirement or other occupations. For example, in 1999, 57 percent of the U.S. Forest Service firefighters were age 45 or older.

Madam Speaker, I would ask all my colleagues to support this bill.

H.R. 93 would allow the Federal Wildland fire agencies to keep experienced firefighters on the line to safely protect homes, families, and businesses. Moreover, the bill would allow more time for senior fire managers to obtain higher incident command qualifications.

H.R. 93 amends Federal civil service laws to make the mandatory separation age the

same with respect to the age in which Federal law enforcement officers can retire.

Furthermore, the legislation is estimated to save the Federal Government approximately \$4 million over 5 years. By allowing Federal firefighters the option of continuing their careers for another 2 years, we will bolster our firefighting capabilities with more experience and knowledge. I, therefore, urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) whose name has been invoked many times during the course of the debate, a champion of firefighters all over the country and around the world. (Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise, first of all, in thanks for the outstanding leadership provided by my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), for bringing this bill to the floor, who has been constantly supportive of efforts associated with the Fire Service, and the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY), my good friend and colleague.

Madam Speaker, I can tell my colleagues that when the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) bites an issue, he does not let go, whether it is fighting for the support for the airborne firefighters in California, by getting the military to respond to the MAPS program, or whether it is fighting for this legislation; the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) has been there.

It is not just with his words. I mean, the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) has gone out on nightly experiences here in D.C. with the paid fire department when he and I rode the fire trucks to get a feel for what our paid firefighters go through.

The gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) has been there on the scene in situations, in California. I have been with him on the wildlands fires, the earthquakes. The gentleman is someone who really believes that we have to do more to assist these brave Americans.

Madam Speaker, this Congress and the last Congress have been the most responsive in the history of this country to the American domestic defenders, the men and women of our fire service. Both the paid and volunteer firefighters in this country have benefited from the actions of this Congress in a strong bipartisan way.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for, again, recognizing the fire service for what it is, the backbone of our country, the people who make America strong. I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), I do not see him in the room, but the gentleman has been a tireless advocate for the firefighters as the original co-chairman of the Fire Caucus. And, again, thank all of my colleagues and

ask for a very strong vote, again, for the support of the men and women who make America such a great Nation, our fire and EMS personnel.

□ 1815

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, it is my understanding that the other side will yield us 35 seconds.

Mr. LATOURETTE. That is correct, Madam Speaker.

Before I do, the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) has asked for 30 seconds. Then I will be happy to yield the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) 30 seconds, if that is all right with him.

Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY).

(Mr. GALLEGLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GALLEGLEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), again, for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank all of my colleagues for their testimony this afternoon and for the kind words.

Madam Speaker, if enacted, this bill will bolster our firefighting, HAZMAT, and EMS capabilities. We will maintain more experienced firefighters in the field and in senior management positions by allowing Federal firefighters the option of continuing their careers for 2 additional years.

I ask my colleagues to join with me this afternoon in passing this very important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for 55 seconds.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, our firefighters are often unseen, unnoticed, unappreciated, and unapplauded. By doing what we are doing today, I think we send a very strong message to them that we do appreciate them and we do appreciate the fact that they can serve beyond 55 years of life and probably could even go beyond 57.

But the fact still remains that we must continue to do what we are doing today; and that is to lift them up.

I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY), the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPs), and all of those people of this Congress who have taken it upon themselves to make sure that we send a very strong message to them.

With that, Madam Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to vote in favor of the Federal firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of our time.

Madam Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLEY) for introducing this impor-

tant bill and for his efforts to bring it to the floor.

As our colleagues from the 106th Congress will remember, this bill passed the House under suspension on October 17, 2000, but failed to receive Senate action.

I want to take the time to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the chairman of the full committee; the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), the subcommittee chairman; the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member of the full committee; and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), ranking member of the subcommittee, for their effort.

Last year, Madam Speaker, the Congressional Budget Office estimated that the bill will actually save the government \$4 million in direct spending over the next 5 years. The Office of Personnel Management, which administers civil service retirement, believes that it is appropriate to apply the same mandatory separation age to firefighters as we do to law enforcement officers.

I urge Members to lend their support.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 93, the Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act. This sensible piece of legislation eliminates the unfair forced retirement for Federal firefighters by raising the mandatory separation age from 55 to 57, providing Federal firefighters with the same retirement age as Federal law enforcement officers.

This bill goes a long way towards fairness and equity by giving a class of civil servants who provide valuable contributions towards public safety their just due. By raising the mandatory separation age for Federal firefighters, we do not only equate their benefits with Federal law enforcement officers, but we take into account their individual merits and their ability to continue substantial and dedicated service to the community.

Among the people who will benefit from the passage of this bill are about a hundred Federal fighters from my home island of Guam. These folks who work for both the Navy and the Air Force aside from their assigned duties are called upon to assist the civilian community in times of calamities and disasters. Among their distinguished contributions was the assistance they provided during the recent crash of Korean Air Flight 801. On Guam, these civil servants are distinguished and greatly admired members of our community.

Let us take this occasion to show our appreciation for the dedicated service and contributions of Federal firefighters by allowing them service based on their own merits. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 93.

Mrs. CAPPs. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act, a bill which would raise the mandatory retirement age for Federal firefighters to the same age as Federal law enforcement officers. As a proud co-sponsor of this bill, I appreciate the House taking up this significant legislation.

Currently, federal firefighters must retire at age 55. The Federal Firefighters Retirement Age Fairness Act would correct this oversight by raising the retirement age to 57. This will allow more firefighters to remain on the front

lines in the battle against devastating fires in my District and across the country.

As the recent wildfires, which ravaged much of the West, have shown, firefighters are in great demand. Many of our Nation's firefighters are quickly approaching retirement age, highlighting the growing shortage of well trained, quality firefighters. In fact, a recent report issued by the General Accounting Office stated that because of an aging work force there will be a shortage of qualified firefighters in the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, and that the situation could have a direct impact on firefighters' safety. Because it takes 17 to 22 years of experience to become eligible for firefighters leadership positions, an extra two years of service will give federal firefighters the option of continuing their careers and bolster fire fighting capabilities by having more experience in the field among our chiefs and commanders.

Madam Speaker, I offer my heartfelt gratitude to every person who has taken part in combating destructive fires—these heroes deserve our strongest support. Their work in protecting our lives, our families, our property, and our environment is deeply appreciated by the residents of the Central Coast and by all Americans.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, the fact that the first piece of legislation this new body is considering is a firefighting bill helps demonstrate the esteem with which the Congress holds the Nation's firefighters. This bill, which corrects an inequity in the mandatory retirement age for federal firefighters compared to their law enforcement counterparts, continues the good work of the last Congress in addressing issues of concern to the firefighting community.

We owe a great debt to our firefighters—federal and municipal, paid and volunteer. The 1.2 million men and women of the fire services serve as our nation's domestic defenders, often placing themselves at great risk. And yet they continue to man the front lines for our communities against fires, accidents, and disasters. Increasingly, we are asking them to take on further responsibilities—to respond to terrorist attacks or to help stem environmental disasters, for example. It's important that as we ask them to take on more, we stay committed to insuring we support them as best we can.

We made a lot of progress towards that end in the last session. We were able to secure \$100 million in funding for a grant program that will help fire departments nationwide purchase equipment, train personnel, and promote fire safety. We increased our support for the Volunteer Fire Assistance Program and began a study of ways to better allocate radio frequencies to fire services.

Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to support H.R. 93 as the next step in our efforts to address issues of concern to the fire community. And, as Chairman of the Subcommittee with oversight over the U.S. Fire Administration, I look forward to continuing to work to ensure our first responders get the support they deserve.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend

the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 93, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 0, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—401

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggett
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehkert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw

Crowley
Cubin
Cuberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Thomas
Deal
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman

Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchee
Hoefel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslie
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecza
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)

Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence

Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen

NOT VOTING—31

Bachus
Ballenger
Bass
Becerra
Bono
Callahan
Cannon
Carson (IN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Everett

Fossella
Gutierrez
Hinojosa
Hobson
Houghton
Lantos
Leach
Meek (FL)
Moakley
Mollohan
Neal

Ortiz
Oxley
Rush
Sanchez
Stark
Thomas
Vitter
Wexler
Young (AK)

□ 1841

Mr. ENGEL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SANCHEZ. Madam Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 5 on January 30, 2001, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) please come forward and take the oath of office at this time.

Mr. LIPINSKI of Illinois appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations.

BLUEPRINT FOR PROGRAM TO RALLY THE ARMIES OF COMPASSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-36)

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 Ways and Means, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Government Reform and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Enclosed please find the blueprint for my program to "Rally the Armies of Compassion." I look forward to working with the Congress to pass reforms to support the heroic works of faith-based and community groups across America.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 30, 2001.

□ 1845

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO ENTERTAIN A MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 2001

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution on Wednesday, January 31, 2001:

H. Con. Res. 14.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BIGGERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. STEARNS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING RESTRICTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart as we acknowledge, unfortunately, that poor women and children all over the world will be unable to participate in the \$425 million that this Congress passed in the Foreign Operations bill for family planning.

Unfortunately, about 10 days ago, President Bush signed an executive order that would not allow international family planning clinics to use the 400-plus million for family planning educational services as this Congress passed.

My colleagues might remember that, in that same Foreign Operations bill, we said, as a compromise, that no funds would be expended until February, 6 months after the beginning of the fiscal year.

It is unfortunate now, after much trepidation, a lot of meetings, a lot of bipartisan cooperation, that we now find some of the poorest women in countries around the world who receive funds from several countries unable to use the appropriations that this Congress provided for family planning.

People in need of health services unrelated to family planning are affected by this executive order. The executive order says that no monies from our Treasury, and it has been appropriated and approved, \$425 million, can be used for health services in those countries that counsel on family planning.

We think that is wrong. We think that because we have put so much time and effort into this, and because America is the number one country in the world, that we have a responsibility to help those poorer countries who are in need of those health dollars, health dollars for diabetes, health dollars for heart disease, health dollars for a myriad of illnesses that those clinics help.

Our \$400 million that was appropriated in a bipartisan way with the knowledge that those funds not be expended until February; now those funds cannot be used in those poor countries. We think it is a shame. It is called international gag rule because those countries across the world who use our dollars also get other dollars from other places to help them in their family planning efforts. We think it is unfortunate. We think President Bush has made a mistake and we hope that he will revisit this.

Vulnerable populations around the world look to America for leadership. They look to us to help them with their family planning, to help them

with their childhood illnesses, to help them with their health concerns.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, we had much debate on this issue. We think it is unfortunate, now that we stand here, not to be able to use funds that have been appropriated for the poorest of countries in the world, from the leaders of the free world, the citizens here in the United States.

Madam Speaker, if in fact this policy stands, can my colleagues imagine the hardships that those poor families will feel around the world, not able to use their health dollars for those illnesses, including family planning.

I hope, Madam Speaker, that we will take another look at this. I hope that President Bush will rescind that executive order. Family planning is one of the most sacred things that we have as women. God created women and created men with certain characteristics. Only women can bear children, and we want to bear them when we need them, when we want them, and when we can take care of them. That is what that appropriation did that we have in our Foreign Operations bill.

So I call on President Bush to rethink his position. There are millions of women across the world who look to America for assistance. \$400 million is a small piece of the pie, but it certainly can save many lives, help many families and ensure protection for children who are poor and who need our assistance.

So, Madam Speaker, again, I ask President Bush, please rescind the executive order, lift the gag rule on international planning. We call on him today and we hope he will heed our call.

Madam Speaker, the announcement of President Bush of his intent to reinstate the so-called "Mexico City" policy represents an abandonment of women and families in need around the globe. In December, Congress voted to lift from this year's foreign spending bill the unfair restrictions imposed on international family planning providers. Keeping out of future appropriations what is often referred to as the "global gag rule" is both a moral and economic imperative.

The controversial Mexico City language specifies two major conditions that foreign nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) must meet in order to receive family planning funds from the United States. First, the NGO must not perform abortions, except in cases of forcible rape or incest, or where the mother's life is endangered if the pregnancy is carried to term. This condition refers specifically to NGO's using private funds to provide abortion services since no U.S. funds have been used to perform abortions abroad since 1973. Secondly, the NGO must not violate their country's abortion laws, or engage in any effort to change the laws of their country governing abortion. This means that participation in a rally, the lobbying of government representatives, or any advocacy efforts by an organization to either allow or even maintain legal abortions in their own countries would be grounds for the United States to rescind funding. Such a restriction is a clear violation of

the right to free speech and would be unconstitutional in the United States.

Let us intimately examine the very real and humanitarian effects of withholding funding for international family planning. Oftentimes, facilities which provide family planning information also provide the majority of health-related services to a given population. When the only health care facility in a rural community closes due to insufficient operating costs, who pays the price? The impoverished mother of seven seeking a tubal ligation to prevent future unplanned pregnancies pays the price. Young newlyweds desiring to learn about oral contraception and condom use, as well as natural family planning pays the price. A village in need of medical treatment for tuberculosis, malaria, iron-deficiency, or any other illness unrelated to reproductive issues pays the price.

If the United States is serious about its resolve to enhance the democracies, economies, health and education infrastructures, and human living conditions in the developing world, then it must acknowledge the interdependence of these sectors in a country's development. Why should we realistically expect to witness significant increases in economic growth within the trade, banking, or manufacturing industries when much of a country's population remains formally uneducated without access to basic medical services and information?

The difficult process of international development requires a comprehensive approach, congressional funds appropriated for this purpose have a proven track record of effectiveness, but are in need of continued support. NGO's and health care facilities provide invaluable services that a developing nation's government is often unable to provide for financial reasons. Understand unequivocally that no U.S. federal funds provide abortion services in this country or abroad. Let us never again allow this fact to be blurred within our discussions and debates with supporters of the global gag rule.

The removal of the Mexico City language from the Foreign Operations appropriations bill was a declaration by the United States that it is truly committed to the democratic principles upon which the nation was conceived. The bill reaffirms our proactive concern for impoverished and underserved people throughout the globe. It is my sincere hope that the new administration will demonstrate the compassion and moral leadership of the United States by retaining as a top priority the health and well being of women, children, and families worldwide.

IN HONOR OF F. WHITTEN PETES,
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

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

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, today I rise in tribute to the Honorable F. Whitten Peters, the outgoing Secretary of the Air Force, who recently left office to return to private life.

In his 4 years as Under Secretary, Acting Secretary and Secretary, Whit Peters led America's Air Force during a period of unprecedented change. Under his inspired leadership, the Air

Force evolved from the garrison force that won the Cold War to the Expeditionary Aerospace Force that dominated the skies over Kosovo and Serbia, deterred conflict around the globe, and delivered comfort to the afflicted in over 100 nations during the last year alone.

With unflagging energy and unfailing good humor, Secretary Peters has attached and overcome a broad array of resource problems affecting the Air Force. Colleagues on both sides of the aisle will well remember his work with us to secure additional resources for aircraft spare parts. He labored tirelessly to ensure that aircraft maintainers had the tools and equipment required to perform their important duties. And he made revolutionary use of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve members to augment members of the Regular Air Force in keeping our aircraft flying. As a result of these and many other significant initiatives, the Air Force arrested a decade-long decline in aircraft readiness.

With similar vigor and success, Secretary Peters has led the development of the Air Force as the service leader in the national security space arena. Today, the United States Air Force provides over 85 percent of the national security space funding and 90 percent of the people who perform the national security space mission.

More important, under Secretary Peters' deft guidance, the Air Force made national security space assets more responsive and more relevant to our national defense than ever before. He built pioneering partnerships between NASA, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the Air Force to rapidly exploit emerging technologies that will move vital intelligence information to field commanders in minutes rather than months.

But, even with the most daunting challenges of global crises, emerging technologies and constrained resources, the 700,000 men and women of America's Air Force have always been his most important concern. His unceasing efforts on their behalf in the halls of this building resulted in a better quality of life and better compensation for every Air Force member. As a result, the Air Force exceeded its recruiting goals in 2000 and is ahead of schedule for 2001.

When Whit Peters came to the Office of the Secretary, he had inherited declining retention rates among the troops at all levels. But his efforts have paid off. For the first 3 months of this fiscal year, first-term airmen are re-enlisting at rates above the Air Force's goal, a goal that is already higher than the goal of any other service. And the Air Force's pilot shortage has been cut by a third in just over a year.

My colleagues, today the Air Force is better, much better, America is stronger, and the world is safer because of the dedication, sacrifice and hard work of Secretary Whit Peters. I know my colleagues will join me in wishing him

good luck and Godspeed as he returns to private life.

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 addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

HISTORIC DAY FOR AMERICA

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

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, today was an historic day for the United States because our President, George W. Bush, announced a new office for faith-based initiatives.

Many of us have worked for many years, as has President Bush and the State of Texas, in many of these initiatives and are very excited about what the President has done. There have been many people toiling away in our inner cities, in our rural areas, and other places trying to extend a helping hand to the poor, yet often ignored in the public arena, while many groups who have been less effective have been able to get the funds.

Nobody is arguing that there are not well-meaning people in multiple bureaucracies of the Federal Government and of State and local governments. But we also know that many of the most life-changing experiences, many of the most effective programs, have actually occurred at the neighborhood level, the grassroots level, from people who live in those communities, who work in those communities, who are deeply invested; they leverage the funds, and yet they are not eligible when we have different programs.

□ 1900

We have had a number of amendments through this House, some of which have died in the Senate, some of which were vetoed, and some of which are law in the charitable choice provisions.

President Bush has gone one step farther. Not only has he said that he favors these charitable choice provisions in allowing, under rigid conditions, nobody can proselytize, nobody can try to push their religious faiths on somebody else, but for Christians who want to do service for others, to try to extend those dollars, whether it be in housing, in juvenile justice, whether it be in certain after-school programs, whether it be helping the homeless, whether it be helping people with AIDS, that Christian and Muslim and Hindu and Buddhist and Jewish organizations can now apply for those grants.

In addition to what he has done at the legislative proposal level, he has asked the executive branch agencies to analyze their programs internally to see where they have reached out, to see what has worked and what has not worked and where they might expand that.

He also has a package for a charitable tax credit for nonitemizers, for example, something that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) pushed here for years, that I have had legislation as well, to try to expand the charitable credit that was in the bill of the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) and Jim Talent that we have argued, that former Senator Dan Coats advocated in the Senate and worked with, because a tax credit that would put additional dollars into the charitable organizations that are having such an impact at the local level would be a major breakthrough.

What we have seen out of our new President is not just a talk that related to the campaign to try to win but a comprehensive blueprint of how to actually accomplish this in office. That is not something that gains necessarily a lot of votes. Not a lot of lobbyists come to our office saying, hey, we will financially support you if you just back this faith-based initiative thing.

It comes with a lot of controversy because a lot of people, rightly to some degree, fear that this could be over-extended, and they do not understand the full nature of this and the court limitations on it, and they are worried about religious liberty. But President Bush has stood up and said, this is too important, there are too many kids and families hurting in this country to continue to ignore the most effective way to reach many of these children who need our help.

I cannot say enough in praise of this initiative. I am excited about the Office of Faith-Based Initiatives. I am looking forward to the legislation that we will be bringing to the floor to work with this and to work with this office. This is a great morning in America today for many people who really need the help not only of the government but of their neighbors and the communities and the churches and others who can do so much to give them a chance in this wonderful free country.

ON THE GLOBAL GAG RULE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PLATTS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my extreme disappointment that the global gag rule has been imposed on U.S. assistance to international family planning programs once again. On his second full day in office, President Bush reinstated this Reagan-era restriction, gagging foreign private organizations from using their own funds to educate women and families about their full range of reproductive choices.

For decades, U.S. aid to family planning organizations overseas has helped these groups provide invaluable services for women around the world. Our Nation has a history of helping women educate themselves and to providing

access to needed reproductive health services. I assure my colleagues that piling on restrictions to censor what foreign organizations can and cannot do with their own private funds is nothing to be proud of.

Each year in the developing world, nearly 600,000 women die from pregnancy-related complications. That is why our support for a full range of reproductive health services, including contraception, health workshops, counseling and maternal care becomes more important every day.

By imposing the gag rule, President Bush is taking away a woman's right to make decisions, decisions that affect her reproductive health, her emotional and physical security, and her family's future. President Bush is imposing his own values on foreign groups, and he is limiting these groups to providing only the services that get his seal of approval.

The truth is that family planning programs reduce the need for abortion. They promote safe motherhood and they increase child survival. Denying women birth control and counseling creates more unwanted pregnancies, more abortions, and more suffering. It is also a fact that more than 75,000 women die each year due to unsafe abortion. Without access to safe and affordable services, abortion will be less safe and will put more women's lives in danger.

I know that the women of this House are more committed than ever to protect the rights of women around the world. We have a responsibility to work to reduce the rate of unwanted pregnancy and improve the lives of women and children at home and abroad.

Implementing a global gag rule is not the way to meet this goal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. DAVIS of California addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

HONESTY AND GLOBAL GAG RULE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, by reinstating the global gag rule as one of his first actions in office, President Bush quickly revealed how uncompassionate his conservatism will be. The gag rule will take money away from the world's poorest women and girls. This is not the action of a moderate.

The gag rule prevents doctors from giving the best medical advice to patients, it stops free speech, and it limits the effectiveness of family planning organizations. So this gag rule is not

about preventing taxpayer dollars from being used for abortions, no matter what the President's spokesman says.

This is a significant point. Language is important. By using language that leads people to believe that the ban will stop taxpayer money from being used for abortions, the Bush administration gave a positive spin to a negative action. We need to call them on it. That is why many of us are on the floor tonight.

This is not about taxpayer money being used for abortion. It could not be. No American dollars have been used for abortions since 1973. That is the law of this country. The gag rule is about preventing organizations from giving good medical advice and care to patients. It coerces family planning clinics, doctors and organizations into sacrificing their right to counsel patients or even participate in democratic debates in order to receive U.S. funding for voluntary family planning services. It will stop much needed family planning funding from going to the organizations that provide the services that prevent abortions. It forces providers to make a terrible choice, give up desperately needed funding for family planning services or sacrifice their rights and responsibilities. Either way, women lose and the number of abortions, particularly illegal abortions, will rise.

The gag rule would be unconstitutional here in the United States, and it is unconscionable that among the first acts of the Bush administration was to reinstate it and impose it on the world's poorest women and girls. During the campaign, President Bush said that the United States should not appear arrogant in its foreign policy. Imposing limits on speech that would be unconstitutional here in the United States is the height of arrogance in foreign policy.

That is not to say that all the news is bad. I was pleased to hear that President Bush has committed to retaining the fiscal year 2001 funding levels for international family planning. That was a very welcome statement. I hope that when President Bush takes another look at the facts, he will recognize that his actions actually encourage the procedure he is trying to reduce.

We know that family planning reduces the need for abortions. We know that it saves lives. The gag rule reduces the effectiveness of family planning organizations and should be eliminated. I urge the President to revoke the gag rule. I applaud my many colleagues that have joined me in doing so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. PELOSI addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

GLOBAL GAG RULE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to President Bush's decision to reinstate the Mexico City restrictions on United States assistance to international family planning organizations abroad. I also urge the Bush administration to stop misleading the American people by stating that American taxpayer dollars are being used to pay for abortions overseas. The truth is that since 1973, under the HELMS amendment, the United States has prohibited foreign recipients of international family planning aid to use taxpayer funds to perform abortions. Despite this fact, however, President Bush's press secretary, in his defense of the global gag rule, has continued to state that American taxpayer dollars are being used to pay for abortion services. This is just downright wrong.

President Bush's decision to reinstate the global gag rule will deny United States family planning assistance to any organization that uses its own, non-United States taxpayer funds to provide abortion services or engage in reproductive choice advocacy. This would be unconstitutional in our own country.

Each year, approximately 600,000 women die from preventable complications related to pregnancy and childbirth. Ninety-nine percent of these women are in developing countries. Complications from pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability among women aged 15 to 49 in the developing countries. Many of these deaths can be prevented by providing women with the means and the information to responsibly plan their families. United States funding provides family planning services and reproductive health education to families worldwide. So cutting funding for family planning diminishes access to the single most effective means of reducing the need for abortions.

Access to international family planning services is one of the most effective means of reducing the need for abortion and protecting the health of women and babies. Restricting funds to organizations that provide a wide range of safe and effective family planning services can only lead to more, not fewer, abortions. And limiting access to family planning results in high rates of unintended and high-risk pregnancy, unsafe abortions, and maternal deaths.

It is crucial that women across the world have fundamental access to health care. Our support of international family planning helps save lives. It promotes women's and children's health and strengthens families and communities around the world. By denying these vital services, we deny women access to methods of contraception, leading to higher risks of getting and spreading the HIV/AIDS virus. Funding for family planning will help curb the spread of sexually transmitted disease.

I urge the Bush administration to really correct their misstatements about international family planning aid. If not, it is our duty as Members of Congress to stand up and inform the American people that the President's executive order will restrict funds to organizations that provide a wide range of safe and effective family planning services to women in need. Millions of women around the world are begging President Bush to reconsider this decision. I implore the President to consider the deadly ramifications of his decision and really help poor women in need of basic education regarding their health care.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PLATTS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. SCHAKOWSKY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. SAWYER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

AID TO INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING SHOULD CONTINUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in coalition with my colleagues to express my deep concern and opposition to President Bush's recent declaration to discontinue the aid in family planning and to reinstate the global gag rule. In essence, this global gag rule restricts foreign, nongovernmental organizations that accept international family planning funds from using their own non-U.S. money to provide legal abortion services or to lobby their own governments for changes in the abortion laws. While this gag rule is simply bad policy, its consequences are extremely severe, affecting the health of women and families in some of the poorest and neediest countries under some of the direst of circumstances.

These consequences have not been fully or accurately disclosed to the American people. At its best, this global gag rule will serve to undermine a key priority of United States foreign policy, to promote Democratic values worldwide. At its worst, it will block access to contraceptives, increase the incidents of illegal abortion and lead to higher maternal mortality rates. Instead of presenting these facts to the American people, President Bush provided the press with an attractive sound bite explaining his recent decision: Quote, I am opposed to American taxpayer dollars being used to pay for abortions overseas, end quote.

The statement is grossly inaccurate. As we know, the global gag rule is totally unrelated to the issue of taxpayers' funds being used for abortions. In fact, since 1973, under the Helms amendment, the United States has prohibited the use of taxpayer funds from being used for the performance of abortions by foreign recipients of international family planning aid. That is nearly 30 years.

Before he was elected, George W. Bush said he wanted to change the way America thinks about abortion and he claimed to be a uniter and did a wonderful adroit dance around this issue every time he was asked. Nothing in his campaign suggested that he intended to take this step which, frankly, according to his words, he seems not to understand what he has done.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to not only express my strong opposition to President Bush's efforts to reinstate the global gag rule, but I urge the Bush administration to correct their misstatements about international family planning aid. The American people deserve to know the truth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

IN OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION OF THE GLOBAL GAG RULE

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong opposition to President Bush's decision to reinstate the anti-democratic Mexico City restrictions on U.S. assistance to international family planning organizations. Also known as the Global Gag Rule, this provision prohibits nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that receive U.S. family planning assistance from using their own private non-U.S. funds to provide counseling, referrals, or services related to abortion or to engage in any effort to change the laws of their country governing abortion.

This harmful provision will not prevent abortions—desperate women will still find a way to obtain an abortion. But the restrictions will help to make abortions more dangerous and will inhibit access to family planning and reproductive health services to the world's poorest and most powerless women.

International family planning programs provide vital services that improve women's health and mortality, improve child survival

rates, and increase women's educational opportunities and earnings. Hundreds of thousands of women in the developing world—many of whom are young adolescents—die from complications of pregnancy or inadequate reproductive health care. Few of these girls and young women have equal rights, much less the abstinence option viewed by some in this body as the solution to unwanted pregnancies. The Global Gag Rule will cost women's lives!

Let's remember that it has been against U.S. law to use USAID funds for abortion or to promote abortion since 1973. The Global Gag Rule is a means of denying to women in other, poorer countries services that are legal in the United States even when these services are paid for with private funds.

The Mexico City restrictions even go so far as to prohibit NGOs from using their own funds to lobby their own governments to change laws regarding abortion. The restrictions force foreign NGOs to choose between desperately needed family planning funding and their right to speak out on an important social issue.

Under the Global Gag Rule, an NGO that dared to protest a lack of post-abortion care and the jailing of women and girls who have had abortion would lose U.S. family planning funds. If this NGO were the only family planning provider in a remote rural area—there are seldom multiple providers—then access to these services would be eliminated.

I find it incredible that the United States would use its enormous influence and power to curb free speech in the developing world. This is contrary to everything our country stands for. If the Congress attempted to pass such a provision affecting nonprofit agencies in the United States, it would be struck down as un-Constitutional.

In her Washington Post column of September 29, 2000, Judy Mann quotes Katherine Bourne, director of public affairs for Pathfinder, and international reproductive health organization, about the dangers of the Global Gag Rule.

[The gag rule] allows these organizations to provide care when a woman is dying from a botched abortion, but "they are not parsing out the legislative language," Bourne says. "What they are hearing is: 'The U.S. doesn't like abortions. It endangers our funding. We'll stay away from it entirely.'" . . . "In Peru, we work with eight different NGOs," she says. "They tend to be [in remote areas] where there are no services. They are so nervous about it, they won't stock equipment to do post-abortion life-saving care. They refer women to the public-sector hospital. That can make the difference between a woman going to a local clinic that is a half-hour away or going to a public hospital that is an eight-hour walk away. If you are hemorrhaging from an abortion, you could die within hours."

All Americans want to see the number of abortions decline. The best and most proven method of reducing abortions is to provide family planning services. The Global Gag Rule will not reduce abortions, but it will reduce access to family planning and lifesaving reproductive health services to the detriment of the world's poorest women and children.

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

[Mr. HINCHEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

NOMINATION OF SENATOR ASHCROFT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the Speaker's kindness. I rise to join my colleagues who have spoken of their concern about the recent executive order that eliminates the opportunity of international family planning. My fellow colleagues have been extremely eloquent, and I would for a moment just like to expand that opposition to that decision by the administration to carry forth my opposition to the nomination of former Senator John Ashcroft to the position of Attorney General of the United States of America.

I would hope that this representation and opposition clearly will not be characterized as personal. I testified in the Committee on the Judiciary on my position, and it is a passionate position on the importance of the fundamental rights, civil rights, the right to vote, freedom of choice, all the law of the land. I might suggest to my colleagues that I believe that this USA Today, People for the American Way advertisement, captures my concern. Should a man who misrepresents the facts under oath be our Attorney General? And the facts are there. Again, it is not to personally suggest that Mr. Ashcroft may not believe in what he has said, but his actions speak louder than words.

When asked repeatedly whether he would be able to support *Roe v. Wade*, he indicated it was the settled law of the land but yet consistently throughout his Senatorial career, gubernatorial career and his other career, this individual showed that he was not in support of the law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, which gives a woman the right to choose.

In a decision dealing with voluntary desegregation in St. Louis, it was noted that in the first representation of his testimony he said the State was not liable and was not involved and, in fact, the State was involved and it was attributed to his position that caused this delay in a resolution of this desegregation order where the parties at hand voluntarily decided to resolve this.

His position as Attorney General or governor caused it to continue to be at odds, because he fought against the voluntary agreement.

Do we believe in integration in this country? Do the laws provide us the opportunity for civil rights? Yes. And I believe the actions of this nominee do not speak well for him being able to enforce the law of the land.

Might I suggest that several other items come to mind and that, of

course, is one that many of us have heard over and over again, that is the nomination of Judge Ronnie White and the comments being made by Senator Ashcroft that he was pro-criminal or had a criminal bent when over 60 percent of the time Judge White agreed with the nominees of then-Governor Ashcroft in confirming the death penalty.

Might I read this insert by Congressman WILLIAM CLAY as he introduced Judge Ronnie White before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary upon which Senator Ashcroft said, I might cite one incident that attests to the kind of relationship that Judge White has with many and that is with a member of this committee Senator Ashcroft. When I recommended Judge White to the President for nomination and the President nominated him, one of the first people that I conferred with was Senator John Ashcroft. At a later date, he told me that he had appointed 6 of the 7 members to the Missouri Supreme Court. Ronnie White was the only one he had not appointed. He said, meaning Senator Ashcroft, he had canvassed the other six, the ones that he appointed. They all spoke very highly of Ronnie White and suggested that he would make an outstanding Federal judge. So I think that this is the kind of person we need on the Federal bench. These were the confirmation hearings on Federal appointments, hearings before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary 105th Congress.

Yet on the floor of the Senate, Senator Ashcroft vigorously opposed Judge Ronnie White, for what reason we do not know; and this nominee came out of the Committee on the Judiciary twice victoriously. One wonders whether or not in his explanation that the reason he opposed him was his record, when his record was clear, Judge White's record was clear. He was an independent justice who reviewed the facts and supported the facts and was well respected in his State.

Then we have the situation of Ambassador Hormel, who we have heard recently who has a different life-style, and because of a different life-style he opposed him.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for this unique opportunity to offer a few observations on the nomination of Mr. John Ashcroft for attorney general of the United States. As Martin Luther King once stated, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." That is why I am here today to speak out not only as a member of Congress, but as a citizen of our diverse and vulnerable nation.

The Senate is moving closer to taking final action on Mr. Ashcroft's nomination. This causes me great anxiety that a growing number of Americans are demonstrating in every state of the Union.

Based on Mr. John Ashcroft's voting record of aggressive opposition to women's rights, civil rights, and the unfortunate handling of the nomination of Judge Ronnie White, the Senate Judiciary Committee and its colleagues should vote down his nomination for the sake of unifying America. The attorney general for the

United States should support laws that protect all of America's people. It is unfortunate that ratings by the Christian Coalition, the National Right to Life Committee, and the American Conservative Union show that throughout his six years in the United States Senate, John Ashcroft has been a consistent and reliable vote in opposing the certified law of the land.

Let me be absolutely clear. I am not questioning Mr. Ashcroft's personal probity; I am vigorously questioning his suitability for the job for which he has been selected.

Mr. Ashcroft's record on matters of race has been simply disappointing. According to the Washington Times, Ashcroft received a grade of 'F' on each of the last three NAACP report cards because of his anti-progressive voting record, having voted to approve only three of 15 legislative issues supported by the NAACP and other civil rights groups. This explains why such a broad number of groups are so strongly united against his confirmation as the next attorney general of the United States.

Mr. Ashcroft opposed the approval of Judge Ronnie White to the Federal Bench. In 1997, President Clinton nominated Judge White of the Missouri Supreme Court to be a United States District Court Judge. At the hearings on his nomination in May 1998, Judge White was introduced to the Senate Judiciary Committee by Republican Senator CHRISTOPHER BOND, who told the committee that Judge White "has the necessary qualifications and character traits which are required for this most important job." See Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments: Hearings Before the Senn. Comm. On the Judiciary, 15th Cong., 2d Sess. 7-8 (1998).

In 1962, Dr. King once said that "[it] may be true that the law cannot make a man love me, but it can keep him from lynching me, and I think that's pretty important." But have we learned from his admonition? We all know that John Ashcroft led a campaign to defeat the nomination of Missouri's first African-American Supreme Court Justice, Judge Ronnie White, to the federal bench. Mr. Ashcroft seriously distorted White's record, portraying it as pro criminal, and anti-death penalty, and even suggested, according to the London Guardian, that "the judge had shown a tremendous bent toward criminal activity." Ironically, Judge White had voted to uphold the death sentence in 41 of the 59 cases that came before him, roughly the same proportion as Ashcroft's court appointees when he was Governor.

In fact, of these 59 death penalty cases, Judge White was the sole dissenter in only three of them. As a matter of fact, three of the other Missouri Supreme Court judges, all of whom were appointed by Mr. Ashcroft as Governor, voted to reverse death penalty case sentences in greater percentage of cases than did Judge White. Ashcroft also failed to consider or mention that in at least fifteen death penalty cases Missouri Supreme Court Justice, Ronnie White, wrote the majority opinion for the court to uphold the death sentence. America owes an apology to Judge White and I admire his ability to move forward with his life. This is a judicial nominee for which Mr. Ashcroft had no substantial reason to oppose—and it is time that America knows the facts.

I took my responsibility in helping shed light on Judge White's confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the 17th of January of this month with great seriousness.

I felt compelled to have my voice heard on behalf of Judge White who had never been given the chance to defend himself from vicious attacks on his impeccable judicial record. More importantly, each Senator and Representative now knows that when Judge White's nomination was brought to the Senate floor in October 1999, Senator Ashcroft spearheaded a successful party-line fight to defeat White's confirmation, the first time in twelve years (since the vote on Robert Bork) that the full Senate had voted to reject a nominee to the federal bench.

In contrast to that effort, as former Congressman William L. Clay introduced Judge Ronnie White before the Senate Judiciary Committee he said the following: "I might cite one incident that attests to the kind of relationship that Judge White has with many, and that is with a member of this committee—Senator Ashcroft. When I recommended Judge White to the President for nomination and the President nominated him, one of the first people that I conferred with was Senator Ashcroft. At a later date, he told me that he had appointed six of the seven members to the Missouri Supreme Court. Ronnie White was the only one he had not appointed. He said he had canvassed the other six, the ones that he appointed, and they all spoke very highly of Ronnie White and suggested that he would make an outstanding Federal Judge. So I think that this is the kind of person we need on the Federal bench," Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments: Hearings before the Sen. Comm. On the Judiciary, 105th Cong., 2d Sess. 7-8 (1998).

I am further saddened to learn that Mr. Ashcroft accepted an Honorary Degree from Bob Jones University. In 1999, Ashcroft accepted an honorary degree Bob Jones University, which critics have rightly called racist and anti-catholic. Bob Jones University lost its tax-exempt status in 1970 for refusing to admit African-Americans. The school then changed its policy but still prohibited any interracial dating or marriage. In 1983, the U.S. Supreme Court supported an IRS decision to remove tax-exempt status from the school for its dating policy, which included rules such as "students who date outside their own race will be expelled."

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ashcroft even opposed gathering statistics for racial profiling studies. After learning of the importance of law enforcement efforts to stem these unlawful activities in a number of states, Mr. Ashcroft's views appear not only out of touch with mainstream America but with existing consent decrees by law enforcement to rid the nation of this practice. As a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, this troubles me immensely. In 1999, Ashcroft opposed legislation for gathering racial statistics on traffic violations after chairing the Subcommittee hearing on it, favoring ignorance over information. Mr. Speaker, how can Mr. Ashcroft be attorney general if he fundamentally disagrees with this fundamental human rights issue? That is sad and further evidence of his insensitivity for basic matters concerning equal protection and justice for all.

The President-Elect's selection for Attorney General has certainly been no friend of reproductive rights for women in America. Ashcroft would not be a guardian of women's right to reproductive choice as provided by the Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade*. On

the contrary, Mr. Ashcroft supports a constitutional amendment that would outlaw abortion even in cases of incest and rape and that would criminalize several commonly used forms of contraception.

As Missouri attorney general and governor, and more recently in the Senate, he repeatedly used his office as a United States Senator to push through severe new restrictions on women's reproductive freedom as part of an effort to get the Supreme Court to overturn *Roe v. Wade*. It is fair to say that many women in America have a right to be concerned because as attorney general, Ashcroft could use the power the Federal government behind new strategies to defeat the right to an abortion in the Supreme Court. It is also reasonable to express doubts about whether he would fully enforce laws that insure access to abortion clinics by limiting violent or obstructive demonstrations by abortion opponents.

We all look to the attorney general to ensure even-handed law enforcement and protection of our basic constitutional rights: freedom of speech, the right to privacy, a woman's right to choose, freedom from governmental oppression and other vital functions. We cannot deny the attorney general plays a critical role in bringing the country together, bridging racial divides, and inspiring people's confidence in their government.

Accordingly, as I review the series of questionable acts that can be found in Mr. Ashcroft's record as a public servant, I find such action by Mr. Ashcroft to be inconsistent with the kind of vision and tolerance that the next top law enforcement officer will need to exhibit. Mr. Ashcroft's record on desegregation in the State of Missouri is one of those examples that makes me truly sad as an African American and I have an obligation to emphasize this very grave matter.

John Ashcroft, as Attorney General and as Governor of the State of Missouri consistently opposed efforts to desegregate schools in Missouri, which for more than 150 years, had legally sanctioned separate and inferior education for blacks.

Missouri has a long and marked history of systematically discriminating against African Americans in the provision of public education. During forty-five years of slavery, the State forbid the education of blacks. After the Civil War, Missouri was the most northern state to have a constitutional mandate requiring separate schools for blacks and whites. This Constitutional provision remained in place until 1976. For much of its history, Missouri provided vastly inferior services to black students.

After the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Missouri Attorney General's office, rather than ordering the dismantling of segregation, simply issued an opinion stating that local districts "may permit" white and colored children to attend the same schools, and could decide for themselves whether they must integrate." Local schools districts in St. Louis and Kansas City perpetuated segregation by manipulating attendance boundaries, drawing discriminatory busing plans and building new schools in places to keep races apart.

The now well-known St. Louis case, which is under such debate in these proceedings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, was filed in 1972. St. Louis had adhered to an explicit system of racial segregation throughout the 1960s. White students were assigned to

schools in their neighborhood; black students attended black schools in the core of the city. Black students who resided outside the city were bused into the black schools in the city. The city had launched no effort to integrate; it simply adopted neighborhood school assignment plans that maintained racial segregation.

Senator Ashcroft then, the Attorney General, challenged the desegregation plan. He argued that there was no basis for holding the State liable and that the State had taken the "necessary and appropriate steps to remove the legal underpinnings of segregated schooling as well as affirmatively prohibiting such discrimination." The courts rejected his attempts; even the U.S. Supreme Court denied certiorari.

In 1983, the city school Board and the 22 suburban districts all agreed to a "unique and compressive" settlement, implementing a voluntary five-year school desegregation plan for both the city and the county. Importantly, the plan was voluntary—it relied on voluntary transfers by students rather than so-called "forced busing." The district court approved this plan.

Attorney General Ashcroft, representing the State, was the only one that did not join the settlement. He opposed all aspects of the settlement. In fact, he sought to have it overturned by the Eighth Circuit. The Eighth Circuit upheld most of the provisions of the plan, and emphasized that three times over the prior three years, specifically held that the State was the primary constitutional violator.

We need a nominee that enforces the civil rights laws of the Nation, that brings strength and confidence to the top law enforcement post of our great country, and to affirm equal protection and fundamental fairness in the United States of America. We owe at least that much to the working people of America and all those who believe the United States remains an example of basic fairness and justice for all.

I strongly believe that the philosophy and beliefs of Senator John Ashcroft are archaic and obsolete. This country has come so far in improving civil rights and fundamental fairness. The confirmation of John Ashcroft will set us years back after all the improvements that have been made. This would be a travesty.

TRIBUTE TO THE LEGENDARY DR. JOHN BIGGERS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me also say in closing that I pay tribute to Dr. John Biggers and would insert my comments concerning the loss of this great artist into the record. I am sorry I had to put it in conjunction with my opposition to Senator Ashcroft.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Houston's best known and most beloved artists and teachers, and one of my constituents—Dr. John Biggers. Dr. Biggers passed away this month in his Houston home. He was one of the most renowned and beloved residents in our city, and there is no doubt that his death will leave a hole in our community and in the art world—a hole that will never be filled.

According to an article written in our local newspaper the Houston Chronicle, John Biggers's life began in racially divided Gastonia, N.C., a rural community near Charlotte, where he was a teacher, traveler, author and artist. Dr. Biggers was born in 1924, the youngest son of Paul and Cora Biggers' seven children.

His father was the son of a white plantation owner who at age 18 had the opportunity to attend a school for freed slaves and their children. There he met his future wife, Cora, and began preaching the gospel, accepting eggs and never money, for his ministries.

John Biggers arrived in Houston in 1949 to establish the art department at the Texas State College for Negroes, known today as Texas Southern University. At 25 years old, he had a bachelor's and master's degree from Penn State and had received an honorable discharge from the U.S. Army.

John Biggers would go on to change his world and ours through painting. He has used his gift as a tool to paint the mosaics of life. He turned canvasses into stories of life and was able to share with young and old people a continuing and colorful history of America. His art has received international and national acclaim. He traveled to Africa and brought back the dreams and aspirations of those who lived there in the form of unbelievably life like and moving art. He has shared them with those of us who live around the United States giving us a peek into the lives of others through art. More importantly, he has opened the eyes of children, including inner city children, who no longer wonder if they too can paint with a brush and turn a blank canvass into life in pictures.

I hope that Dr. Biggers' life and his work will serve as an inspiration not only to Texans who have treasured his work for many years, but also for all Americans, throughout the United States.

For his dedication and success to teaching art in our community, Dr. Biggers received many awards and grants during his lifetime. Among the most prestigious was a 1957 UNESCO Fellowship that allowed him to study in West Africa. In March, he was to receive the first Texas Medal of Arts Award from the Austin-based Texas Cultural Trust. But these awards simply mark points in a larger than life existence—the life of Dr. John Biggers.

I extend my deepest sympathies to his wife Hazel Hales Biggers, his sister Ferrie Arnold of Florida, his nieces and nephews, and his entire family, including the families of strangers he touched during his remarkable journey.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of Dr. John Biggers is a great loss to the State of Texas and the United States. His contributions to national and local culture will be sorely missed for generations.

I hope that many others learn from and follow his example of creating beauty for all to enjoy.

I thank my colleagues for this opportunity to pay tribute to this admirable man in the permanent history of this body. I also encourage my colleagues to take a few minutes to read the following article about Dr. Biggers, which appeared in the Houston Chronicle on February 16, 1997. The article does a fine job of capturing Dr. Biggers life in words as his art has captured life in pictures.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Feb. 16, 1997]

FAME IS FINE, BUT ARTIST JOHN BIGGERS HAS MORE ON HIS MIND

(By Patricia C. Johnson)

John Biggers smiles warmly as he opens the door to his studio. It is the private world where he has conceived and executed monumental murals, drawings and easel paintings for 50 years of his life. The radio is tuned to a jazz station, and the music fills the air,

bouncing off walls lined with partitions covered with paintings. African masks and figures he's collected through the decades cram shelves at one end of the room, and the large table in the center disappears beneath a load of books and catalogs, opened and unopened mail, sketches and pens, even an occasional African carving that's strayed.

It's been two years since the retrospective of his work premiered at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, an event the artist described then as "miraculous."

Forty-five years earlier, he was not allowed inside the museum to receive the prize awarded his drawing in the museum's annual juried exhibition, for in the segregated city, blacks were allowed inside only on specified times and days. The special arrangements that were made for Biggers and a colleague to view the show in advance became moot when the museum changed its admission policy a few months later to open its doors to everyone at all times.

Now "John Biggers: View From the Upper Room," has been traveling cross-country from Los Angeles to Boston's MFA, gathering marvelous reviews along the way. It opens at Hampton University (Virginia) later this year, completing one cycle in the artist's rich career.

And when the University of Texas Press reissued his landmark book, "Ananse: The Web of Life," last month, another cycle began to inspire a whole new generation.

"You make art one piece at a time," Biggers says today. "Fifty years is a lifetime, it is a long time. And 50 years is very short. You have to reckon with all of that. You may be impressed with the great quantity of work. But, what about the dream?"

Giving form to that dream has been the consuming passion of a lifetime dedicated to making art that is meaningful.

The artist's oft-told story begins in racially divided Gastonia, N.C., a rural community near Charlotte, where this teacher, traveler, author and artist was born in 1924, the youngest of Paul and Cora Biggers' seven children. His father was the son of a white plantation owner who at age 18 had the opportunity to attend a school for freed slaves and their children. There he met his future wife, Cora, and began preaching the gospel, accepting only good things, such as eggs, never money, for his ministries. When he died in 1937, Cora took in laundry to help support her family.

John Biggers was drawing and shaping things from the mud beneath his house from the time he was a child. When he set out for Hampton Institute (now Hampton University) in 1941, however, it was with the intention of becoming a plumber. Fortunately for everyone, a forward-looking professor, Viktor Lowenfeld, redirected the young man's goals. Lowenfeld, a Jewish refugee from Hitler's Austria, an artist and psychologist, had left Harvard for Hampton, an all-black school, and organized its first art classes. He taught his students that art could be the road to self-realization. When he transferred to Pennsylvania State University, Biggers followed him.

"I began to see art not primarily as an individual expression of talent," Biggers stated in "Black Art in Houston" (Texas A&M Press, 1978) "But as a responsibility to reflect the spirit and style of the Negro people."

That realization would become his credo and the foundation for his art.

John Biggers arrived in Houston in 1949 to establish the art department at the Texas State College for Negroes, known today as Texas Southern University. He was 25 years old, had bachelor's and master's degrees from Penn State and an honorable discharge from the U.S. Army. His wife, Hazel, was with him.

They had met at Hampton University, where both were undergraduates. He courted her for years, sometimes long-distance, before she finally agreed to marry him in December 1948. Within a few years of their arrival, they settled into the ranch-style brick house in the tree-lined Riverside neighborhood east of the Museum District that is still their home.

The city was segregated, as was the rest of the country. But, Biggers has said, "the conditions (for blacks) in Philadelphia and New York in the 1940s repelled me. Houston was segregated, but we had recognition from the community at large."

Besides, he says, Texas was close to Mexico where the great muralists—Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco and David Alfaro Siqueiros—had made a case for art as a political and pedagogic tool as well as an aesthetic pursuit. And Texas was in the South, where the idealistic artist felt he could find—and define—himself, too.

"I wanted to get involved with and attempt to express the lifestyle and spiritual aspirations of the black people," Biggers once said in an interview. "The richness of it was here."

Complicating the issue of racism, the problem—and bitter disappointment—was that at the time, the black community didn't realize or understand who they were and the cultural wealth it possessed. Most blacks viewed acculturation as the goal. But Biggers, who had first learned about African art and life from his teacher, Viktor Lowenfeld, wanted "to change old images of poverty into new perceptions of honest, simple dignity," he states in "Black Art in Houston."

"We had to rip through veils . . . (and) understand new truths," he said. Africa was the route to reconnecting with "our ancestors (who) were hewers of wood and drawers of water, husbands of the land." His desire to visit Africa was derided by everyone, especially his TSU colleagues, who urged him to go to Paris and London instead.

Still, the determined young artist persisted, and in 1957, a grant from UNESCO enabled Biggers and his wife to visit the ancestral land for six months. It was an epiphany, and it changed his life and his art forever.

"I found a dignity (in the African people) I had rarely encountered before, for I had been accustomed to living with warped personalities all my life," he wrote in "Ananse," published in 1962. "I admired the African's straightforwardness, a characteristic that contrasted sharply—and much in his favor—with the slippery maneuverings of our culture."

"And when I heard the great drums call the people, when I saw the people respond with an enthusiasm unequalled by any other call of man or God, I rejoiced, I knew that many of these intrinsic African values would never be lost in the dehumanizing scientific age—just as they were not lost during the dark centuries of slavery."

In the United States, the civil rights movement was changing blacks' perception of themselves. Though art seemed peripheral to it all and Biggers' emphasis on Africa "was not resting well with the more conservative faculty members (at TSU)," as Alvia Wardlaw noted in her catalog on Biggers' retrospective, the artist "continued to teach the fundamentals of drawing, printmaking and paintings . . . and the murals created by his students increasingly reflected the movement's struggles."

Anything else would have been dishonest to an individual of conscience and the artist of vision.

In his own work, Biggers struggled for a unified image that would reflect the ancestral legacy of Africa and the realities of con-

temporary urban America. His figures became increasingly abstract, and he incorporated personal symbols—the quilt, remembered from his grandmother's house, and the kettle, in which his mother boiled the laundry—as he searched for archetypes. His palette of earth tones became lighter and almost transparent. He described complex spaces with patterns combining elements of the urban landscape, notably the shotgun houses symbolic of freed slaves, and pure geometry based on the symmetry of the classic quilt. He populated these spaces with families, mothers and children especially, who shared it with magical things like the rabbits and tortoises of West African creation myths and celestial bodies.

Biggers retired from TSU in 1983 and has since been dividing his time between Houston and Gastonia, preferring the rural simplicity and quiet of his hometown, where his family also lives, to the urban cacophony. In a way, it's returning to the dreams of his youth, discovering the connectedness to the Earth and its rhythms that he had discovered on that first visit to Africa.

"I like the little frogs and the birds and the trees," he says with a laugh.

He's delighted by the attention his retrospective is receiving, and graciously attends the events that surround it, most recently at the Boston museum. But he's tired, he says.

"When you're young and have goals, you're interested in reaching out and proving yourself. I'm not interested in that anymore," he says.

"I'm a person who needs to work rather than celebrate. For me, the payoff is the work itself. It think this work I'm doing now is showing I've grown. It has greater simplicity, and I like that."

Biggers has a mural commission, the 16th in his career, in progress. He titled it "Salt Marsh," and enlisted friend and former student James McNeil to assist. Its final version will be 10 feet by 27 feet, painted with acrylic on canvas. On this cool winter morning, work is in the early stages, with McNeil painstakingly translating Biggers' first small but detailed pencil drawing into a larger, color-coded version pinned to the studio wall.

In a corner, a half-finished painting sits on the easel waiting for the artist's return. This, too, is a commission, and similarly loaded with symbols and meanings distilled from decades of research and hundreds of artworks.

He's titled it "The Morning Star." There, in Biggers' unmistakable crystalline colors and geometric forms, are the father and mother, the son who's being born and the daughter who is yet to be conceived, in a mystical space with the symbolic rabbit and turtle. Ever the teacher and storyteller, he explains:

"You see, the boy here is being born from the blue sky. Those are his parents, sitting on a bench, which is on a barge, their feet on the floor, which is a xylophone." The soft voice goes on to describe the other components, their shapes and their origins in ancient African myths, and their timeless meaning.

"Individual life is very short," he says, "All things rise and fall, live and die."

"But if we agree the spirit does not die, that it reinhabits the world, time takes a different dimension."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members to refrain from urging action by the Senate or characterizing action of the Senate.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES 107TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, at its organizational meeting on January 3, 2001, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1)(A) of rule XI of the rules of the House, the Rules Committee adopted in an open meeting, with a quorum present, its committee rules for the 107th Congress. Pursuant to clause 2(a)(1)(D) of rule XI of the rules of the House and clause (d) of rule I of the rules of the Committee on Rules, the rules of the Committee on Rules are hereby submitted for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES—U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 107TH CONGRESS

RULE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day).

(b) Each subcommittee is a part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

(c) The provisions of clause 2 of rule XI of the rules of the House are incorporated by reference as the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(d) The Committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE 2—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

Regular Meetings

(a)(1) The Committee shall regularly meet at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday of each week when the House is in session.

(2) A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chairman of the Committee (hereafter in these rules referred to as the "Chair"), there is no need for the meeting.

(3) Additional regular meetings and hearings of the Committee may be called by the Chair.

Notice for Regular Meetings

(b) The Chair shall notify each member of the Committee of the agenda of each regular meeting of the Committee at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting and shall provide to each member of the Committee, at least 24 hours before the time of each regular meeting.

(1) for each bill or resolution scheduled on the agenda for consideration of a rule, a copy of

(A) the bill or resolution,
(B) any committee reports thereon, and
(C) any letter requesting a rule for the bill or resolution; and

(2) for each other bill, resolution, report, or other matter on the agenda a copy of—

(A) the bill, resolution, report, or materials relating to the other matter in question; and

(B) any report on the bill, resolution, report, or any other matter made by any subcommittee of the Committee.

Emergency Meetings

(c)(1) The Chair may call an emergency meeting of the Committee at any time on any measure or matter which the Chair determines to be of an emergency nature; provided, however, that the Chair has made an effort to consult the ranking minority member, or, in such member's absence, the next ranking minority party member of the Committee.

(2) As soon as possible after calling an emergency meeting of the Committee, the Chair shall notify each member of the Committee of the time and location of the meeting.

(3) To the extent feasible, the notice provided under paragraph (2) shall include the agenda for the emergency meeting and copies of available materials which would otherwise have been provided under subsection (b) if the emergency meeting was a regular meeting.

Special Meetings

(d) Special meetings shall be called and convened as provided in clause 2(c)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE 3—MEETING AND HEARING PROCEDURES

In General

(a)(1) Meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be called to order and presided over by the Chair or, in the Chair's absence, by the member designated by the Chair as the Vice Chair of the Committee, or by the ranking majority member of the Committee present as Acting Chair.

(2) Meetings and hearings of the committee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(3) Any meeting or hearing of the Committee that is open to the public shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of rule XI of the Rules of the House (which are incorporated by reference as part of these rules).

(4) When a recommendation is made as to the kind of rule which should be granted for consideration of a bill or resolution, a copy of the language recommended shall be furnished to each member of the Committee at the beginning of the Committee meeting at which the rule is to be considered or as soon thereafter as the proposed language becomes available.

Quorum

(b)(1) For the purpose of hearing testimony on requests for rules, five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(2) For the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence on measures or matters of original jurisdiction before the Committee, three members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(3) A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of reporting any measure or matter, of authorizing a subpoena, of closing a meeting or hearing pursuant to clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House (except as provided in clause 2(g)(2)(A) and (B), or of taking any other action.

Voting

(c)(1) No vote may be conducted on any measure or motion pending before the Committee unless a majority of the members of the Committee is actually present for such purpose.

(2) A record vote of the Committee shall be provided on any question before the Committee upon the request of any member.

(3) No vote by any member of the Committee on any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(4) A record of the vote of each Member of the Committee on each record vote on any

matter before the Committee shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Committee, and with respect to any record vote on any motion to amend or report, shall be included in the report of the Committee showing the total number of votes cast for and against and the names of those members voting for and against.

Hearing Procedures

(d)(1) With regard to hearings on matters of original jurisdiction, to the greatest extent practicable: (A) each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the committee at least 24 hours in advance of the appearance a statement of proposed testimony in written and electronic form and shall limit the oral presentation to the Committee to a brief summary thereof; and (B) each witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity shall include with the statement of proposed testimony provided in written and electronic form a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two preceding fiscal years.

(2) The five-minute rule shall be observed in the interrogation of each witness before the Committee until each member of the Committee has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(3) The provisions of clause 2(k) of rule XI of the rules of the House shall apply to any hearing conducted by the committee.

Subpoenas and Oaths

(e)(1) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of rule XI of the rules of the House of Representatives, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or a subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present.

(2) The Chair may authorize and issue subpoenas under such clause during any period in which the House has adjourned for a period of longer than three days.

(3) Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chair or by any member designated by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by the Chair or such member.

(4) The Chair, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee.

RULE 4—GENERAL OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) The Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its jurisdiction.

(b) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Government Reform, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of House rule X.

RULE 5—SUBCOMMITTEES

Establishment and Responsibilities of Subcommittees

(a)(1) There shall be two subcommittees of the Committee as follows:

(A) Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to relations between the Congress and the Executive Branch.

(B) Subcommittee on Technology and the House, which shall have general responsibility for measures or matters related to the

impact of technology on the process and procedures of the House, relations between the two Houses of Congress, relations between the Congress and the Judiciary, and internal operations of the House.

(2) In addition, each such subcommittee shall have specific responsibility for such other measures or matters as the Chair refers to it.

(3) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within its general responsibility.

*Referral of Measures and Matters to**Subcommittees*

(b)(1) In view of the unique procedural responsibilities of the Committee, no special order providing for the consideration of any bill or resolution shall be referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

(2) The Chair shall refer to a subcommittee such measures or matters of original jurisdiction as the Chair deems appropriate given its jurisdiction and responsibilities.

(3) All other measures or matters of original jurisdiction shall be subject to consideration by the full Committee.

(4) In referring any measure or matter of original jurisdiction to a subcommittee, the Chair may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Committee.

(5) The Committee by motion may discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred to a subcommittee of the Committee.

Composition of Subcommittees

(c) The size and ratio of each subcommittee shall be determined by the Committee and members shall be elected to each subcommittee, and to the positions of chairman and ranking minority member thereof, in accordance with the rules of the respective party caucuses. The Chair of the full committee shall designate a member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chairman.

Subcommittee Meetings and Hearings

(d)(1) Each subcommittee of the Committee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the full Committee on any measure or matter referred to it.

(2) No subcommittee of the Committee may meet or hold a hearing at the same time as a meeting or hearing of the full Committee is being held.

(3) The chairman of each subcommittee shall schedule meetings and hearings of the subcommittee only after consultation with the Chair.

Quorum

(e)(1) For the purpose of taking testimony, two members of the subcommittee shall constitute a quorum.

(2) For all other purposes, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of a subcommittee.

Effect of a Vacancy

(f) Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the subcommittee.

Records

(g) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the full Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee necessary for the Committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.

RULE 6—STAFF

In General

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the professional and other staff of

the Committee shall be appointed, by the Chair, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) All professional, and other staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee shall be appointed, by the ranking minority member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(3) The appointment of all professional staff shall be subject to the approval of the Committee as provided by, and subject to the provisions of, clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

Associate Staff

(b) Associate staff for members of the Committee may be appointed only at the discretion of the Chair (in consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party associate staff), after taking into account any staff ceilings and budgetary constraints in effect at the time, and any terms, limits, or conditions established by the Committee on House Administration under clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

Subcommittee Staff

(c) From funds made available for the appointment of staff, the Chair of the Committee shall, pursuant to clause 6(d) of rule X of the Rules of the House, ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee, and, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee, that the minority party of the Committee is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

Compensation of Staff

(d) The Chair shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party staff.

Certification of Staff

(e)(1) To the extent any staff member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees does not work under the direct supervision and direction of the Chair, the Member of the Committee who supervises and directs the staff member's work shall file with the Chief of Staff of the Committee (not later than the tenth day of each month) a certification regarding the staff member's work for that member for the preceding calendar month.

(2) The certification required by paragraph (1) shall be in such form as the Chair may prescribe, shall identify each staff member by name, and shall state that the work engaged in by the staff member and the duties assigned to the staff member for the member of the Committee with respect to the month in question met the requirements of clause 9 of rule X of the Rules of the House.

(3) Any certification of staff of the Committee, or any of its subcommittees, made by the Chair in compliance with any provision of law or regulation shall be made (A) on the basis of the certifications filed under paragraph (1) to the extent the staff is not under the Chair's supervision and direction, and (B) on his own responsibility to the extent the staff is under the Chair's direct supervision and direction.

RULE 7—BUDGET, TRAVEL, PAY OF WITNESSES

Budget

(a) The Chair, in consultation with other members of the Committee, shall prepare for each Congress a budget providing amounts for staff, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee and its subcommittees.

Travel

(b)(1) The Chair may authorize travel for any member and any staff member of the

Committee in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is granted, there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

(A) The purpose of the travel.

(B) The dates during which the travel is to occur.

(C) The names of the States or countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each.

(D) The names of members and staff of the Committee for whom the authorization is sought.

(2) Members and staff of the Committee shall make a written report to the Chair on any travel they have conducted under this subsection, including a description of their itinerary, expenses, and activities, and of pertinent information gained as a result of such travel.

(3) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, and regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration.

Pay of Witnesses

(c) Witnesses may be paid from funds made available to the Committee in its expense resolution subject to the provisions of clause 5 of rule XI of the rules of the House.

RULE 8—COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION

Reporting

(a) Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a bill or resolution from the Committee—

(1) the Chair or acting Chair shall report it to the House or designate a member of the Committee to do so, and

(2) in the case of a bill or resolution in which the Committee has original jurisdiction, the Chair shall allow, to the extent that the anticipated floor schedule permits, any member of the Committee a reasonable amount of time to submit views for inclusion in the Committee report on the bill or resolution.

Any such report shall contain all matters required by the rules of the House of Representatives (or by any provision of law enacted as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House) and such other information as the Chair deems appropriate.

Records

(b)(1) There shall be a transcript made of each regular meeting and hearing of the Committee, and the transcript may be printed if the Chair decides it is appropriate or if a majority of the Members of the Committee requests such printing. Any such transcripts shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require that all such transcripts be subject to correction and publication.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI of the rules of the House of Representatives and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chair, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto as provided in clause 2(e)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(4) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administra-

tion shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the rules of the House. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

Committee Publications on the Internet

(c) To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

Calendars

(d)(1) The Committee shall maintain a Committee Calendar, which shall include all bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to or reported by the Committee and all bills, resolutions, and other matters reported by any other committee on which a rule has been granted or formally requested, and such other matters as the Chair shall direct. The Calendar shall be published periodically, but in no case less often than once in each session of Congress.

(2) The staff of the Committee shall furnish each member of the Committee with a list of all bills or resolutions (A) reported from the Committee but not yet considered by the House, and (B) on which a rule has been formally requested but not yet granted. The list shall be updated each week when the House is in session.

(3) For purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), a rule is considered as formally requested when the Chairman of a committee which has reported a bill or resolution (or a member of such committee authorized to act on the Chairman's behalf) (A) has requested, in writing to the Chair, that a hearing be scheduled on a rule for the consideration of the bill or resolution, and (B) has supplied the Committee with an adequate number of copies of the bill or resolution, as reported, together with the final printed committee report thereon.

Other Procedures

(e) The Chair may establish such other Committee procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out these rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee and its subcommittees in a manner consistent with these rules.

RULE 9—AMENDMENTS TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended or repealed, in the same manner and method as prescribed for the adoption of committee rules in clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House, but only if written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each such Member at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting at which the vote on the change occurs. Any such change in the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after their approval.

THE PARDON OF MARC RICH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, as has become customary, I have to spend the first 5 minutes rebutting some of the previous statements that were made here on the House floor.

First of all, let me say to my colleague that spoke preceding my comments here, that as a former police officer I take issue with some of the

statements that were made in regards to Judge White's decisions. If one will take a close look at that case, it will be revealed that three police officers were killed by the defendant in that particular case, and I think that spending a little time on the facts would be helpful for those of us who are interested in looking at the specifics.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McINNIS. I will not.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Then the gentleman does not want the truth.

Mr. McINNIS. The gentlewoman, of course, in her previous comments stated one side, and here we are for rebuttal.

Mr. Speaker, look at facts of the case. Look at the officers that were killed in the line of duty. In fact, I remember the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) speaking with seriousness of heart and sincerity last year when a law enforcement officer in the State of Texas lost his life.

On this floor, I think we ought to, all of us at least, have an obligation to address facts. It is very easy to come down here and give one side obviously because we are not in a debate format. It is a presentation of one side, but at least both sides ought to present what the facts are.

Second of all, I need to clarify the statement by the preceding speaker. Her statement is that President Bush's executive order, and I quote, eliminates international family planning. That executive order does not eliminate international family planning. What does the executive order do? What that executive order does is it simply makes it clear that the American taxpayer should not pay for abortions in foreign countries.

Now I know a lot of people, obviously, on the pro-life side. I know a lot of people on the so-called pro-choice side, who happen to be pro-choice but maybe anti-abortion, but I know a lot of people who believe in a woman's right to choose but they do not go so far as to say take money from taxpayers, from working Americans, and send it to foreign countries to pay for abortion. I know a lot of people, myself included, that believe that international family planning, excluding abortion, is important, but this rule does not say no more international family planning, and I think that the accuracy of these statements, we need to take some time so that the statements that we make that are portrayed are factual in basis.

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak this evening really about two things that I feel very strongly about. One is the death tax. I have taken the House floor many times before to speak about the unfairness and the inequities that are worked upon hard-working American people by the death tax. In my opinion, death should not be a taxable event. In my opinion, the death tax in this country is the most unfair, unjustified tax that we have. One cannot, in my opin-

ion, legitimize that type of tax, taxing a person's death, in a society like ours. So I want to spend some time in the latter part of my discussion this evening about the death tax, but first of all I want to speak about an event that I consider shameful, and all American people ought to have their eyes open as to what has gone on here in Washington, D.C. in the last two weeks.

We know that when Clinton left office, Air Force One, they stripped the China, whatever, out of Air Force One. There were pranks played at the White House. There were lots of gifts made to furnish homes and so on and so forth. That is minutia. In my opinion, those issues are minutia when held in comparison to the issue of which I wish to discuss this evening, and that is the pardon of a fellow named Marc Rich.

Marc Rich, and I will repeat his name several times during my discussion this evening on the floor, Marc Rich was one of the most sought-after fugitives in the world. Marc Rich has lived in Switzerland or overseas for about 17 years, since he became a fugitive from the United States of America, for betraying, in my opinion, betraying this country, and that is one of the charges that was brought against him; living a life of luxury. This fugitive, Marc Rich, is a billionaire, and I intend this evening to step through the process that shows us in America even though someone is not in America and they are a fugitive overseas, if they are a billionaire they stand a very good chance of getting special treatment, to be absolved of any allegations that were made against them in regards to white collar crime.

Fundamentally, what happened for this pardon is unfair. It has never, to the best of my study of history, and I have asked for some assistance on it, happened before with a previous President who granted pardons; never to this level, never to this extent, and never under these kind of circumstances.

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But Clinton did it. Marc Rich today, who defrauded the American taxpayers, and those are the allegations, who defrauded the American taxpayers of tens of millions of dollars, and if we add penalties, we are in the hundreds of millions of dollars; and during a time that this country had American soldiers and American citizens held hostage by the Iranians, Marc Rich, despite the law of this land, was out selling oil to our enemy.

Do we think somebody like that is deserving of a Presidential pardon? Take a look at this week's Time Magazine. Very interesting: "What's That Smell?" Time Magazine, this week. So do not just take it from Scott McInnis discussing with my colleagues this evening about this pardon. This pardon was wrong. Clinton knew it was wrong; we all know it was wrong, Time Magazine knew it was wrong. Take a look at that article, "What's That Smell?"

Now, just for our interest here, obviously, the former President Clinton, the United States Senator, HILLARY CLINTON, and the ex-wife of Marc Rich, and I am going to go into some detail about this woman, her lobbying efforts, her contributions to the Democratic Party, and how that all played in a pardon being granted to one of the most sought-after fugitives in American history; but let me quote a little from Time Magazine. They have an extensive article. They are talking about the pardons, and let me quote directly.

"Tucked in among the names was that of Marc Rich, 65, one of the world's most wanted white collar fugitives. Marc Rich and Mr. Green were charged with an illegal oil pricing scheme that amounts to what might be the largest," might be the largest, "tax swindle in U.S. history, to the tune of almost \$50 million, not to mention trading with Iran during the hostage crisis."

I skip down a little. "Marc Rich," I add that in, "has spent the last 17 years in Switzerland, living in splendid exile outside Zurich, protected by an coterie of private security guards and running a \$30 billion business. Marc Rich's ex-wife, New York City socialite, Denise Rich, just happens," and I am quoting, "just happens to be a major Clinton donor and fund-raiser who has raked in millions of dollars for the Democratic Party during the last 8 years. Rich's lawyer in the pardoned case, Jack Quinn, was once Clinton's general counsel. Quinn personally lobbied Clinton and various dignitaries, including, sources tell Time, Israel Prime Minister Barak and King Juan Carlos of Spain, who contacted Clinton on Mr. Rich's behalf."

I will continue, but by the way, let me hold that up. This is the second page. This is a photo of Marc Rich, of his second wife and the yachts behind him in Switzerland.

To continue, "By Thanksgiving 2000, Quinn," this is the attorney; now, this attorney was general counsel for Bill CLINTON, a close friend of Bill CLINTON's, and he has been retained by Mr. Rich to obtain this pardon for him. Mr. Quinn, by the way, makes hundreds of thousands of dollars. He is paid, and he admits to this, he is paid hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"By Thanksgiving of 2000, Quinn had started a new game. During a meeting at the Justice Department on November 21, he notified Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder of his plan to file a pardon petition with the White House. He asked Holder if he wanted a copy. Holder, who assumed that the White House would forward the petition to the Justice Department's pardon attorney for review, as was customary." In other words, these pardons have always gone to the Justice Department for review, for input by the Justice Department.

Well, on December 11, Quinn delivered the massive document, about the size of a phone book, but for reasons

unknown and reasons that have not been explained, the White House decided not to send this petition down to the Justice Department.

So remember our steps here. First of all, Marc Rich, the billionaire and his partner who, by the way, one of the two at some point tried to denounce their citizenship in this country, and they sold oil to the Iranians during the Iranian hostage crisis. The ex-wife of Mr. Rich begins to make heavy contributions to the Democratic Party. Mr. Rich hires Mr. Clinton's former attorney and a good friend of Mr. Clinton to begin the legal work and the lobbying effort on his part and, lo and behold, what a coincidence, the petition papers, I say to my colleagues, that generally and customarily go down to the Justice Department, did not make it this time. Quinn, again the attorney, went straight to the top, sending a letter to Bill CLINTON that read, "I believe in this cause with all of my heart."

The pardoned case, this case of Mr. Rich, was strengthened by an extraordinary lobbying effort. For starters, there was Denise Rich, again, the ex-wife, the grammy-nominated song writer and the Democrat diva who throws some of the most happening fund-raisers in New York City and Aspen, Colorado, my district, frequented by the likes of Marcia Stewart and Michael Jackson.

Let us go through it on kind of a stick chart on how I think these events took place. The pardon. Let us start right here, with Denise Rich. Now, remember that the party that we are talking about is Marc Rich. He is in business with another gentleman who also got a pardon from the President. Now, in the history of pardons, pardons which have been customary in the past by previous Presidents is that a pardon is issued to someone who has committed an offense, has been found guilty of the crime or of the offense, and in the President's assessment of the facts, and the President has great latitude in making this decision, the President, in the assessment of the facts, feels that the debt has been paid to society. Mr. Rich has lived out the debt to society for the last 17 years living in luxury in Switzerland.

Mr. Rich is a fugitive. To the best of my knowledge, in studying the history of pardons, and I will grant that it is not the most extensive study undertaken on pardons, but I think it is a pretty thorough study that we have undertaken, we cannot find where a fugitive, one of the most sought-after fugitives in the history of this country, who may have undertaken one of the largest tax swindles in the history of this country, that a fugitive is granted a pardon by the President.

Why do not the pardon petition papers make it down to the Justice Department? Why not, as was customary, hand those petition papers over to the Justice Department? It creates a very confusing and blurry picture, and when we have a confusing and blurry picture,

we need to step back and try to start putting the pieces of the puzzle together. I think I can put some of those pieces of the puzzle together for my colleagues tonight.

Again, let us start with the ex-wife, Denise Rich. Denise Rich has given \$1 million in donations to the Democratic National Committee. Now, I am one of those people that believe that one should give contributions to one's political party. I am not against contributions. But let us look at the coincidence of the timing. Let us look at the amount of money. How many people in America do we know that within a very short period of time have given \$1 million to a political party without expecting something in return?

Now, let me tell my colleagues, she has become very active since making those contributions in the party. In fact, I understand that Andrew Cuomo, who has just announced for governor of the State of New York, was going to have his announcement in her home. But because of some of what has come out in the last 24 hours or so, that announcement location has changed.

Let us go on. Mr. Speaker, \$190,000, Denise Rich, the ex-wife, \$190,000 in gifts to the Clintons, \$7,800 in furniture to the Clintons for their home in New York; \$7,000 in furniture for their home in Georgetown, and many of us saw the picture on national TV where Ms. Rich gave a brand-new saxophone in person to Clinton.

Now let us come down here. This is puzzle piece number one. The puzzle now is starting to take shape. Let us look down here. Jack Quinn, he is the attorney who makes hundreds of thousands of dollars. Marc Rich, the fugitive, pays the attorney hundreds of thousands of dollars to undertake the cause for him. Now, it just happens to be that that attorney was the former general counsel for Clinton. So former White House counsel and personal confidant to the President, he undertakes the case. The current attorney for Marc Rich and Mr. Green, the other defendant in this case, which has been paid at least \$300,000, he begins his efforts and as a part of these efforts, he contacts people overseas, he writes the President a letter that says he believes in this cause with his whole heart. A lot of things can make us believe in things when one gets hundreds of thousands of dollars to lobby it.

So what happens? This begins to funnel to the Clintons. Now the puzzle begins to make sense. But we have a little difficulty here. The Justice Department is probably going to urge the President not to grant the pardon. The Justice Department is going to bring to the President's attention how, number one, this is a fugitive. Number two, if this case was as weak as Mr. Quinn alleges it is, why did he flee the country? Why the fugitive status? Number three, Mr. Rich has not exactly paid back society for his alleged wrongdoings. In fact, he has lived a life of extreme luxury in Switzerland for

all of these years, never renounced the tax swindle, although I guess at one point in time, somebody he hired offered \$100 million for this thing to go away.

So what happens? The Clintons get it. The Clintons receive fund-raising support from Denise Rich, and 3 days after the report, going back to the Lewinsky affair was released, Denise Rich hosted a \$3 million fund-raiser where President Clinton said it means so much now, more than ever, and we will never forget it, and then what happens? Here we come out. This is when the puzzle comes together. Marc Rich and Green received a Presidential pardon from a 65-count racketeering indictment, including the crimes of tax evasion, oil profiteering and unlawfully trading with Iran or the enemy during the oil crisis.

Let me quote from some of the people that have looked at that, independent of me. Now some of my colleagues are going to say, look, he is a Republican so he is going to take one last shot at Clinton. I told my colleagues at the beginning of my conversation, I thought it was minutia to deal with what has been taken out of Air Force One, the tricks that were played down at the White House as they left the facility, the phone lines that were cut, the gifts and things, although there is some question of the President furnishing these homes with the gifts, and there is a connection of the gifts with this case. However, what I am really focusing on is, whether one is Republican or Democrat, we ought to be saying wait a minute, why this pardon? How can we justify it?

Let me quote from a few sources. From the Wall Street Journal, "This story will go down as an extraordinary feat in the annals of Washington lobbying, illustrating in a dramatic fashion how money begets access, access begets influence, and influence begets results." The Wall Street Journal had a superior piece about this very case in yesterday's paper. Any of my colleagues that want to look at the facts should take a look at how unusual, how rare is what has happened. In fact, to my knowledge, I have never found an incident of it in the past of this country, for a fugitive being granted a pardon like this. Take a look at that Wall Street Journal article.

I think it is very important, and I think it is incumbent upon a President, that when they take a look at issuing a pardon, they truly have to see, has that person paid society? Was the person wronged? Is it for the good of the country? What does the Justice Department think about this case?

□ 1945

That is how a President ought to be influenced, in my opinion, in regards to a pardon. Those are the facts that should be considered by a President. What should not be considered by a President in granting a pardon is a million dollars in donations to the Democratic National Committee, \$190,000 in

gifts to the Clintons, \$7,800 in furniture to the Clintons, \$7,000 for the home in Georgetown. One of their close friends, also their attorney, who has been retained by them in making hundreds of thousands of dollars to represent them, it is not right.

Mr. Speaker, that is why you have an article like Time Magazine that comes out, and the title on the article, "What's That Smell?" That is what they are talking about. They are talking about this pardon; that is what justified this article in Time Magazine. Furthermore, at the beginning of Time Magazine, there is a cartoon. Here is the cartoon, it shows Marc Rich, an image of Marc Rich with lots of money in his hand, and it says beg your pardon, billionaire-fugitive Marc Rich, escapes jail on 51 charges of fraud, racketeering, and more after Bill Clinton pardons him as one of his final acts in office. Rich paid his debt to society by living lavishly in Europe for 17 years.

In all of my years in Washington, D.C., I have dealt with people who are discouraged, regular ordinary citizens in this country, and, you know, constantly, you find yourself on defense saying, look, we have a good government in Washington D.C., and things, for the most part, are done right, and then something like this comes along. And as Time says, something stinks.

How can any of us in this room, how can any of us go back to our districts and justify the Marc Rich pardon. How can any of us look at an ordinary citizen who is not a billionaire, who is not a friend of Clinton, who is not paying the attorney hundreds of thousands of dollars, how can we explain to the ordinary citizen what their treatment would be?

Let me conclude by saying this in regards to this portion of my comments. If any one of your constituents, colleagues, any one of your constituents, went to the local WalMart store or the local hardware store, let us just say the local WalMart store, and they stole a bag of M&Ms and they got caught, their punishment would be worse than Marc Rich, who is one of the most sought after fugitives in the world, a tax-evasion swindle alleged to be in the hundreds of millions who has been living in luxury, and he walks away from this, scot-free. It is not right.

DEATH TAX

Let me move on to my next subject, the death tax. This issue, the death tax, is very, very important. It is a tax imposed by our taxing system in this country upon one event, your death. Let me say in our current Tax Code, there are two taxes that I think fly contrary to what this country is about. One of them is the marriage tax, where they consider being married, should be taxed. In my opinion, this country should encourage marriage, not take actions to discourage marriage.

This is a country which prides itself on being built upon the family foundation, so we should not tax marriage. The other one is, this country taxing

the event of death. This is a country that, in my opinion, and in the opinion, I think, of most Americans, should be in the business of encouraging one generation to pass the family farm or to pass a small business or to pass some type of wealth on to the next generation.

This is a country where all of us dream, all of us, and colleagues, I am not sure there is one exception in this room, where all of us dream of being able to do something for our children, hopefully during your lifetime, being able to acquire, maybe not a lot, but something that we can pass on to our children to make life a little easier for them or to pass on a family heritage, like the family ranch or the family farm or the family business.

This tax prevents this. This tax has done more harm to American families than any tax I can think of. This tax, the death tax, this is a tax on property that has already been taxed. This is not property that has somehow evaded taxes. This is not property that has not been carrying its fair share of taxation throughout the life of the asset. In fact, the taxes many times have been paid two or three times.

What is interesting about the death tax is you hear the liberal, and I say that, because I want you to know, it is not the Democratic, it is the liberal. There are a lot of conservative Democrats who agree with me that we should eliminate the death tax. The first bill I introduced this year is elimination of the death tax in the Committee on Ways and Means in the House.

I think it is almost unified, especially on the Republican side, and with some of the conservative Democrats, to eliminate or to significantly restructure that so-called death tax.

Let us talk for a moment about just exactly the arguments on the other side. Let us assume what the other side is going to say about somehow justifying a death tax.

First of all, many of my colleagues who have voted for the death tax or voted against the abolishment of the death tax, and several of those individuals are worth in excess of a million dollars, you can bet your bottom dollar that elected people who vote to support the death tax who have a net worth of more than a million or \$2 million probably have already secured the services of legal counsel to make sure that they do not pay the death tax, to make sure that their property does not end around the tax and can go on to the next generation, because they can afford the attorneys to do that. They do not mind having a double standard, one standard for their family, i.e., setting up trusts and end-runs around the death tax, and one standard for the average working American family that might be subject to this that they have to pay the tax.

Make no mistake about it, this tax is very punitive. The next argument you will hear from the liberals who support

this kind of taxation. And, by the way, the history of this taxation, it came in to penalize the Robert Barrons. They were going after the Carnegies and the Hertz and the people like that. Go penalize them. How dare somebody in our society go make a lot of money. Maybe they had some jurisdiction to go around these Robert Barrons around the turn of the century, so they put in this tax.

You will hear some liberals say what is the big beef? What are they complaining about? It only hits 2 percent of the American people. Let me tell you. Let us go through exactly what the death tax does. If you have a small community, take a small community, anywhere America, and this is your community. This argument that it only affects 2 percent of the people is fallacious on its face.

Oh, sure, the family that ends up paying the tax directly out of their pocket might be the top 2 percent income earners. Although, I am not sure that is accurate, the top 2 percent asset holders in this country, but the reality of it is look what it does to a community.

Let us say, for example, we have family A, and family A is subject to the death tax. People would have you believe that the only family affected in this community is family A. Well, you know what happens to the money when they impose a death tax on an estate. It does not stay in your community out in Colorado or out in Utah or Texas or Minnesota. That money comes out. And in the case of Colorado, it comes out of Colorado and makes a sharp turn east. And where does it go? It goes to Washington, D.C.

That is exactly what happens. It sucks that money out of the community, takes a 90-degree turn and heads straight for Washington, D.C. Then Washington, D.C., the bureaucracy in Washington, D.C. takes those family-earned assets, and a lot of times those assets were built over the lifetime, over the lifetime of the descendant, takes those assets and redistributes them to the Federal Government.

It is a scheme of redistribution. It creates no capital, but it punishes a lot of people.

I have some letters that I wanted to read. These are letters that I have gotten in my office that I think reflect the hardships on hard-working American people that are imposed by this tax which has no justification in our tax system, other than being used as a tool of punishment. Remember that the death tax initially came in as a tool of punishment against the wealthy.

Let me read this letter. This actually was a letter to the editor. My family has ranched in northern Colorado for 125 years. My sons are the sixth generation to work this land. We want to continue, but the Internal Revenue Service is forcing almost all ranchers and many farmers out of business. The problem is estate taxes. The demand for our land is very high and 35-acre

ranchettes are selling in this area as high as \$4,500 per acre. We have 20,000 acres. We want to keep an open space, but the U.S. Government is making it impossible, because we will have to pay 55 percent of their valuation when my parents pass on.

Ranchers are barely scraping by these days anyway. If we were willing to develop home sites, we could stop the mining. But since we want to save the ranch, we are in trouble. The family has been able to scrape up the estate taxes as each generation dies up to now.

So in other words, what the letter is saying, every time we have had that death, we have been able to pool some tight resources to pay that tax.

But the time is up. I am afraid we are done for. This time, our only option is to give the ranch to a nonprofit organization and they all want it, but they will not guarantee they will not develop it. My father is 90 years old, so time is short. We are only one of two or three ranchers left around here.

Most ranches have been subdivided. One of the last to go was a family that had been here as long as our family. When the old folks died, the kids borrowed money to pay the taxes. Soon they had to start selling cattle to pay the interest. When they ran out of cattle, their 18,000-acre ranch was foreclosed on and is now being developed. The family now lives in a trailer near town and the father works as a highway flagman.

If you want to stop sprawl, you better ask U.S. Government to get off the backs of family ranches and farms.

Now, what do they mean by the last comment that this gentleman wrote. If you want to stop sprawl? In my district in Colorado, my district's the Third Congressional District of Colorado. It is a district geographically larger than the State of Florida. It is a district whose property values have skyrocketed. It is a district whose beauty, and I know I am prejudiced or biased because I represent this district, but it is a district that is probably among the top three or four in the Nation for beauty, but it is also a district that in the past has a strong agricultural base.

Many, many families, including my own in-laws, who have been on the same family ranch since the 1870s or 1880s, my family who were farmers who came to Boulder, Colorado in the days of the old Chicago fire, that is why they were sent to Colorado after having come to Ellis Island.

The history of that district is agricultural. There are a lot of family farms and ranches. And what happens is if you come in with a death tax, because the valuation of the land has got up. Mind you, this is not money sitting at the bank account at the Smith ranch or the Volbrac ranch, or the Straubaugh ranch. It is not money sitting in the bank account. This is money that is on paper. It is called paper money. The property has gone up in value, because property around it has gone up in value.

If you have an unexpected death or even an expected death, what happens is, and a lot of times the only thing you can do with the farmer ranch is subdivide it, you have to break it up.

A lot of us in Colorado, a lot of us in every State in this country, we cherish open space. We become to value open space like we have never had in our past, because we understand how much more limited it is becoming. And now what is happening once again, instead of encouraging a family farm to go from one generation to the next generation, we, in fact, are penalizing that family and turning it on ourselves by forcing this beautiful open space to be subdivided, so the mere simplification of the tax of this estate tax can be paid.

Some people like to oversimplify the situation and say, oh, come on, give me a break, go get life insurance. There are very few ranchers in America, very few ranchers in America who make enough money to go out, for example, and insure a 90-year-old father against the estate taxes.

□ 2000

Or even insure a 45-year-old father or a 45-year-old mother against the impact of the estate taxes. That insurance costs a lot of money, and in agriculture there is some exceptions, but in agriculture, you do not make that kind of money. Let us go on.

I am writing to bring your attention to an issue of the utmost importance to me, my family, my employees and my business, elimination of the death tax. I urge you to support and pass the death tax this year. Family-owned businesses need relief from the death tax now. We are celebrating 66 years of business. My grandfather, Vic Edwards, started with a fruit and vegetable stand in 1943 at our current location in Colorado. The business grew into a grocery store, a lawn and a garden center. My father is now 80 years old and is in poor health. No business can remain competitive in a tax regime that imposes rates as high as 55 percent upon the death of the owner. Our tax laws should encourage rather than discourage the perpetuation of these businesses. While being a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, I am sure you already know the urgency for the death tax repeal. Family-owned businesses and their employees will continue to suffer until this unfair, unproductive, uneconomic tax is abolished. My wife and I are active and look forward to working with you and your staff to enact common-sense legislation to preserve and promote our Nation's family-owned enterprises.

Now, take a look at what it involves to get you subject to the estate or the death tax bracket. If you are a contractor, for example, let us say in Vail, Colorado, let us say that you own your pickup free and clear, you own a dump truck free and clear, and a bulldozer free and clear, and let us say you have a single-car garage to store things in, or maybe do some mechanical work on those four pieces of machinery, you are subject to the death tax in this country. If you live in areas like the Third Congressional District in these communities where you have seen quick valu-

ations and rapidly escalating valuations on these properties like in California or Colorado, take a look, you better look at your assets because as long as that death tax is in place, you could subject your family to an economic punishment the likes of which they have never experienced before.

Your plans, colleagues, and the plans of your constituents of working their entire life paying their taxes, being hard-working citizens, being law-abiding citizens and trying to accumulate something for their lifetime to pass on to the next generation, and in the case of ranches and businesses in the hope that that generation passes it to the next generation, these dreams can be trashed upon your death. These dreams can be demolished.

And for what purpose? Is there any purpose that any of my colleagues today, any purpose other than punishment that you can think of as justification for the death tax in this Nation? Of course there is not.

Let me talk about another example which happened about a year and a half ago. This comes right out of our newspaper, Grand Junction, Colorado, the Daily Sentinel, Brookhart's Building Centers, a small, family-owned lumber company. They had to sell it in order to avoid paying the death tax. The owner said it was one of the hardest decisions that his father and his family have made in their 52 years of doing business. So for 52 years, they have been in western Colorado doing business as a small lumber company. This by the way is not Home Depot, it is not some massive operation, it was a small lumber building center for 52 years. But the current Federal death taxes as they now exist forced this gentleman and his family to sell the business in hopes of being able to redistribute some of the wealth within their family and within their own community before the death took place.

I quote: "In order to protect our family and our current employees from a forced liquidation upon the death of himself and his wife, Betty, the best thing now is to sell the company." This family cared about, and this is a valid point to observe, this family did not just care about their own family and the generation behind them, they cared about the employees of the lumber company.

They said, if this death were to occur, we would have to liquidate the business, which means these employees lose their jobs.

Let us go back to community A. Remember what I said in community A. I will draw a little bigger circle. This is community A. I will give my colleagues a true example of which I am aware of out in Colorado. Businessman A comes into town. Many, many years ago, maybe 50, 60 years ago, he comes into this small community in western Colorado. He becomes a janitor at a construction company.

Because of his hard work, his dedicated efforts, over a period of several

years, he has an opportunity to buy into the company. After a while, he is able to become the primary owner of the company. After many years, he owns the whole company.

What happens, it becomes a very successful construction company in that area, in that community. They are the primary employer in the community. They are the primary holder of real estate in that community. They are the primary contributor to the charities in that community. They are the primary contributor to the local church that they went to in that community.

What happened? I knew the person personally. My friend got cancer. My friend had sold the construction company about 2 months before he found out that he had cancer. So he got hit with what is called a capital gains taxation. Then he got the cancer. He died. They hit him with 55 percent, 55 percent of what he had spent his entire life, his entire life working for. Fifty-five percent.

Now, when you combine it with the capital gains taxation that our government imposed upon A's estate, the effective rate was around 72 cents on the dollar, 72 percent taxation rate because he died. Seventy-two percent, 72 cents on the dollar.

Now, I asked the family, I said, You mean you only walked away with 28 cents out of every dollar that your father spent his entire life working on property that you had already paid the taxes on? You only walked away with 28 cents on the dollar?

No, no, no. You have got it wrong. You have got it wrong, Scott. We did not get 28 cents on the dollar. In order to pay the 72 cents on the dollar, we had to go to a fire sale. We had to sell our property for less than what it was worth because we had to sell it quickly to meet the estate taxes we had to pay. So we figured we walked away with about 18 cents on the dollar, maybe 15 cents on the dollar.

That is pathetic. That is unbelievable. What happened in the community? Remember, I said they were the largest employer? Forget that. Remember the money that stayed in the community? Citizen A, he did not bank his money in Washington, D.C. He did not employ people in Washington, D.C. He did not help the church in Washington, D.C. He did not send his money to charities in Washington, D.C. He used them in that community. His bank deposits were in his little community in western Colorado. His employees were in that community in western Colorado. His charitable contributions were in that community. His landholdings were in that community. His investments were in that community.

But what happened after the death tax took place? All of that was put into one big bundle, one big bundle. Out of the State it went and on to Washington, D.C. where the bureaucracy back here figures they have a better idea of how to redistribute that money.

Did it have any impact on that community? Let us say one does not sym-

pathize with my friend A, the wealthier individual who owned this construction company. Let us say one has no sympathy for him. But look beyond him. What did it do to that community?

Can one justify sitting here in Washington, D.C., imposing a tax, in effect which is on that entire community, just because a person has worked hard all his life and paid those taxes? This is not the first time this property was taxed.

I will tell my colleagues what happens a lot of times or could happen, does happen. Let us say this is mom and dad B, and they own the ranch. Let us say that A and B are in an accident and all of a sudden the ranch has to pay estate taxes. So now the ranch becomes a little smaller because one has got to trim a part of it off to pay the taxes. One can sell the cattle; but after a while, one has got to get to the land.

Well, the good Lord forbid, that the family that is left, let us say they have a daughter C, the good Lord forbid that C would die prematurely. Because if C died, even if C died within a few months of A and B, guess what happens? Uncle Sam is back again and takes another chunk out of that until, finally, the chunk is so small that they do not tax it anymore.

Where is the fairness of this? I can tell my colleagues with a great deal of pleasure, we have got a President now, President Bush, who has committed as one of his top agenda items in this tax cut that he is going to send to the Hill, one of his top priorities is to do something about that death tax. We are going after the marriage tax, too.

But, in my opinion, it is about time we had someone with enough gumption to stand up to that liberal segment of our society that believes in punitive and believes in punishment instead of fairness, somebody who is standing up, as President Bush is doing, and saying, wait, instead of deciding whether we should punish somebody because they have worked hard or they have built up a ranch or a farm or a business, why do we not kind of figure out what we are looking for.

Number one, are we looking for punishment? No, we are not looking for punishment, or we should not be. Now, sure, there are some of my colleagues in here that like class warfare that want to do everything they can to beat down the rich because it is good political rhetoric. But the fact is we are not looking for punishment.

Are we looking for redistribution of wealth through Washington, D.C.? Well, we should not be. That is not fair. Look what it does to the community in my previous example.

Well, are we looking for some kind of justification that a death tax is a legitimate reason for a government to tax a family? Nobody, nobody in their right mind can stand up and argue the legitimacy of a death tax.

So what is it that allows this to continue to stand? Well, what allowed it to continue to stand has now left office.

Now, granted, there are a few House Members and a few of my colleagues that will still support the continuation of a death tax. But count my words, Mr. Speaker, any one of my colleagues that votes for this death tax, to keep a death tax in place, that believes that death is a taxable event in our society, any one of them who on their financial disclosure sheet shows that the have a net worth of, say, more than \$2 million, as an example, I will bet them to the person in here that they have arranged for their legal counsel to build up trust funds and to figure an end to run around it. I will bet that has happened.

So I am urging all of my colleagues, come on. It is time for us to join the President and stand up and say enough is enough on this death tax. No longer can we justify a death tax on our society.

In fact, as his previous letter said, let me repeat it here: Our tax laws should encourage rather than discourage the perpetuation of that business.

Finally, let me conclude my remarks on the death tax with a very moving letter about a ranch that was established in 1888. This article actually, in part, came from the Aspen Times. I live close to Aspen. I live in a town called Glenwood Springs. I can tell my colleagues today Aspen, as one well knows from my previous comments, some people party up there, but it used to be a mining community. When I grew up there, we were farmers, agriculture. It was a strong base. We grew strawberries, potatoes, et cetera, et cetera. Some of those family farms and ranches are still left, and some of them still left are run by the families that started them.

In this case, this ranch was established, again, in 1888. "There are a lot of tales to be told about the conversion of former ranches into luxury homes and golf courses throughout the valley.

"Sometimes it was a simple financial decision, a choice to take advantage of soaring development values in the face of plummeting cattle prices. But for other families, the passing of a parent meant the passing of a way of life."

The passing of a parent meant the passing of a way of life.

"We've been around a long time," said Maurin Ranch's current proprietor, Dwight.

The family "roots are dug deep along Capitol Creek Road in Old Snowmass and, for nearly a century, heritage and hard work were enough to sustain those that lived on that 1,300-acre stretch of land. But all that changed in 1976."

□ 2015

But all of that changed. Until Dwight's father's death, each generation presided over a working cattle ranch that was both the lifeblood and the livelihood of the clan. The father's later years were lean times, but the fate was not at risk until the Internal Revenue Service came around to collect upon the father's death. The tax bill came to \$750,000. And what it took

to pay the bill was this: Half of the ranch, the ability of the cattle to migrate in the winter months, and 10 years till the last installment was paid.

What those taxes took was also something very vital: The ability of the family to support themselves by working the land that had so long been theirs. This land had been theirs for over 100 years. They no longer had the ability to work that land because they had to reduce the size of the land to pay the estate tax.

Now the son works full time as a mechanic for the Roaring Fork School District and then helps at the ranch when he gets home at night. He does not mind the long hours he has to put in. What does get under his skin is the memory of how the Internal Revenue Service, overseeing the father's taxes, either did not recognize the devastation that was about to occur or did not care. It was just, "Pay us or we will seize everything. If anything is left over, you can keep it or, if you can't make ends meet on what's left, you will have to figure out something else."

They are trying not to sell what remains, which is about 640 acres, but the father wonders if his daughters would be willing to go through what he has just endured with the death of his father and mother. With only half the land to graze and falling beef prices, the ranch itself is only making enough to cover its operating costs and annual property taxes. It is the wife's day job at the school district and the husband's job as a mechanic that pays the doctor bills, the car insurance, the grocery bills and everything else. There is always hope that things will change before his daughters need to make any decisions about what is left on the ranch.

And, frankly, colleagues, that is up to us. Here is a family right here. I heard some liberal writer say there is no ranch in America that has been lost. How sadly mistaken that individual was. We have an example right here. We can do something about saving this family's generation and their way of life. It is not just the loss of the family, the ripple spreads much wider in our area. Once this land is sold to developers, the land is gone forever.

We here have the power. This session, this congressional session, with a new president, President Bush, who wants to significantly eliminate it or restructure it, we have an opportunity to do something about it, and I hope we do not squelch that opportunity. There are a lot of American families who really think that working a lifetime for the next generation is a worthwhile cause. And we, the government, the government of the people and by the people, should not be the government that destroys the people's dreams for their next generation.

Every one of us in this room has an obligation to stand up and step forward and do our duty, and that is to protect the dreams of the American working

people so that they know the generation behind them has just a little start on their life.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 31 on account of business in the district.

Mr. ORTIZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 31 on account of official business involving the district.

Ms. SANCHEZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Mr. STARK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness in the family.

Mr. BACHUS (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of recovering from an automobile accident.

Mrs. BONO (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today through March 27 on account of medical reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. SOLIS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. KILPATRICK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. DAVIS of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. PELOSI, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SAWYER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. SLAUGHTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HINCHEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HANSEN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. STEARNS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COBLE, for 5 minutes, January 31.

Mr. HANSEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, January 31.

Mr. GEKAS, for 5 minutes, January 31.

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DREIER, for 5 minutes, today.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 2001, AT PAGE H12533, COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, December 18, 2000.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on December 18, 2000 at 11:11 a.m.

That the Senate agreed to House Amendment S. 1761.

That the Senate agreed to House Amendments S. 2749.

That the Senate agreed to House Amendment S. 2924.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 207.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2816.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3594.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3756.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4656.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4907.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 271.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON FOREST COUNTIES PAYMENTS

Tim Creal of South Dakota.

Doug Robertson of Oregon.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

CORRECTED PROCEEDINGS OF THE JOINT SESSION OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 2001 AT PAGE H44

A notation concerning the District of Columbia was inadvertently omitted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Saturday, January 6, 2001.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen and gentlewomen of the Congress, the certificates of all the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the President of the Senate.

The tellers delivered to the President of the Senate the following statement of results:

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS FOR THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: OFFICIAL TALLY, JANUARY 6, 2001

The undersigned, CHRISTOPHER J. DODD and MITCH MCCONNELL, tellers on the part of the Senate, WILLIAM M. THOMAS and CHAKA FATTAH, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, two thousand and one.

Electoral Votes of Each State	For President		For Vice President	
	George W. Bush	Al Gore	Dick Cheney	Joe Lieberman
Alabama—9	9		9	
Alaska—3	3		3	
Arizona—8	8		8	
Arkansas—6	6		6	
California—54		54		54
Colorado—8	8		8	
Connecticut—8		8		8
Delaware—3		3		3
District of Columbia—3		2		2
Florida—25	25		25	
Georgia—13	13		13	
Hawaii—4		4		4
Idaho—4	4		4	
Illinois—22		22		22
Indiana—12	12		12	
Iowa—7		7		7
Kansas—6	6		6	
Kentucky—8		8		8
Louisiana—9	9		9	
Maine—4		4		4
Maryland—10		10		10
Massachusetts—12		12		12
Michigan—18		18		18
Minnesota—10		10		10
Mississippi—7	7		7	
Missouri—11	11		11	
Montana—3	3		3	
Nebraska—5	5		5	
Nevada—4	4		4	
New Hampshire—4	4		4	
New Jersey—15		15		15
New Mexico—5		5		5
New York—33		33		33
North Carolina—14	14		14	
North Dakota—3	3		3	
Ohio—21		21		21
Oklahoma—8	8		8	
Oregon—7		7		7
Pennsylvania—23		23		23
Rhode Island—4		4		4
South Carolina—8	8		8	
South Dakota—3	3		3	
Tennessee—11	11		11	
Texas—32	32		32	
Utah—5	5		5	
Vermont—3		3		3
Virginia—13	13		13	
Washington—11		11		11
West Virginia—5	5		5	
Wisconsin—11		11		11
Wyoming—3	3		3	
Total—538	271	266	271	266

Note: One elector from the District of Columbia cast a blank ballot.

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
*Tellers on the part of
the Senate.*

WILLIAM M. THOMAS,
CHAKA FATTAH,
*Tellers on the part of
the House of Rep-
resentatives.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

George W. Bush, of the State of Texas, has received for President of the United States 271 votes.

AL GORE, of the State of Tennessee, has received 266 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

DICK CHENEY, of the State of Wyoming, has received for Vice President of the United States 271 votes.

JOE LIEBERMAN, of the State of Connecticut, has received 266 votes.

This announcement on the state of the vote by the President of the Senate

shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th of January 2001, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 2001 AT PAGE H67

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ENERGY AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following memorandum of understanding:

JANUARY 20, 2001.

On January 3, 2001, the House agreed to H.Res. 5, establishing the rules of the House for the 107th Congress. Section 2(d) of H.Res. 5 contained a provision renaming the Banking Committee as the Financial Services Committee and transferring jurisdiction over securities and exchanges and insurance from the Commerce Committee to the Financial Services Committee. The Commerce Committee was also renamed the Energy and Commerce Committee.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Financial Services jointly acknowledge as the authoritative source of legislative history concerning section 2(d) of H.Res. 5 the following statement of Rules Committee Chairman David Dreier during floor consideration of the resolution:

"In what is obviously one of our most significant changes, Mr. Speaker, section 2(d) of the resolution establishes a new Committee on Financial Services, which will have jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy;
- (2) economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services;
- (3) financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation);
- (4) insurance generally;
- (5) international finance;
- (6) international financial and monetary organizations;
- (7) money and credit, including currency and the issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar;
- (8) public and private housing;
- (9) securities and exchanges; and
- (10) urban development.

"Mr. Speaker, jurisdiction over matters relating to securities and exchanges is transferred in its entirety from the Committee on Commerce, which will be redesignated under this rules change to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and it will now be transferred from the new Committee on Energy and Commerce to this new Committee on Financial Services. This transfer is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction currently in the Committee on Agriculture regarding commodity exchanges.

"Furthermore, this change is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction over matters relating to regulation and SEC oversight of multi-state public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries, which remain essentially matters of energy policy.

"Mr. Speaker, as a result of the transfer of jurisdiction over matters relating to securities and exchanges, redundant jurisdiction over matters relating to bank capital markets activities generally and depository institutions securities activities, which were formerly matters in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, have been removed from clause 1 of rule X.

"Matters relating to insurance generally, formerly within the jurisdiction of the redesignated Committee on Energy and Commerce, are transferred to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services.

"The transfer of any jurisdiction to the Committee on Financial Services is not intended to limit the Committee on Energy and Commerce's jurisdiction over consumer affairs and consumer protection matters.

"Likewise, existing health insurance jurisdiction is not transferred as a result of this change.

"Furthermore, the existing jurisdictions of other committees with respect to matters relating to crop insurance, Workers' Compensation, insurance anti-trust matters, disaster insurance, veterans' life and health insurance, and national social security policy are not affected by this change.

"Finally, Mr. Speaker, the changes and legislative history involving the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce do not preclude future memorandum of understanding between the chairmen of these respective committees."

By this memorandum the two committees undertake to record their further mutual understandings in this matter, which will supplement the statement quoted above.

It is agreed that the Committee on Energy and Commerce will retain jurisdiction over bills dealing broadly with electronic commerce, including electronic communications networks (ECNs). However, a bill amending the securities laws to address the specific type of electronic securities transaction currently governed by a special SEC regulation as an Alternative Trading System (ATS) would be referred to the Committee on Financial Services.

While it is agreed that the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services over securities and exchanges includes anti-fraud authorities under the securities laws, the Committee on Energy and Commerce will retain jurisdiction only over the issue of setting of accounting standards by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN,
*Chairman, Committee on
Energy and Commerce.*
MICHAEL G. OXLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on
Financial Services.*

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 31, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

320. A letter from the Administrator, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—

Water and Waste Disposal Programs Guaranteed Loans (RIN: 0572-AB57) received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

321. A letter from the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Administration of the Forest Development Transportation System; Prohibitions; Use of Motor Vehicles Off Forest Service Roads (RIN: 0596-AB67) received January 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

322. A letter from the Under Secretary, Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Food Stamp Program: Revisions to the Retail Food Store Definition and Program Authorization Guidance (RIN: 0584-AB90) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

323. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Change in Disease Status of the Republic of South Africa Because of Foot-and-Mouth Disease [Docket No. 00-122-1] received January 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

324. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clopyralid; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301099; FRL-6762-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

325. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting requests to make available previously appropriated contingent emergency funds for the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior, and the Treasury, as well as the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Legislative Branch, pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended; (H. Doc. No. 107-30); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

326. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act by the Department of the Navy which occurred in the fiscal years (FY) 1997 and 1998, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; to the Committee on Appropriations.

327. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises [DFARS Case 2000-DO24] received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

328. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the National Security Strategy of the United States as required by section 603 of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986; to the Committee on Armed Services.

329. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Disclosure and Reporting of CRA-Related Agreements [Docket No. 00-34] (RIN: 1557-AB85) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

330. A letter from the Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision to the Application Process for Community Development

Block Grants for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages [Docket No. FR-4612-F-02] (RIN: 2577-AC22) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

331. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Determining Adjusted Income in HUD Programs Serving Persons with Disabilities: Requiring Mandatory Deductions for Certain Expenses; and Disallowance for Earned Income [Docket No. FR-4608-F-02] (RIN: 2501-AC72) received January 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

332. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Discontinuation of the Section 221(d)(2) Mortgage Insurance Program [Docket No. FR-4588-F-02] (RIN: 2502-AH50) received January 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

333. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Disclosure and Reporting of CRA-Related Agreements (RIN: 3064-AC33) received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

334. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Investment Management, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Role of Independent Directors of Investment Companies [Release Nos. 33-7932; 34-43786; IC-24816; File No. S7-23-99] (RIN: 3235-AH75) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

335. A letter from the Secretary, Division of Investment Management, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Disclosure of Mutual Fund After-Tax Returns [Release Nos. 33-7941; 34-43857; IC-24832; File No. S7-09-00] (RIN: 3235-AH77) received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

336. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Investment Company Names [Release No. IC-24828; File No. S7-11-97] (RIN: 3235-AH11) received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

337. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on OMB Cost Estimate For Pay-As-You-Go Calculations; to the Committee on the Budget.

338. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report for nationwide education reform entitled, "No Child Left Behind"; (H. Doc. No. 107-34); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce and ordered to be printed.

339. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—State Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program (RIN: 1820-AB50) received January 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

340. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—State Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program (RIN: 1820-AB52) received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

341. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Depart-

ment of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—State Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program (RIN: 1820-AB50) received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

342. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Civil Rights and Diversity, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance (RIN: 1901-AA87) received January 29, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

343. A letter from the Director, Office of Wage Determinations, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Service Contract Act; Labor Standards for Federal Service Contracts (RIN: 1215-AB26) received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

344. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Diesel Particulate Matter Exposure of Underground Coal Miners (RIN: 1219-AA74) received January 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

345. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Diesel Particulate Matter Exposure of Underground Metal and Nonmetal Miners (RIN: 1219-AB11) received January 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

346. A letter from the Director, Directorate of Construction, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Standards for Steel Erection [Docket No. S-775] (RIN: 1218-AA65) received January 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

347. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report on the description of sales, advertising and promotional expenditures data associated with smokeless tobacco products for 1998 and 1999, and updates the 1999 Biennial Report, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 4407(b); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

348. A letter from the Director, Safety Standards, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, transmitting the Administration's "Major" final rule—Occupational Injury and Illness Recording and Reporting Requirements [Docket No. R-02] (RIN: 1218-AB24) received December 23, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

349. A letter from the Acting Director, Directorate of Health Standards Programs, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens; Needlestick and Other Sharps Injuries [Docket No. H370A] (RIN: 1218-AB85) received January 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

350. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Clothes Washer Energy Conservation Standards [Docket No. EE-RM-94-403] (RIN: 1904-AA67) received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

351. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Energy Conservation Standards for Water Heaters [Docket No. EE-RM-97-900] (RIN: 1904-AA76) received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

352. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Energy Efficiency Program for Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Efficiency Standards for Commercial Heating, Air Conditioning and Water Heating Equipment [Docket No. EE-RM/STD-00-100] (RIN: 1904-AB06) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

353. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Nuclear Safety Management (RIN: 1901-AA34) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

354. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Alternative Fuel Transportation Program; Biodiesel Fuel Use Credit (RIN: 1904-AB-00) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

355. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Contractor Legal Management Requirements; Department of Energy Acquisition Regulation (RIN: 1990-AA27) received January 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

356. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Central Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps Energy Conservation Standards [Docket No. EE-RM-98-440] (RIN: 1904-AA77) received January 29, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

357. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicaid Program; Revision to Medicaid Upper Payment Limit Requirements for Hospital Services, Nursing Facility Services, Intermediate Care Facility Services for the Mentally Retarded, and Clinic Services [HCFA-2071-F] (RIN: 0938-AK12) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

358. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Center for Medicaid and State Operations, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—State Child Health; Implementing Regulations for the State Children's Health Insurance Program [HCFA-2006-F] (RIN: 0938-AI28) received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

359. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Schedule II Control of Dihydroetorphine Under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA)—received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

360. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Reclassification; Wallula, Washington Particulate Matter (PM-10) Nonattainment Area [Docket No. WA-00-01-6937-5] received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

361. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Petition by American Samoa for Exemption from Anti-Dumping Requirements for Conventional Gasoline: Delay of Effective Date [FRL-6940-4] (RIN: 2060-AI60) received January 26, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

362. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Georgia: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision: Delay of Effective Date [FRL-6940-3] received January 26, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

363. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Consideration of Potassium Iodide in Emergency Plans (RIN: 3150-AG11) received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

364. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments concerning the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); (H. Doc. No. 107-28); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

365. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the emergency declared with respect to grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process is to continue in effect beyond January 23, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 107-29); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

366. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Semi-Annual Report for the first and second halves of Fiscal Year 1998, the first and second halves of Fiscal Year 1999, and the first half of Fiscal Year 2000, for the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5956; to the Committee on International Relations.

367. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the activities of the United States Government departments and agencies relating to the prevention of nuclear proliferation between January 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3281; to the Committee on International Relations.

368. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the President's bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question, covering the period October 1, through November 30, 2000, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

369. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a listing of gifts by the U.S. Government to foreign individuals during fiscal year 2000, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2694(2); to the Committee on International Relations.

370. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the forty-eighth report on the extent and disposition of United States contributions to international organizations for fiscal year 1999, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 262a; to the Committee on International Relations.

371. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental report consistent with the War Powers Resolution on continued U.S. contributions in support of peacekeeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia; (H. Doc. No. 107-32); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

372. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the semi-annual report of the Inspector General for the 6-month period ending September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

373. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

374. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation—received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

375. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting OPM's Fiscal Year 1999 Annual Report to Congress on the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (FEORP), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7201(e); to the Committee on Government Reform.

376. A letter from the Director, Employment Service, Staffing Policy Division, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Repayment of Student Loans (RIN: 3206-AJ12) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

377. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Federal Employment Priority Consideration Program for Displaced Employees of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections (RIN: 3206-AI28) received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

378. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the FY 2000 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

379. A letter from the Chairman, United States Postal Service, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform.

380. A letter from the Acting Chair, Federal Subsistence Board, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, Subpart C and Subpart D—2001 Subsistence Taking of Fish and Wildlife Regulations (RIN: 1018-AF91) received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

381. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Designation of Critical Habitat

for the Arroyo Toad (RIN: 1018-AG15) received January 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

382. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park System (RIN: 1024-AC82) received January 22, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

383. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Loans to Indian Tribes and Tribal Corporations (RIN: 0560-AF43) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

384. A letter from the Director, Management and Budget Office, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Announcement of Funding Opportunity to Submit Proposals for the Coastal Ecosystem Research Project in the Northern Gulf of Mexico [Docket No. 000202023-1001-02; I.D. No. 110200C] (RIN: 0648-ZA78) received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

385. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Sea Grant Industry Fellows Program: Request for Proposals for FY 2001 [Docket No. 001027301-0301-01] (RIN: 0648-ZA97) received January 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

386. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Clarification of Parole Authority; Delay of Effective Date [INS No. 2004-99; A.G. Order No. 2396-2001] (RIN: 1115-AF53) received January 26, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

387. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Temporary Protected Status: Amendments to the Requirements for Employment Authorization Fee, and Other Technical Amendments; Delay of Effective Date [INS No. 1972-99; A. G. Order No. 2397-2001] received January 26, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

388. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-227-AD; Amendment 39-12015; AD 2000-24-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

389. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Models A36, B36TC, and 58 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-06-AD; Amendment 39-12011; AD 2000-24-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

390. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; S.N. CENTRAIR 101 Series Gliders [Docket No. 2000-CE-49-AD; Amendment 39-12030; AD 2000-24-23] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursu-

ant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

391. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. (formerly Piper Aircraft Corporation) PA-31 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 96-CE-69-AD; Amendment 39-12035; AD 2000-25-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

392. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2 and B4 Series Airplanes, and Model A300 B4-600, A300 B4-600R and A300 F4-600R (A300-600) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-154-AD; Amendment 39-12045; AD 2000-25-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

393. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland Model EC135 P1 and T1 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-19-AD; Amendment 39-12049; AD 2000-26-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

394. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-326-AD; Amendment 39-12046; AD 2000-25-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

395. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; S.N. CENTRAIR Model 201B Gliders [Docket No. 2000-CE-48-AD; Amendment 39-12029; AD 2000-24-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

396. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. Model 205A-1, 205B, 212, 412 and 412CF Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-49-AD; Amendment 39-12037; AD 2000-25-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

397. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—U.S. Locational Requirement for Dispatching of U.S. Rail Operations [FRA Docket No. FRA-2001-8728, Notice No. 1] (RIN: 2130-AB38) received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

398. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-1A11 (CL-600), CL-600-2A12 (CL-601), and CL-600-2B16 (CL-601-3A, CL-601-3R, and CL-604) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-368-AD; Amendment 39-12008; AD 2000-24-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

399. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Vulcanair S.p.A. Models P 68 "OBSERVER," P68 "OBSERVER 2," and P68TC "OBSERVER" Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-16-AD; Amendment 39-12012; AD 2000-24-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

400. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328-100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-112-AD; Amendment 39-12010; AD 2000-24-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

401. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737, 747, 757, and 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-226-AD; Amendment 39-12055; AD 2000-26-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

402. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Model A109E Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-07-AD; Amendment 39-12044; AD 2000-25-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

403. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747, 757, 767, and 777 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-217-AD; Amendment 39-12054; AD 2000-26-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

404. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A Model A109E Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-58-AD; Amendment 39-12061; AD 2000-26-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

405. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 777-200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-373-AD; Amendment 39-11993; AD 2000-23-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

406. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Schweizer Aircraft Corporation Model 269A, 269A-1, 2629B, 2629C, 269C-1, 269D, and TH-55A Helicopters [Docket No. 99-SW-57-AD; Amendment 39-11859; AD 2000-16-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

407. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada (BHTC) Model 430 Helicopters [Docket No. 99-SW-42-AD; Amendment 39-11858; AD 2000-16-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

408. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-49-AD; Amendment 39-11865; AD 2000-13-03 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

409. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney PW4164, PW4168 and PW4168A Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 97-ANE-44-AD; Amendment 39-11856; AD 2000-16-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

410. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Model A109A and A109A II Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-05-AD; Amendment 39-11853; AD 2000-15-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

411. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC-12 and PC-12/45 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-03-AD; Amendment 39-11946; AD 2000-21-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

412. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes Powered by Pratt & Whitney JT9D-3 and -7 Series Engines [Docket No. 2000-NM-329-AD; Amendment 39-11988; AD 2000-23-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

413. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-81 (MD-81), DC-9-82 (MD-82), DC-9-83 (MD-83), and DC-9-87 (MD-87); Model MD-88 Airplanes; and Model MD-90-30 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-227-AD; Amendment 39-12050; AD 2000-15-17 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

414. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-399-AD; Amendment 39-12051; AD 2000-25-53] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

415. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aerospaziale Model ATR72 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-237-AD; Amendment 39-11999; AD 2000-23-26] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

416. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model DHC-8-102, -103, and -301 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-359-AD; Amendment 39-

12000; AD 2000-23-27] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

417. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 and MD-11F Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-243-AD; Amendment 39-11990; AD 2000-23-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

418. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB 340B Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-13-AD; Amendment 39-12002; AD 2000-23-29] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

419. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Model Hawker 800XP and Hawker 800 (U-125A) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-46-AD; Amendment 39-11970; AD 2000-22-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

420. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model BAC 1-11 401/AK and 410/AQ Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-113-AD; Amendment 39-11975; AD 2000-23-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

421. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB 2000 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-221-AD; Amendment 39-11997; AD 2000-23-24] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

422. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Model Hawker 800A (U-125A) and Hawker 800XP Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-03-AD; Amendment 39-12032; AD 2000-24-25] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

423. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney PW4000 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-43-AD; Amendment 39-12040; AD 2000-25-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

424. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-10, -20, -30, -40, and -50 Series Airplanes and C-9 (Military) Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-333-AD; Amendment 39-11995; AD 2000-23-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

425. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Air-

worthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB SF340A and SAAB 340B Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-213-AD; Amendment 39-11987; AD 2000-23-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

426. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-381-AD; Amendment 39-12009; AD 2000-24-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

427. A letter from the Senior Transportation Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs [Docket No. OST-99-6578] (RIN: 2105-AC49) received January 29, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

428. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's seventh report on the impact of the Andean Trade Preference Act on U.S. trade and employment from 1998 to 1999, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 3205; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

429. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Import Restrictions Imposed on Archaeological Material Originating in Italy and Representing the Pre-Classical, Classical and Imperial Roman Periods [T.D. 01-06] (RIN: 1515-AC66) received January 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

430. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-329-AD; Amendment 39-11855; AD 2000-16-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

431. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions [TD 8941] (RIN: 1545-AX87) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

432. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Closing agreements [Rev. Proc. 2001-17] received January 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

433. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Changes in accounting periods and in methods of accounting [Rev. Proc. 2001-23] received January 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

434. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability [Rev. Proc. 2001-18] received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

435. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Application of Employment Taxes to Statutory Options [Notice 2001-14] received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

436. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 2001-15] received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

437. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—General Rule for Inventories [Rev. Rul. 2001-8] received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

438. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Effect on Earnings and Profits [Rev. Rul. 2001-1] received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

439. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property [Rev. Rul. 2001-7] received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

440. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Deduction For Contributions Of An Employer To An Employees' Trust Or Annuity Plan And Compensation Under A Deferred-Payment Plan [Rev. Rul. 2001-6] received January 23, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

441. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Stock Transfer Rules: Transition Rules [TD 8937] (RIN: 1545-A53) received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

442. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Extension Of Comprehensive Case Resolution Pilot Program [Notice 2001-13] received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

443. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Split-dollar life insurance arrangements [Notice 2001-10] received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

444. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Last-in, First-out Inventories [Rev. Rul. 2001-9] received January 26, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

445. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Deduction For Contributions Of An Employer To An Employees' Trust Or Annuity Plan And Compensation Under A Deferred-Payment Plan [Rev. Rul. 2001-6] received January 26, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

446. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Changes in accounting periods and in methods of accounting [Rev. Proc. 2001-23] received January 26, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

447. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rules and regulations [Rev. Proc. 2001-21] received January 26, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

448. A letter from the the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the final OMB sequestration report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2001; (H. Doc. No. 107-31); to the Committee

on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

449. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting a report on "Unauthorized Appropriations and Expiring Authorizations" by the Congressional Budget Office, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 602(f)(3); jointly to the Committees on the Budget and Appropriations.

450. A letter from the the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Office of Compliance, transmitting a report on the applicability to the legislative branch of federal law relating to terms and conditions of employment and access to public services and accommodations, pursuant to section 102(b) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995; (H. Doc. No. 107-33); jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and House Administration, and ordered to be printed.

451. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report to provide immediate assistance to help certain Medicare beneficiaries buy prescription drugs; (H. Doc. No. 107-35); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Filed on January 2, 2001]

Mr. KASICH: Committee on the Budget, Activities and Summary Report of the Committee on the Budget During the 106th Congress (Rept. 106-1055). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS: Committee on House Administration. Report of the Activities of the Committee on House Administration During the 106th Congress (Rept. 106-1056). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MURTHA:

H.R. 244. A bill to increase the rates of military basic pay for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HALL of Ohio (for himself and Mr. SANDERS):

H.R. 245. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Natural Gas Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 246. A bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BACHUS:

H.R. 247. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to authorize communities to use community development block grant funds for construction of tornado-safe shelters in manufactured home parks; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BACHUS:

H.R. 248. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that distributions from qualified State tuition programs which are used to pay educational expenses shall not be includible in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BACHUS:

H.R. 249. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit private edu-

cational institutions to maintain qualified tuition programs and to provide that distributions from such programs which are used to pay educational expenses shall not be includible in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. THOMAS M. Davis of Virginia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. FROST, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. SKELTON, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KING, Mr. BERRY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. BONO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. GORDON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. COYNE, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. FILNER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HOEPEL, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. MOORE, Mr. RILEY, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H.R. 250. A bill to amend the provisions of title 39, United States Code, relating to the manner in which pay policies and schedules and fringe benefit programs for postmasters are established; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 251. A bill to ensure the safety of children placed in child care centers in Federal facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 252. A bill to establish a dependent care assistance program for Federal employees; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 253. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand alternatives for families with children and to establish incentives to improve the quality of child care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 254. A bill to provide for the review by Congress of proposed construction of court facilities; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 255. A bill to provide grant funds to units of local government that comply with certain requirements and to amend certain Federal firearms laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration

of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

H.R. 256. A bill to extend for 11 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is enacted; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANTOR:

H.R. 257. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against the income tax for educational expenses incurred in attending public or private (including religious) elementary and secondary schools and in homeschooling; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAMBLISS:

H.R. 258. A bill to provide wage parity for certain Department of Defense prevailing rate employees in Georgia; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself and Mr. TANCREDO):

H.R. 259. A bill to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to provide enhanced penalties for crimes of violence against children under age 13; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 260. A bill to require customer consent to the provision of wireless call location information; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ISSA, and Mrs. BONO):

H.R. 261. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional Federal district judges in the Southern District of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 262. A bill to require a temporary moratorium on leasing, exploration, and development on lands of the Outer Continental Shelf off the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. FILNER, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 263. A bill to establish an Election Administration Commission to study Federal, State, and local voting procedures and election administration and provide grants to modernize voting procedures and election administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 264. A bill to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to return to the cost-based regulation of wholesale interstate sales of electricity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LAMPSON, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 265. A bill to increase the availability and affordability of quality child care and early learning services, to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to expand the scope of the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Government Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 266. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for payment of lump-sum death payments upon the death of a spouse; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr.

MATSUI, Mr. HAYES, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. EHRLICH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. McINNIS, Ms. DUNN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MOORE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. POMBO, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. DREIER, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mrs. MEKE of Florida, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. OWENS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. FORD, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. GOODE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BALDACCII, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GIBBONS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HINCHEY):

H.R. 267. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to ensure that all Americans gain timely and equitable access to the Internet over current and future generations of broadband capability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself, Mrs.

DAVIS of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HONDA, Mr. STARK, Mr. MATSUI, and Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD):

H.R. 268. A bill to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to order refunds of unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential rates and charges for electricity, to establish cost-based rates for electricity sold at wholesale in the Western Systems Coordinating Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 269. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the development of domestic wind energy resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 270. A bill to amend title 1, United States Code, to eliminate any Federal policy on the definition of marriage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 271. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey a former Bureau of Land Management administrative site to the city of Carson City, Nevada, for use as a senior center; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GONZALEZ (for himself, Mr.

ORTIZ, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. REYES, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. PASTOR):

H.R. 272. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional Federal district judges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSS:

H.R. 273. A bill imposing certain restrictions and requirements on the leasing under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of lands offshore Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself and Mr. GRUCCI):

H.R. 274. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide incentive payments for multi-year contracts entered into by MedicareChoice organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. GOSS, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 275. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the adjusted gross income limitations on itemized deductions, the personal exemption deduction, and the child tax credit and to repeal the alternative minimum tax on individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. MCCREY):

H.R. 276. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that natural gas gathering lines are 7-year property for purposes of depreciation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. HOSTETTLER):

H.R. 277. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit tax-exempt organizations to participate in political campaigns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island (for himself and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 278. A bill to assist State and local governments in conducting community gun buy back programs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island (for himself, Mr. FROST, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BALDACCII, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. OLVER):

H.R. 279. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prevent sudden disruption of Medicare beneficiary enrollment in MedicareChoice plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 280. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 281. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish and provide a checkoff for a Breast and Prostate Cancer Research Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LATOURETTE:

H.R. 282. A bill to authorize the Pyramid of Remembrance Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs to soldiers who have lost their lives

during peacekeeping operations, humanitarian efforts, training, terrorist attacks, or covert operations; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 283. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require the disclosure of certain information by persons conducting phone banks during campaigns for election for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 284. A bill to protect the civil rights of victims of gender-motivated violence and to promote public safety, health, and regulate activities affecting interstate commerce by creating employer liability for negligent conduct that results in an individual's committing a gender-motivated crime of violence against another individual on premises controlled by the employer; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 285. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to protect breastfeeding by new mothers; to provide for a performance standard for breast pumps; and to provide tax incentives to encourage breastfeeding; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself and Mr. GILMAN):

H.R. 286. A bill to provide for the construction and renovation of child care facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself and Mr. KING):

H.R. 287. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require that group and individual health insurance coverage, group health plans, and MedicareChoice organizations provide prompt payment of claims; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii (for herself, Mr. FALCOMA, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 288. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to extend eligibility to use the military health care system and commissary stores to an unmarried former spouse of a member of the uniformed services if the member performed at least 20 years of service which is creditable in determining the member's eligibility for retired pay and the former spouse was married to the member for a period of at least 17 years during those years of service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 289. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit the use of soft money to influence any campaign for election for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 290. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the effective date for an award of disability compensation by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under section 1151 of such title for persons disabled by treatment or vocational rehabilitation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 291. A bill to compensate the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma for the taking of certain rights by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 292. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for annual screening mammography for women 40 years of age or older if the coverage or plans include coverage for diagnostic mammography; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NETHERCUTT (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. HAYWORTH):

H.R. 293. A bill to elevate the position of Director of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services to Assistant Secretary for Indian Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OSBORNE (for himself, Mr. BE-REUTER, Mr. POMEROY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. FROST, and Mr. GOODE):

H.R. 294. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exclusion for gain from the sale of farmland which is similar to the exclusion from gain on the sale of a principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN):

H.R. 295. A bill to limit the use of eminent domain under the Natural Gas Act to acquire certain State-owned property; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FALCOMA, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. STARK, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. HOLDEN):

H.R. 296. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require credit card issuers to mail monthly statements at least 30 days before the due date of the next payment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 297. A bill to foster the reclamation of abandoned coal mine sites in order to protect public health and safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. REHBERG:

H.R. 298. A bill to provide a further increase in the rates of military basic pay for members of the uniformed services for fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROTHMAN:

H.R. 299. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit the operation in certain metropolitan areas of civil subsonic turbojets that fail to comply with stage 3 noise levels; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 300. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals an exclusion from gross income for certain amounts of capital gains distributions from regulated investment companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHOWS:

H.R. 301. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency loans under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act and provide emergency assistance under the Livestock Assistance Program to poultry farmers whose energy costs have escalated sharply; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHOWS:

H.R. 302. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency loans under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to poultry farmers whose energy costs have escalated sharply; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TANCREDO (for himself, Mr. CANTOR, and Mr. BAKER):

H.R. 303. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit for education expenses of children receiving or eligible to receive free or reduced price school meals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 304. A bill to establish an independent nonpartisan review panel to assess how the Department of State can best fulfill its mission in the 21st century and meet the challenges of a rapidly changing world; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 305. A bill to establish the Fair Justice Agency as an independent agency for investigating and prosecuting alleged misconduct, criminal activity, corruption, or fraud by an officer or employee of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 306. A bill to prohibit oil and gas drilling in Mosquito Creek Lake in Cortland, Ohio; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 307. A bill to amend the Act of June 1, 1948 to provide for reform of the Federal Protective Service, to enhance the safety and security of federal employees, members of the public and for children enrolled in childcare facilities located in public buildings under the control of the General Services Administration and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 308. A bill to establish the Guam War Claims Review Commission; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 309. A bill to provide for the determination of withholding tax rates under the Guam income tax; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 310. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to move the legal public holiday known as Washington's Birthday to election day in Presidential election years; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. VITTER:

H.R. 311. A bill to prohibit a State from determining that a ballot submitted by an absent uniformed services voter was improperly or fraudulently cast unless the State finds clear and convincing evidence of fraud, to direct the Secretary of Defense to prepare and submit a plan for electronic voting by absent uniformed services voters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WYNN (for himself, Mr. SHAD-EGG, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. EHRLICH):

H.R. 312. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to provide for the reliability of the electric power transmission system in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DELAHUNT:

H.J. Res. 5. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the electoral college and to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H.J. Res. 6. A joint resolution recognizing Commodore John Barry as the first flag officer of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mr.

ROYCE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WYNN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. OBEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. INS-LEE, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DICKS, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. HORN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. STARK, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. KING, and Mr. JEFFERSON):

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution expressing sympathy for the victims of the devastating earthquake that struck India on January 26, 2001, and support for ongoing aid efforts; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEY (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. LINDER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. FROST, Mr. CANNON, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, and Mr. CANTOR):

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WYNN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr.

BONIOR, Mr. OBEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. INS-LEE, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DICKS, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. HORN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. STARK, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. KING, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and Mr. CHABOT):

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing sympathy for the victims of the devastating earthquake that struck India on January 26, 2001, and support for ongoing aid efforts; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution calling for a peaceful transition to stability and democracy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mrs. MORELLA):

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress supporting Federal funding of pluripotent stem cell research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi):

H. Res. 23. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that any portion of the Federal budget surplus attributable to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund should be used exclusively for the financing of the military retirement and survivor benefit programs of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

1. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of The Mariana Islands, relative to Resolution No. 12-109 memorializing the United States Congress to pass a resolution calling for the adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution which shall read: "Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United States shall have the power to instruct or order a state or political subdivision, thereof, or any official of such state or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following

titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LAMPSON:

H.R. 313. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Marlow of Friendswood, Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 314. A bill for the relief of Moise Marcel Sapriel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 315. A bill for the relief of Imbeth Belay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 12: Mr. KIND, Ms. HART, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. BERREUTER, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. OSE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. WAMP, Mr. BASS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COX, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HORN, Mrs. BIGBERT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RILEY, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. BONO, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ISTOOK, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. WYNN, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. BAKER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. POMBO, Mr. SIMMONS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. FROST, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. DELAURIO, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. MICA, and Mr. KING.

H.R. 17: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, and Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 28: Mr. HORN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. OWENS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. LEE, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. REYES, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. PASTOR, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. OSE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. DELAURIO, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 31: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. SKIMKUS, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. SHOWS.

H.R. 41: Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. WELLER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DOOLEY of California.

H.R. 46: Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 50: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. FALDOMA VAEGA.

H.R. 57: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. HOEFFEL.

H.R. 85: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 89: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. QUINN, and Ms. HART.

H.R. 90: Mr. BACA, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HORN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BASS, Mr. REGULA, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. WAMP, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. QUINN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. HART, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 93: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. REYES, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. OTTER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOYER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. DICKS, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. MOAKLEY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. FRANK, Mr. WYNN, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. STARK, Mr. WOLF, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. POMBO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. FROST, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. HART, Mr. GEKAS, and Mr. BISHOP.

H.R. 116: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WU, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. KILPATRICK, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. KIND, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 117: Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 119: Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. FROST, Ms. RIVERS, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 129: Mr. OSE and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 138: Mr. WYNN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ISRAEL, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 139: Mr. WYNN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ISRAEL, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 152: Mr. EHRlich, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. COOKSEY.

H.R. 159: Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. WAMP, Mr. NORWOOD, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BE-REUTER, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. HART, and Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H.R. 161: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 162: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 168: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 179: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BACA, Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. BASS, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. DUNN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. EHRlich, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FALDOMA VAEGA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. HORN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. ISTOOK, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KING, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KIND, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCKEON, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MICA, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MOORE, Mr. NEY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. RILEY, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SCHAFFER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SIMMONS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. WOLF, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 184: Mr. BALDACCI, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr.

KUCINICH, Mr. WAMP, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. BARRETT.

H.R. 185: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BENTSEN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. STARK, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. FROST, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 187: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii and Mr. HILLIARD.

H.R. 218: Mr. GOODE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. POMBO, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. NEY, Mr. WAMP, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mrs. BONO, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. KELLY, and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 219: Mr. SCHAFFER.

H.R. 220: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. SCHAFFER.

H.R. 232: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 238: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BACA, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 239: Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. STARK, Mr. OWENS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 241: Mr. SCHAFFER.

H. Con. Res. 3: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FALDOMA VAEGA, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. STARK.

H. Con. Res. 8: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. FROST, Mr. WALSH, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H. Res. 15: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. RILEY, Mr. SCHAFFER, and Mr. TANCREDO.