

742. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Grand Island, NE [Airspace Docket No. 99-ACE-2] received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

743. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Riverton, WY [Airspace Docket No. 98-ANM-15] received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

744. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Monroe, MI [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-55] received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

745. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Norwalk, OH [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-58] received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

746. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Fostoria, OH [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-57] received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

747. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Sandusky, OH [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-59] received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

748. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Bellevue, OH [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-60] received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

¶12.3 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 433. An Act to restore the management and personnel authority of the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 105-277, the Chair, on behalf of the Democratic Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, announces the appointment of the following individuals to serve as members of the International Financial Institution Advisory Commission—

Richard L. Huber, of Connecticut;
Jerome L. Levinson, of Maryland;
Jeffrey D. Sachs, of Massachusetts;
Estaban E. Torres, of California; and
Paul A. Volcker, of New York.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 94-304, as amended by Public Law 99-7, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the Senator from Colorado (Mr.

CAMPBELL) as Co-Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 96-388, as amended by Public Law 97-84, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the following Senators to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council—

the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER); and
the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG).

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 105-389, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Democratic Leader, announces the appointment of the following citizens to serve as members of the First Flight Centennial Federal Advisory Board—

Peggy Baty, of Ohio;
Lauch Faircloth, of North Carolina; and
Wilkinson Wright, of Ohio.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 99-498, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Donald R. Vickers, of Vermont, to the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance for a term ending September 30, 2001.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 101-509, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, announces the reappointment of C. John Sobotka, of Mississippi, to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 105-277, the Chair, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, announces the appointment of the following individuals to serve as members of the Parents Advisory Council on Youth Drug Abuse—

Darcy L. Jensen, of South Dakota (Representative of Non-Profit Organization); and
Dr. Lynn McDonald, of Wisconsin.

¶12.4 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 438

Mr. LINDER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, called up the following resolution (H. Res. 76):

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 438) to promote and enhance public safety through use of 911 as the universal emergency assistance number, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Commerce. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the

Committee on Commerce now printed in the bill. Each section of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

When said resolution was considered. After debate,

On motion of Mr. LINDER, the previous question was ordered on the resolution to its adoption or rejection and under the operation thereof, the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶12.5 WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC SAFETY ACT—1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GILLMOR, pursuant to House Resolution 76 and rule XVIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 438) to promote and enhance public safety through use of 911 as the universal emergency assistance number, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GILLMOR, by unanimous consent, designated Mr. KINGSTON as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole; and after some time spent therein,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HORN, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. LINDER, Acting Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 76, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee.

The following amendment, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, was agreed to:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the establishment and maintenance of an end-to-end emergency communications infrastructure among members of the public, local public safety, fire service, and law enforcement officials, emergency dispatch providers, and hospital emergency and trauma care facilities will reduce response times for the delivery of emergency care, assist in delivering appropriate care, and thereby prevent fatalities, substantially reduce the severity and extent of injuries, reduce time lost from work, and save thousands of lives and billions of dollars in health care costs;

(2) the rapid, efficient deployment of emergency telecommunications service requires statewide coordination of the efforts of local public safety, fire service, and law enforcement officials, and emergency dispatch providers, and the designation of 911 as the number to call in emergencies throughout the Nation;

(3) improved public safety remains an important public health objective of Federal, State, and local governments and substantially facilitates interstate and foreign commerce;

(4) the benefits of wireless communications in emergencies will be enhanced by the development of state-wide plans to coordinate the efforts of local public safety, fire service, and law enforcement officials, emergency dispatch providers, emergency medical service providers on end-to-end emergency communications infrastructures; and

(5) the construction and operation of seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable wireless telecommunications systems promote public safety and provide immediate and critical communications links among members of the public, emergency medical service providers and emergency dispatch providers, public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, and hospital emergency and trauma care facilities.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to encourage and facilitate the prompt deployment throughout the United States of a seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable end-to-end infrastructure for communications, including wireless communications, to meet the Nation's public safety and other communications needs.

SEC. 3. UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.—Section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.—The Commission and any agency or entity to which the Commission has delegated authority under this subsection shall designate 911 as the universal emergency telephone number within the United States for reporting an emergency to appropriate authorities and requesting assistance. Such designation shall apply to both wireline and wireless telephone service. In making such designation, the Commission (and any such agency or entity) shall provide appropriate transition periods for areas in which 911 is not in use as an emergency telephone number on the date of the enactment of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999.”

(b) TECHNICAL SUPPORT.—The Federal Communications Commission shall provide technical support to States to support and encourage the development of statewide plans for the deployment and functioning of a comprehensive end-to-end emergency communications infrastructure, including enhanced wireless 911 service, on a coordinated statewide basis. In supporting and encouraging such deployment and functioning, the Commission shall consult and cooperate with State and local officials responsible for

emergency services and public safety, the telecommunications industry (specifically including the cellular and other wireless telecommunications service providers), the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, emergency medical service providers and emergency dispatch providers, special 911 districts, public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, consumer groups, and hospital emergency and trauma care personnel (including emergency physicians, trauma surgeons, and nurses).

SEC. 4. PARITY OF PROTECTION FOR PROVISION OR USE OF WIRELESS SERVICE.

(a) PROVIDER PARITY.—A wireless carrier, and its officers, directors, employees, vendors, and agents, shall have immunity or other protection from liability of a scope and extent that is not less than the scope and extent of immunity or other protection from liability in a particular jurisdiction that a local exchange company, and its officers, directors, employees, vendors, or agents, have under Federal and State law applicable in such jurisdiction with respect to wireline services, including in connection with an act or omission involving—

(1) development, design, installation, operation, maintenance, performance, or provision of wireless service;

(2) transmission errors, failures, network outages, or other technical difficulties that may arise in the course of transmitting or handling emergency calls or providing emergency services (including wireless 911 service); and

(3) release to a PSAP, emergency medical service provider or emergency dispatch provider, public safety, fire service or law enforcement official, or hospital emergency or trauma care facility of subscriber information related to emergency calls or emergency services involving use of wireless services.

(b) USER PARITY.—A person using wireless 911 service shall have immunity or other protection from liability in a particular jurisdiction of a scope and extent that is not less than the scope and extent of immunity or other protection from liability under Federal or State law applicable in such jurisdiction in similar circumstances of a person using 911 service that is not wireless.

(c) EXCEPTION FOR STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTION.—The immunity or other protection from liability required by subsection (a)(1) shall not apply in any State that, prior to the expiration of 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, enacts a statute that specifically refers to this section and establishes a different standard of immunity or other protection from liability with respect to an act or omission involving development, design, installation, operation, maintenance, performance, or provision of wireless service (other than wireless 911 service). The enactment of such a State statute shall not affect the immunity or other protection from liability required by such subsection (a)(1) with respect to acts or omissions occurring before the date of the enactment of such State statute.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CUSTOMER INFORMATION.

Section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (2);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting a semicolon;

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(4) to provide call location information concerning the user of a commercial mobile service (as such term is defined in section 332(d))—

“(A) to a public safety answering point, emergency medical service provider or emer-

gency dispatch provider, public safety, fire service, or law enforcement official, or hospital emergency or trauma care facility, in order to respond to the user's call for emergency services;

“(B) to inform the user's legal guardian or members of the user's immediate family of the user's location in an emergency situation that involves the risk of death or serious physical harm; or

“(C) to providers of information or database management services solely for purposes of assisting in the delivery of emergency services in response to an emergency; or

“(5) to transmit automatic crash notification information as part of the operation of an automatic crash notification system.”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (h) and by inserting before such subsection the following new subsections:

“(f) AUTHORITY TO USE WIRELESS LOCATION INFORMATION.—For purposes of subsection (c)(1), without the express prior authorization of the customer, a customer shall not be considered to have approved the use or disclosure of or access to—

“(1) call location information concerning the user of a commercial mobile service (as such term is defined in section 332(d)), other than in accordance with subsection (d)(4); or

“(2) automatic crash notification information to any person other than for use in the operation of an automatic crash notification system.

“(g) SUBSCRIBER LISTED AND UNLISTED INFORMATION FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES.—Notwithstanding subsections (b), (c), and (d), a telecommunications carrier that provides telephone exchange service shall provide information described in subsection (h)(3)(A) (including information pertaining to subscribers whose information is unlisted or unpublished) that is in its possession or control (including information pertaining to subscribers of other carriers) on a timely and unbundled basis, under nondiscriminatory and reasonable rates, terms, and conditions to providers of emergency services, and providers of emergency support services, solely for purposes of delivering or assisting in the delivery of emergency services.”;

(3) in subsection (h)(1)(A) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by inserting “location,” after “destination,”; and

(4) in such subsection (h), by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(4) PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT.—The term ‘public safety answering point’ means a facility that has been designated to receive emergency calls and route them to emergency service personnel.

“(5) EMERGENCY SERVICES.—The term ‘emergency services’ means 911 emergency services and emergency notification services.

“(6) EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SERVICES.—The term ‘emergency notification services’ means services that notify the public of an emergency.

“(7) EMERGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES.—The term ‘emergency support services’ means information or data base management services used in support of emergency services.”.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term “State” means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States.

(2) The term “public safety answering point” or “PSAP” means a facility that has been designated to receive emergency calls and route them to emergency service personnel.

(3) The term “wireless carrier” means a provider of commercial mobile services or any other radio communications service that the Federal Communications Commission requires to provide wireless emergency service.

(4) The term "enhanced wireless 911 service" means any enhanced 911 service so designated by the Federal Communications Commission in the proceeding entitled "Revision of the Commission's Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems" (CC Docket No. 94-102; RM-8143), or any successor proceeding.

(5) The term "wireless 911 service" means any 911 service provided by a wireless carrier, including enhanced wireless 911 service.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put, *viva voce*,
Will the House pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HORN, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. TAUZIN demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas 415
affirmative { Nays 2

¶12.6 [Roll No. 24]
YEAS—415

Abercrombie	Chambliss	Fowler
Ackerman	Clay	Frank (MA)
Aderholt	Clayton	Franks (NJ)
Allen	Clement	Frelinghuysen
Andrews	Clyburn	Frost
Archer	Coble	Gallegly
Army	Coburn	Gedjenson
Bachus	Collins	Gekas
Baird	Combest	Gephardt
Baker	Condit	Gibbons
Baldacci	Conyers	Gilchrest
Baldwin	Cook	Gillmor
Ballenger	Cooksey	Gilman
Barcia	Costello	Gonzalez
Barr	Cox	Goode
Barrett (NE)	Coyne	Goodlatte
Barrett (WI)	Cramer	Goodling
Bartlett	Crane	Gordon
Barton	Crowley	Goss
Bass	Cubin	Graham
Bateman	Cummings	Granger
Becerra	Cunningham	Green (TX)
Bentsen	Danner	Green (WI)
Bereuter	Davis (FL)	Greenwood
Berkley	Davis (VA)	Gutierrez
Berman	Deal	Gutknecht
Berry	DeFazio	Hall (OH)
Biggert	DeGette	Hall (TX)
Bilbray	Delahunt	Hansen
Bilirakis	DeLauro	Hastings (FL)
Bishop	DeLay	Hastings (WA)
Blagojevich	DeMint	Hayes
Bliley	Deutsch	Hayworth
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart	Hefley
Blunt	Dickey	Herger
Boehlert	Dicks	Hill (MT)
Boehner	Dingell	Hilleary
Bonilla	Dixon	Hilliard
Bonior	Doggett	Hinojosa
Bono	Dooley	Hobson
Borski	Doolittle	Hoefel
Boswell	Doyle	Hoekstra
Boucher	Dreier	Holden
Boyd	Duncan	Holt
Brady (PA)	Dunn	Hooley
Brown (CA)	Edwards	Horn
Brown (FL)	Ehlers	Hostettler
Brown (OH)	Ehrlich	Houghton
Bryant	Emerson	Hoyer
Burr	English	Hulshof
Burton	Eshoo	Hunter
Buyer	Etheridge	Hutchinson
Callahan	Evans	Hyde
Calvert	Everett	Insee
Camp	Ewing	Istook
Campbell	Farr	Jackson (IL)
Canady	Fattah	Jackson-Lee
Cannon	Filner	(TX)
Capuano	Fletcher	Jefferson
Cardin	Foley	Jenkins
Carson	Forbes	John
Castle	Ford	Johnson (CT)
Chabot	Fossella	Johnson, E. B.

Johnson, Sam	Moran (KS)	Sherwood
Jones (NC)	Moran (VA)	Shimkus
Jones (OH)	Morella	Shows
Kanjorski	Murtha	Shuster
Kaptur	Myrick	Simpson
Kasich	Nadler	Sisisky
Kelly	Napolitano	Skeen
Kildee	Nethercutt	Skelton
Kilpatrick	Ney	Slaughter
Kind (WI)	Northup	Smith (MI)
King (NY)	Norwood	Smith (NJ)
Kingston	Nussle	Smith (TX)
Kleczka	Oberstar	Smith (WA)
Klink	Obey	Snyder
Knollenberg	Oliver	Souder
Kolbe	Ortiz	Spence
Kucinich	Ortiz	Spratt
Kuykendall	Ose	Stabenow
LaFalce	Oxley	Stark
LaHood	Packard	Stearns
Lampson	Pallone	Stenholm
Lantos	Pascrell	Strickland
Largent	Pastor	Stump
Larson	Payne	Stupak
Latham	Pease	Sununu
LaTourrette	Pelosi	Sweeney
Lazio	Peterson (MN)	Talent
Leach	Peterson (PA)	Tancredo
Lee	Petri	Tanner
Levin	Phelps	Tauscher
Lewis (CA)	Pickett	Tauzin
Lewis (GA)	Pitts	Taylor (MS)
Lewis (KY)	Pombo	Taylor (NC)
Linder	Pomeroy	Terry
Lipinski	Porter	Thomas
LoBiondo	Portman	Thompson (CA)
Lofgren	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Lowey	Pryce (OH)	Thornberry
Lucas (KY)	Quinn	Thune
Lucas (OK)	Radanovich	Thurman
Luther	Rahall	Tiahrt
Maloney (CT)	Ramstad	Tierney
Maloney (NY)	Rangel	Toomey
Manzullo	Regula	Towns
Markey	Reynolds	Trafficant
Martinez	Riley	Turner
Mascara	Rivers	Udall (CO)
Matsui	Rodriguez	Udall (NM)
McCarthy (MO)	Roemer	Upton
McCarthy (NY)	Rogan	Velazquez
McCollum	Rogers	Vento
McCrery	Rohrabacher	Visclosky
McDermott	Ros-Lehtinen	Walden
McGovern	Rothman	Walsh
McHugh	Roukema	Wamp
McIntosh	Roybal-Allard	Waters
McIntyre	Royce	Watkins
McKeon	Ryan (WI)	Watt (NC)
McKinney	Ryun (KS)	Watts (OK)
McNulty	Sabo	Waxman
Meehan	Salmon	Weiner
Meek (FL)	Sanchez	Weldon (FL)
Meeks (NY)	Sandlin	Weldon (PA)
Menendez	Sanford	Weller
Metcalf	Sawyer	Wexler
Mica	Saxton	Whitford
Millender-	Scarborough	Wicker
McDonald	Schaffer	Wilson
Miller (FL)	Schakowsky	Wise
Miller, Gary	Scott	Wolf
Miller, George	Sensenbrenner	Woolsey
Minge	Serrano	Wu
Mink	Sessions	Wynn
Moakley	Shadegg	Young (AK)
Mollohan	Shaw	Young (FL)
Moore	Shays	
	Sherman	

NAYS—2

Chenoweth

Paul
NOT VOTING—16

Brady (TX)	Hinchey	Pickering
Capps	Kennedy	Reyes
Davis (IL)	Livingston	Rush
Engel	McInnis	Sanders
Ganske	Neal	
Hill (IN)	Owens	

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶12.7 PROVIDING FOR THE
CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 436

Mr. SESSIONS, by direction of the Committee on Rules, called up the following resolution (H. Res. 43):

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 436) to reduce waste, fraud, and error in Government programs by making improvements with respect to Federal management and debt collection practices, Federal payment systems, Federal benefit programs, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with section 303 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Reform. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

When said resolution was considered. After debate,

On motion of Mr. SESSIONS, the previous question was ordered on the resolution to its adoption or rejection and under the operation thereof, the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶12.8 PROVIDING FOR THE
CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 409

Mr. SESSIONS, by direction of the Committee on Rules, called up the following resolution (H. Res. 75):

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 409) to improve the effectiveness and performance of Federal financial assistance programs, simplify Federal financial assistance application and reporting requirements, and improve the delivery of services to the public. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with.