

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### RULES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, pursuant to paragraph 2 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on the Budget for the 106th Congress as adopted by the Committee.

The rules follow:

##### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET ONE-HUNDRED-SIXTH CONGRESS I. MEETINGS

(1) The committee shall hold its regular meeting on the first Thursday of each month. Additional meetings may be called by the chair as the chair deems necessary to expedite committee business.

(2) Each meeting of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a portion or portions of any such meeting may be closed to the public if the committee determines by record vote in open session of a majority of the members of the committee present that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such portion or portions—

(a) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) will relate solely to matters of the committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(c) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(d) will disclose the identity of any informer law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement; or

(e) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(i) an act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(ii) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person.

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

##### II. QUORUMS AND VOTING

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section, a quorum for the transaction of committee business shall consist of not less than one-third of the membership of the entire committee: Provided, that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

(2) A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting budget resolutions, legislative measures or recommendations: Provided, that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

(3) For the purpose of taking sworn or unsworn testimony, a quorum of the committee shall consist of one Senator.

(4)(a) The Committee may poll—

(i) internal Committee matters including those concerning the Committee's staff, records, and budget;

(ii) steps in an investigation, including issuance of subpoenas, applications for immunity orders, and requests for documents from agencies; and

(iii) other Committee business that the Committee has designed for polling at a meeting, except that the Committee may not vote by poll on reporting to the Senate any measure, matter, or recommendation, and may not vote by poll on closing a meeting or hearing to the public.

(b) To conduct a poll, a Chair shall circulate polling sheets to each Member specifying the matter being polled and the time limit for completion of the poll. If any Member requests, the matter shall be held for a meeting rather than being polled. The chief clerk shall keep a record of polls; if the committee determines by record vote in open session of a majority of the members of the committee present that the polled matter is one of those enumerated in rule I(2)(a)-(f), then the record of the poll shall be confidential. Any Member may move at the Committee meeting following a poll for a vote on the polled decision.

##### III. PROXIES

When a record vote is taken in the committee on any bill, resolution, amendment, or any other question, a quorum being present, a member who is unable to attend the meeting may vote by proxy if the absent member has been informed of the matter on which the vote is being recorded and has affirmatively requested to be so recorded; except that no member may vote by proxy during the deliberations on Budget Resolutions.

##### IV. HEARINGS AND HEARING PROCEDURES

(1) The committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, time, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the chair and ranking minority member determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date.

(2) A witness appearing before the committee shall file a written statement of proposed testimony at least 1 day prior to appearance, unless the requirement is waived by the chair and the ranking minority member, following their determination that there is good cause for the failure of compliance.

##### V. COMMITTEE REPORTS

(1) When the committee has ordered a measure or recommendation reported, following final action, the report thereon shall be filed in the Senate at the earliest practicable time.

(2) A member of the committee who gives notice of an intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views at the time of final committee approval of a measure or matter, shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days in which to file such views, in writing, with the chief clerk of the committee. Such views shall then be included in the committee report and printed in the same volume, as a part thereof, and their inclusions shall be noted on the cover of the report. In the absence of timely notice, the committee report may be filed and printed immediately without such views.

##### VI. USE OF DISPLAY MATERIALS IN COMMITTEE

(1) Graphic displays used during any meeting or hearing of the committee are limited to the following:

Charts, photographs, or renderings:

Size: no larger than 36 inches by 48 inches.

Where: on an easel stand next to the Senator's seat or at the rear of the committee room.

When: only at the time the Senator is speaking.

Number: no more than two may be displayed at a time.●

##### TRIBUTE TO HERBERT TANZMAN

• Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Herbert Tanzman, a man of many talents and accomplishments, who is a dedicated member of the Highland Park Conservative Temple and Center. From the time of his Bar Mitzvah in 1935; to his membership on the Board of Trustees for forty-four years; to his Vice-Presidency and Temple Finance Committee Chairmanship; and to his service as Gabbai, with his brother-in-law Charlie for over forty years, Herb has been committed to the temple. In recognition of this service, he was named to the select group of Honorary Life Members of the Board of Trustees, and he was on the Rabbinical Search Committees for both Rabbi Yakov Hilsenrath and Rabbi Eliot Malomet.

Herb has been active in civic and Jewish communal activities for many years, and he is currently Director of the real estate firm of Jacobson Goldfarb and Tanzman Associates. Having served Highland Park as both councilman and mayor, Herb is well-known in the community. In addition to his responsibilities at the temple, he has been active in the local chapter of the Multiple Sclerosis Association, Central New Jersey Jewish Home for the Aged, YM-YWHA of Raritan Valley, New Brunswick post #138 of Jewish War Veterans, National Executive Estate Commission, Job Corps, United Community Services, and Raritan Valley UJA Federation. In the past, Herb has been on the Executive Board of the Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County, and he currently serves as National Vice-Chairman and National Campaign Cabinet Member of the State of Israel Bonds. Herb is also President of the Ocean Cove Condominium Association in West End, New Jersey.

While these activities are impressive, Herb truly distinguished himself as a serviceman during World War II and has since been honored for his numerous achievements. As a combat veteran of the Battle of Iwo Jima, he was awarded the Navy Air Medal. Herb is also the proud recipient of the Jerusalem Covenant Award, the Humanitarian Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Ben Gurion Award, and Israel's coveted "Sword of the Haganah" award for record breaking achievement in bond sales. Together with his son, Roy, Herb received the Family Achievement Award of the State of Israel Bonds last year at the International Prime Ministers Club Dinner. The Chaver Award, which Herb is to receive from his temple, is a testament to his continued service on behalf of the community.●

## TRIBUTE TO MARY BUCCA

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Mary Bucca who is receiving the Outstanding Volunteer Award from the Italian American Cultural Society Senior Group in Warren, Michigan, on March 3, 1999.

Mary is a shining example of service above self. She is a Charter Member of the Senior Group which was founded in 1985, and since that time has served as President of the Loggia Yolanda Club, as well as a member of the Seniors Board of Directors, and as a member of the Italian American Cultural Center Board of Directors. In addition, Mary has served as chair and/or committee member of their weekly bingo, dinner dances and many other events.

Mary has two children and four grandchildren and will be 80 years young in March of this year. She is known for her tremendous energy and spirit. Through her dedication to family and local community, she has made a tremendous impact by helping others.

I want to express my congratulations to Mary Bucca in being awarded the Italian American Cultural Society Senior Group Outstanding Volunteer Award. Most importantly, I would like to thank her for her commitment to helping others. Mary, you truly are an example for others to follow.●

## HONORING OUR AFRICAN-AMERICAN LEADERS

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President. February 23rd is an important day not just in Black History Month, but in the history of Massachusetts. Today is the birthday of one of the most significant leaders ever to call Massachusetts home, one of the brave leaders of the early civil rights movement whose words still stir us today.

131 years ago, W.E.B. DuBois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He studied at Harvard University in Cambridge, where he earned his doctorate and published his landmark book "Souls of Black Folk," through the Harvard University press.

On college campuses around the country, in our high schools, in our cities, and on our village greens, we are still reading that pioneering text—and we remember the way it touched off a movement and challenged a nation to consider the issue of race in a more honest and personal light.

DuBois's prophetic words about the age in which he was living still ring true. "The problem of the twentieth century," he wrote, "is the problem of the color line."

DuBois was right. We look back this month and honor the struggles and the perseverance of so many courageous trailblazers in the civil rights movement, so many leaders whose sacrifices paved the way for a society more attune to the guarantees of equal opportunity under God and under the law—ideas as fundamental to the promise of

America as the Declaration of Independence itself.

This month we remember Dr. King, Medgar Evers, James Meredith, Julian Bond, the late Rep. Barbara Jordan, and my distinguished colleague from Georgia, Rep. JOHN LEWIS. We honor their efforts to remove the barriers of race that kept America from knowing the full measure of its own greatness—and we look towards their legacy as a polestar to guide us towards the future.

There could be no more appropriate time to reflect on the future of the Civil Rights Movement and the future of our nation itself than today—in this historic month, in this, the last year of the twentieth century.

No one can deny that "the problem of the color line" was indeed the great problem of the twentieth century. But no one can deny that America made strides in putting that problem to rest, in healing our wounds—and in moving forward towards a brighter day in American history. African American family income, college admissions, and home ownership have hit an all-time high. African American poverty is down to near-record levels. African Americans have written some of the pivotal decisions of our Supreme Court, written the laws of our land in the Congress, and written their own inspiring stories into the fabric of our history.

But still more must be done before we can say the problem of the color line has been eradicated.

The question before us today is simple—to paraphrase the words of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in his last book, "where do we go from here?"

The violence in Jasper, Texas; the conditions of too many of our nation's inner city schools; the subtler forms of discrimination still prevalent in so many of our top corporations; all these problems require our attention if we are to make good on the promise that never—never again—will an American century be defined by our struggles over race and our encounters with an intransigent crisis.

With open hearts and open minds—and with the commitment and determination of W.E.B. DuBois or Rosa Parks, who forty years ago sat down on a bus and said she "would not be moved"—we too can tell those who stand against equality that America will not be moved from an unshakable belief in the fundamental rights of every American—no matter their race, creed, or color—to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The challenge before us today is to summon the leadership in the twenty-first century—at the highest levels of government, and in our daily lives—to wipe away hatred, bigotry, and intolerance—and to make America in the image of the African Americans we honor this month: the land of the free, the proud, and the brave. I urge the United States Senate to contemplate that challenge on this special day, in this important month for the United States of America.●

## RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, in accordance with Rule XXVI(2) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask that the Rules of Procedure of the Select Committee on Ethics, which were adopted February 23, 1978, and revised April 1997, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the 106th Congress.

The rules follow:

## RULES OF PROCEDURE

(Select Committee on Ethics, Adopted February 23, 1978, Revised April 1997, S. Prt. 105-19)

## RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

## PART I: ORGANIC AUTHORITY

## SUBPART A—S. RES. 338 AS AMENDED

(S. Res. 338, 88th Cong., 2d Sess. (1964)<sup>1</sup>)

*Resolved*, That (a) there is hereby established a permanent select committee of the Senate to be known as the Select Committee on Ethics (referred to hereinafter as the "Select Committee") consisting of six Members of the Senate, of whom three shall be selected from members of the majority party and three shall be selected from members of the minority party. Members thereof shall be appointed by the Senate in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Rule XXIV of the standing rules for the Senate at the beginning of each Congress. For purposes of paragraph 4 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member or chairman of the Select Committee shall not be taken into account.

Footnotes at end of article.

(b) Vacancies in the membership of the Select Committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments thereto are made.

(c)(1) A majority of the Members of the Select Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business involving complaints and allegations of misconduct, including the consideration of matters involving sworn complaints, unsworn allegations or information, resultant preliminary inquiries, initial reviews, investigations, hearings, recommendations or reports and matters relating to Senate Resolution 400, agreed to May 19, 1976.

(2) Three Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine business of the Select Committee not covered by the first paragraph of this subparagraph, including requests for opinions and interpretations concerning the Code of Official Conduct or any other statute or regulation under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee, if one Member of the quorum is a Member of the Majority Party and one Member of the quorum is a Member of the Minority Party. During the transaction of routine business any Member of the Select Committee constituting the quorum shall have the right to postpone further discussion of a pending matter until such time as a majority of the Members of the Select Committee are present.

(3) The Select Committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>3</sup>“(d)(1) A member of the Select Committee shall be ineligible to participate in any initial review or investigation relating to his own conduct, the conduct of any officer or employee he supervises, or the conduct of any employee of any officer he supervises, or relating to any complaint filed by him, and the determinations and recommendations of