

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 27, 1999.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed please find a copy of a letter to the Louisiana Secretary of State announcing my intention to resign from the U.S. House of Representatives on February 28, 1999. Upon receipt of this letter, I expect the Governor to notice and call an election to fill my vacancy. My hope is that it will occur as quickly as possible so as to result in as little inconvenience as possible to the Republican Conference.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON,  
Member of Congress.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, 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 gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WE MUST NOT PRIVATIZE SOCIAL  
SECURITY

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

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of our Social Security system and in opposition to radical and unnecessary plans to privatize this system.

My constituents and their families know how important Social Security is in their lives. Almost 44 million beneficiaries each year count on Social Security each and every month. It is the most successful antipoverty program in our history. We all contribute, we all benefit, and we all have a responsibility to strengthen the system for future generations.

That is why I will fight to stop the push by a few special interests to privatize our Social Security system, to enshrine into law a winner-take-all, win-or-lose philosophy that would leave millions of Americans at risk.

Today, nearly every family in America counts on Social Security. In years past, old age meant poverty. Social Security has changed that.

For women, Social Security is particularly important. Women over 65 count on Social Security for nearly three-quarters of their entire retirement income.

For people of color, Social Security is indispensable. On average, people of

color have lower lifetime earnings and fewer pensions. As a result, for more than three-quarters of all older African-American and Latino households, Social Security is more than half of their retirement income. When we consider that the Latino elderly population is expected to triple by the year 2030, we see that Social Security is growing in importance.

For younger workers, too, Social Security matters. Today's jobs are leaving them with fewer resources. Only about 18 percent of employees in small businesses have a retirement plan and about 3 percent of temporary workers have one. For young people in these jobs of the future, Social Security's rock solid foundation is more important than ever.

And let us not forget about the nearly one-third of all Social Security beneficiaries who are not retired. They are our friends and neighbors who have dealt with a tragic death or disability in their families and who are counting on Social Security to help them get back on their feet.

Social Security means guaranteed protection no matter who you are, what you look like or what your luck in the market happens to be.

But despite all this, people in my district and all across the country are anxious, because they have heard a consistent message that Social Security will not be there for them when they need it. Mr. Speaker, this is simply not true.

The reality is that Social Security will be able to pay 100 percent of promised benefits for the next 30 years. One hundred percent. That is the reality. Our challenge is to strengthen the system so that it lasts well beyond that.

Despite all the talk in Washington and in the media about privatizing Social Security, my constituents back home oppose it. They are opposed to gambling away the security that their families depend on for a risky alternative.

It seems that the ideologues and Wall Street financiers are out of touch with America. They are selling a plan that would do nothing to fix Social Security but would eliminate its rock solid guarantee, and it would in fact make the system's financing even worse. To pay for their idea, Mr. Speaker, they would hike the retirement age to 70 or even higher and cut guaranteed benefits by 20 to 30 or 40 percent. In exchange for these benefit cuts, they would force every American to buy a Wall Street account that they say will make up the difference, on average.

But it is important to remember that we are talking about averages here. Some may clean up but many will get cleaned out. Privatization forces all of us to carry that risk, but, win or lose, Wall Street will clean up with exorbitant fees to manage these mandatory accounts.

All of this is unnecessary. We can make the minor repairs Social Security needs in a sensible way and main-

tain the vital guarantee our families depend on. Privatization plans fail this test.

Last year the President and many of us pledged to save Social Security first. This year the President released a plan to do just that. It is a good start for this historic opportunity to strengthen Social Security for generations to come.

I pledge to follow the will of my constituents in San Diego, California, to settle for nothing less. We must not privatize Social Security.

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

(Mr. STEARNS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE  
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON INTELLIGENCE FOR THE  
106TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, Pursuant to rule XI, clause 2(a)(2) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I am pleased to transmit herewith the Rules of Procedure for the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the 106th Congress. The enclosed rules were adopted by the Committee on February 24, 1999.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE PERMANENT  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE (RE-  
VISED FEBRUARY 1999)

## I. SUBCOMMITTEES

## (a) Generally

(1) Creation of subcommittee shall be by majority vote of the Committee.

(2) Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as the Committee may direct.

(3) Subcommittees shall be governed by these rules.

(4) For purposes of these rules, any reference herein to the "Committee" shall be interpreted to include subcommittees, unless otherwise specifically provided.

## (b) Establishment of subcommittees

The Committee establishes the following subcommittees:

(1) Subcommittee on Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence; and

(2) Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence.

## (c) Subcommittee membership

(1) Generally. Each Member of the Committee may be assigned to at least one of the two subcommittees.

(2) Ex Officio Membership. In the event that the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee do not choose to sit as regular voting members of one or both of the subcommittees, each is authorized to sit as an *ex officio* Member of the subcommittees and participate in the work of the subcommittees. When sitting as *ex officio* Members, however, they shall not:

(A) have a vote in the subcommittee;

(B) be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.