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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 106th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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House of Representatives

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the 107th Congress met in their Hall, and at noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Jeff Trandahl.

The Chaplain, the Rev. Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, Almighty, by Your Divine Providence You have brought us to this new day. Bless us in our gathering, form us by Your Word, guide us by Your Spirit.

The people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and posterity, have acted according to the Constitution of this country and by lawful elections they have elected their representatives to serve in this House as the 107th Congress.

Give this body an outpouring of Your Holy Spirit, that they may be wise in their judgments and serve freely the best interests of all of the people of this Nation.

Broaden their personal concerns that they may seek the common good and always be attuned to the helpless sighs of the most vulnerable in our society.

Clarify their vision, as they work together in the search for the best ideas and strategies to meet the greatest needs of our times.

Bless all Members of this House, new and experienced. May their faith in You, Lord God, and in the destiny of this Nation, keep them humble in Your service.

May their families remain their deepest love and lasting joy.

May all here who assist them in this Chamber, in congressional offices and in committee responsibilities, be wise in their counsel and gracious in their service.

May this Congress, Lord God, be a sign of unity and confidence to this Nation; good news to the poor and an instrument of peace in the world.

Lord God, in You we trust now and forever. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The CLERK. The Members-elect and their guests will please rise and join in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag.

The Clerk 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.

The CLERK. Representatives-elect, this is the day fixed by the 20th amendment to the Constitution for the meeting of the 107th Congress and, as the law directs, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect.

Certificates of election covering 435 seats in the 107th Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States or of the United States will be called.

Without objection, the Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by States, beginning with the State of Alabama, to determine whether a quorum is present.

There was no objection.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—429

ALABAMA

Aderholt, Bachus, Callahan, Cramer, Everett, Hilliard, Riley

ALASKA

Young

ARIZONA

Flake, Hayworth, Kolbe, Pastor, Shadegg, Stump

ARKANSAS

Berry, Hutchinson, Ross, Snyder

CALIFORNIA

Baca, Becerra, Berman, Bono, Calvert, Capps, Condit, Cox, Cunningham, Davis, Dooley, Doolittle, Dreier, Eshoo, Farr, Filner, Gallegly, Harman, Herger, Honda, Horn, Hunter, Issa, Lantos, Lee, Lewis, Lofgren, Matsui, McKeon, Millender-McDonald, Miller, Gary, Miller, George, Napolitano, Ose, Pelosi, Pombo, Radanovich, Rohrabacher, Roybal-Allard, Royce, Sanchez, Schiff, Sherman, Solis, Tauscher, Thomas, Thompson, Waters, Waxman, Woolsey

COLORADO

DeGette, Hefley, McInnis, Schaffer, Tancredo, Udall

CONNECTICUT

DeLauro, Johnson, Larson, Maloney, Shays, Simmons

DELAWARE

Castle

FLORIDA

Bilirakis, Boyd, Brown, Crenshaw, Davis, Diaz-Balart, Deutsch, Foley, Goss, Hastings, Keller, Meek, Mica, Miller, Putnam, Ros-Lehtinen, Scarborough, Shaw, Stearns, Thurman, Weldon, Wexler, Young

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.

Printed on recycled paper.

GEORGIA

Barr, Bishop, Chambliss, Collins, Deal, Isakson, Kingston, Lewis, Linder, McKinney, Norwood

HAWAII

Abercrombie, Mink

IDAHO

Otter, Simpson

ILLINOIS

Biggert, Blagojevich, Costello, Crane, Davis, Evans, Hyde, Jackson, Johnson, Kirk, LaHood, Manzullo, Phelps, Rush, Schakowsky, Shimkus, Weller

INDIANA

Burton, Buyer, Carson, Hill, Hostettler, Kerns, Pence, Roemer, Souder, Visclosky

IOWA

Boswell, Ganske, Latham, Leach, Nussle

KANSAS

Moore, Moran, Ryun, Tiahrt

KENTUCKY

Fletcher, Lewis, Lucas, Northup, Rogers, Whitfield

LOUISIANA

Baker, Cooksey, Jefferson, John, McCrery, Tauzin, Vitter

MAINE

Allen, Baldacci

MARYLAND

Bartlett, Cardin, Cummings, Ehrlich, Gilchrest, Hoyer, Morella, Wynn

MASSACHUSETTS

Capuano, Delahunt, Frank, Markey, McGovern, Meehan, Moakley, Neal, Olver, Tierney

MICHIGAN

Barcia, Bonior, Camp, Conyers, Dingell, Ehlers, Hoekstra, Kildee, Kilpatrick, Knollenberg, Levin, Rivers, Rogers, Smith, Stupak, Upton

MINNESOTA

Gutknecht, Kennedy, Luther, McCollum, Oberstar, Peterson, Ramstad, Sabo

MISSISSIPPI

Pickering, Shows, Taylor, Thompson, Wicker

MISSOURI

Akin, Blunt, Clay, Emerson, Gephardt, Graves, Hulshof, McCarthy, Skelton

MONTANA

Rehberg

NEBRASKA

Bereuter, Osborne, Terry

NEVADA

Berkley, Gibbons

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bass, Sununu

NEW JERSEY

Andrews, Ferguson, Frelinghuysen, Holt, LoBiondo, Menendez, Pallone, Pascrell, Payne, Rothman, Roukema, Saxton, Smith

NEW MEXICO

Udall, Wilson

NEW YORK

Ackerman, Boehlert, Crowley, Engel, Fossella, Gilman, Grucci, Hinchey, Houghton, Israel, Kelly, King, LaFalce, Lowey, Maloney, McCarthy, McHugh, McNulty, Meeks, Nadler, Owens, Quinn, Rangel, Reynolds, Serrano, Slaughter, Sweeney, Towns, Velazquez, Walsh, Weiner

NORTH CAROLINA

Ballenger, Burr, Clayton, Coble, Etheridge, Hayes, Jones, McIntyre, Myrick, Price, Taylor, Watt

NORTH DAKOTA

Pomeroy

OHIO

Boehner, Brown, Chabot, Gillmor, Hall, Hobson, Jones, Kaptur, Kucinich, LaTourette, Ney, Oxley, Portman, Pryce, Regula, Sawyer, Strickland, Tiberi, Traficant

OKLAHOMA

Carson, Istook, Largent, Lucas, Watkins, Watts

OREGON

Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley, Walden, Wu

PENNSYLVANIA

Borski, Brady, Coyne, Doyle, English, Fattah, Gekas, Greenwood, Hart, Hoeffel, Holden, Kanjorksi, Mascara, Murtha, Peterson, Pitts, Platts, Sherwood, Shuster, Toomey, Weldon

RHODE ISLAND

Kennedy, Langevin

SOUTH CAROLINA

Brown, Clyburn, DeMint, Graham, Spence, Spratt

SOUTH DAKOTA

Thune

TENNESSEE

Bryant, Clement, Duncan, Ford, Gordon, Hilleary, Jenkins, Tanner, Wamp

TEXAS

Armey, Barton, Bentsen, Bonilla, Brady, Combest, Culberson, DeLay, Doggett, Edwards, Frost, Gonzalez, Granger, Green, Hall, Hinojosa, Jackson-Lee, Johnson, E.B., Johnson, Sam, Lampson, Ortiz, Paul, Reyes, Rodriguez, Sandlin, Sessions, Smith, Stenholm, Thornberry, Turner

UTAH

Cannon, Hansen, Matheson

VERMONT

Sanders

VIRGINIA

Boucher, Cantor, Davis, Jo Ann, Davis, Thomas M., Goode, Goodlatte, Moran, Schrock, Scott, Sisisky, Wolf

WASHINGTON

Baird, Dicks, Dunn, Hastings, Inslee, Larsen, McDermott, Nethercutt, Smith

WEST VIRGINIA

Capito, Mollohan, Rahall

WISCONSIN

Baldwin, Barrett, Green, Kind, Kleczka, Obey, Petri, Ryan, Sensenbrenner

WYOMING

Cubin

1236

The CLERK. The quorum call discloses that 429 Representatives-elect have responded to their name. A quorum is present.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK

The CLERK. The Clerk will state that credentials, regular in form, have been received showing the election of the Honorable ANIBAL ACEVEDO-VILA as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 2001; the election of the Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON as Delegate from the District of Columbia; the election of the Honorable DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN as Delegate from the Virgin Islands; the election of the Honorable ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA as Delegate from American Samoa; and the election of ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD as Delegate from Guam.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK

The CLERK. The Clerk will state that since the last regular election of Representatives to the 107th Congress, a vacancy now exists in the 32nd District of the State of California, occasioned by the death of the late Honorable Julian C. Dixon.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. Pursuant to law and to precedent, the next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Clerk, the Congress and the Nation have been blessed these past 2 years by the inspiring leadership of a gentleman whose only special interest in these United States of America is these United States of America. We are deeply grateful for his selfless devotion to this institution and to the advancement of the American people and the American Republic.

Mr. Clerk, as Chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that conference to present for election to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress the name of the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT, a

Representative-elect from the State of Illinois.

The CLERK. The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST).

Mr. FROST. Mr. Clerk, as Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress the name of the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, a Representative-elect from the State of Missouri.

The CLERK. The Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, and the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, a Representative-elect from the State of Missouri, have been placed in nomination.

Are there any further nominations?

There being no further nominations, the Clerk will appoint tellers.

The Clerk appoints the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA), and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The reading clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for the Speaker.

1330

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

HASTERT—222

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Thomas M.
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Riley
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeny
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

GEPHARDT—206

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Morkey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

MURTHA—1

Taylor (MS)

PRESENT—2

Gephardt
Hastert

NOT VOTING—3

Gutierrez
Lipinski
Stark

1249

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast for a person by name is 431, of which the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT of the State of Illinois has received 222, the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT of the State of Missouri has received 206, and the Honorable JOHN P. MURTHA of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has received 1, with 2 voting ''present.''

Therefore, the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT of the State of Illinois is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress, having received a majority of the votes cast.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the Chair: The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT),

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY),

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY),

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR),

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS),

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BLAGOJEVICH),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS),

The gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PHELPS),

The gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY),

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JOHNSON), and

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

1345

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 107th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the Committee of Escort.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Members of the House, families of House Members, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen. First, I want to say that I thought a few moments ago about asking for a recount, but I decided against it.

This is a day of celebration for candidates and our families, and it is also a day of celebration of our continuing experiment in democracy, which we again have successfully achieved, even in the face of a very close election. What sets America apart is that despite very difficult events, we decide elections by the rule of law, and we have peaceful transitions of power.

Mr. Speaker, I called you after the election to congratulate you, and all of us on the Democratic side extend our congratulations to you and your Members today.

We hope for a bipartisan atmosphere in this new Congress, and we understand that this requires not just words, but deeds and actions. We know that our differences on issues are heartfelt and real, but I hope the closeness of the margin between our parties in the Congress will be viewed as an opportunity, not a hindrance. This is the people's House, and we are all proud to be part of it. It is not a Republican House; it is not a Democratic House. As a recognition of that principle, it is our hope that in gestures, both small and large, on the part of each of us as individuals and as leaders, we will make that principle a daily reality.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my Democratic colleagues, we honor your leadership and we respect your majority. Our pledge is to meet you halfway and, in return, we hope that great things in these 2 years can be accomplished for the American people that we serve.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House, it is my honor to present the Speaker of the House of the 107th Congress, the gentleman from Illinois, DENNIS HASTERT.

Mr. HASTERT. I guess I really should not hammer it down while I am still getting applause, but I want to thank DICK GEPHARDT for his gracious remarks. DICK GEPHARDT has been a great leader of the House Democrats. He has unified his Democrat Caucus over the last 2 years with unusual effectiveness. He has criss-crossed the Nation, doing his best to help his candidates take a majority in the House. He has worked day and night with a singular determination. I know how hard he has worked, because I had to do my best just to keep up with him.

DICK, let me say that I respect your commitment to your principles, I respect and deeply admire your competitive spirit, and thank you so much for your heartfelt comments today. Thank you very much.

Now that the campaign is over, I know you will put the same energy and determination that you demonstrated during the campaign in working with me to do the people's business. Thank you all, Democrats, Republicans, for this honor, to be Speaker of the whole House.

Today, I stand before you at the beginning of a new year, some say the beginning of a new millennium, and certainly, the beginning of a new Congress. Today, we swear in 41 new Members in the House. One of our new Members is one of the greatest football coaches in college football history, TOM OSBORNE. On the Senate side, we welcome nine new Senators, including the first First Lady ever to run for public office.

1400

We have a new President in the White House who won in the closest election in our Nation's history. While times in the past 2 years have been difficult, this time of new beginnings provides us with new opportunity to reach out and to work with all of our colleagues to get the people's work done.

This will be my second term as Speaker of the House, but I could not have done this without the voters of Illinois' 14th District. This past November they elected me to my eighth term in the House of Representatives. I want to thank those people from the Fox Valley and environs of Illinois for trusting me year after year to represent them in this, the people's House, in the Nation's Capitol.

I also appreciate the bipartisan support that I receive from our Illinois leadership. With us today we have the Governor of the State of Illinois, we have the mayor of the great city of Chicago, Richard Daley, along with Governor Ryan. We also have the Republican leader in the Illinois House of Representatives. I thank them for joining us today.

To my family, my wife, Jean, my two sons, Josh and Ethan, I thank you for your love, your encouragement, your understanding. Jean, thank you for providing me with a good dose of midwestern common sense every time I need it. And in this job, I need it often.

As I said 2 years ago and it is still true, the Fox River, not the Potomac River, is still my home. My family reminds me of that fact every day.

Two years ago I stood here as the Speaker of this House, untested and largely unknown. While Hastert may still not be a household name, I hope that I have earned your respect as a fair and just Speaker of this House. By this election today, I am reassured that I have performed the duties that have been asked of me to lead this House and do the will of the people.

To all those Democrats who have gone out of their way to support me over the last 2 years, I value your respect and your loyalty because I had to work harder to earn it. And for the rest of my Democratic colleagues, if I have not earned your respect in the last 2 years, I hope I can earn it in the next 2. I know it is not easy to have a rival party lead the House's agenda. After all, I, too, used to be in the minority. But I gave my word that I would go out of my way to make sure your voices are heard, and my word is my bond.

Our political system has endured a trial. This trial has exposed many warts in our political process. It has also exposed the great strength of our democracy. After all, our system is based upon laws, not on personalities, and ultimately, our Constitution triumphs.

Our democracy is stronger also because we have two strong political parties and a vibrant opposition. Make no mistake, the system of checks and balances originally devised by our Founding Fathers works, and it will continue to work to protect the freedom of our citizens.

Many have commented about the deep wounds caused by this latest political competition, but it serves no purpose to dwell on the past. After all, our country is at peace. Our economy is still fundamentally strong. Our people are united with a strength of purpose and by a desire to live the American dream. It is only in Washington where many still have a lingering animosity over the political parties.

We need to get over it. We need to work together to revitalize this democracy. We need to get to the people's business. I have a great faith that we can do so. This Nation has faced greater trials, and we have persevered and prospered.

A former Speaker, a gentleman from Texas by the name of Sam Rayburn, once said, ''I do believe when critical hours arise, the Members of this House will do as they have done in the past: Rise to the occasion, and show to the world that whether Republicans or Democrats, we are all Americans, and love and want to protect and defend and perpetuate the institutions of this, the best, the mightiest, and the freest government that ever blessed mankind in all the world.''

He was right then, and his words ring true today. Let us show people that even those who disagree can reach reasonable solutions for the sake of a nation.

Our new president was elected on an agenda to promote prosperity, opportunity, and security for all Americans. We have a duty to consider his agenda and to help him lead America in this next Congress.

Two years ago I stood before you and said that every child should have the right to a good education and a safe school. We have made some progress, but we have a long way to go.

In a sense, this election was all about the education of our children. Improving education still represents one of the Nation's greatest challenges. Every child must have access to a good education and a safe environment. Every school must be more accountable. Every parent must have faith that his or her child is getting the best education possible.

President-elect Bush spoke of ending the soft bigotry of low expectations. We must expect more of our teachers, more of our parents, more of our students, and more of our schools. We must make sure they have the resources to do the job without wasting money on more Federal bureaucracy.

I taught government and history at a small high school in northern Illinois for 16 years. My wife taught in that same town for 34 years. I know firsthand some of the problems that our public schools face: declining test scores, rising dropout rates, complacency, decreasing graduation rates. Yet, I know hundreds of teachers personally, and I know there are hundreds of thousands of dedicated teachers who want to see our children succeed.

The hundreds of Federal programs created to remedy the problems are not helping. We need local solutions. If we really want to help children learn, we need to send more dollars and decisions to the parents, the teachers, and the folks who run the schools. We need to cut Washington red tape.

To show the Nation our commitment to better schools, I will reserve the first House bill, H.R. 1, for President-elect Bush's education proposal. Together, let us pledge to improve education for all of our students.

Retirement security is another challenge that Congress must face. Let me begin about social security. Social security is a sacred trust. Our challenge is now to keep it working far into the future.

In the last session of Congress we put Americans' social security dollars in a lockbox so that government could no longer raid those funds and threaten the future of the program. That helped social security in the short term. Now we must look to the long term. The American people deserve better than a fraction of 1 percent return on their social security investment. If this program does not do better, it will not survive.

The new President and the Congress have both promised to save social security. Now is the time to make good on that promise. Together we must search for a solution to a long-term problem.

Retirement security also means health care. Medicare must be modernized, and that process must include prescription drug coverage for all of our senior citizens. No senior should be forced to choose between putting food on the table and having access to lifesaving drugs. Together, we can work to modernize Medicare.

National security is another challenge that the 107th Congress must face. We have done a good job of providing for more resources for our men and women in uniform, but we can do better. It is still a dangerous world out there, and our defensive capabilities must improve to keep our citizens safe.

President-elect Bush pledged to work with the Congress to support our national missile defense program and provide our military with the funds they need to stay strong. This will be a top priority of the 107th Congress. Together we can work with the President to improve our Nation's security and to keep our citizens safe from international threats.

Finally, we have a duty to be fiscally responsible and to take steps to keep our economy strong. The last Congress paid off more debt than any other Congress in history. That is an amazing achievement. You helped make that happen. We are on the road to pay off our public debt by the year 2013. By continuing to pay off debt, we keep our economy strong. We need to also have the responsibility to return surplus money back to the taxpayers with commonsense tax relief.

We need to restore fairness to our Tax Code. It is not fair to tax people for being married. It is not fair to tax people on every penny they earn while they are living, and then tax them on what they have left over when they die. In the last Congress we made progress on these two tax fairness initiatives. This year, let us get it done.

Also, there are troubling signs that our economy is slowing down. President-elect Bush has proposed a tax relief package that will stimulate economic growth. I believe we have a duty to our constituents and this country to consider this proposal. Together we can work with the new President to keep our economy strong and to give tax relief to all Americans.

More than 20 years ago, I stood as a high school teacher before the classes of my high school day in and day out. I taught them about the promises and the possibilities of this Nation, this country we call America. I taught them that in America, people work hard to achieve their dreams for their families, for their careers, and for their communities. I told each student they could fulfill almost even their wildest dreams if they were willing to sacrifice and to work for that dream.

Little did I know then how fate would bring me to this place and to this position, the Speaker of the House. But fate has also brought all of you here. You all have sacrificed your time and your effort, and your families have sacrificed with you, for a chance to serve in this body. You have done so because you believe that you can get good things done for your constituents and for all the American people, and that by your efforts, you can make this even a better Nation.

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Together we have a great opportunity to work for the American people as their representatives. There is no higher honor and there is no greater responsibility. As we promise in solemn ceremony to uphold the Constitution by taking the oath of office, let us do so with the conviction that we renew the American government with each new Congress; that we will renew our efforts by working together, fighting about principle and searching for truth through debate.

Today, we are sworn in to represent the people. We participate in the greatest ongoing democratic ritual in the world. Let us always be mindful of our duties to our constituents and respectful of the traditions of this institution. Let us pray that God guides us in all that we do in these halls; that he gives us the knowledge to do the people's work, the strength to persevere, and the wisdom to know when to listen to what others say on this floor. May God bless this House.

Now, it is my time to do the people's business, and it is my great honor to recognize my good friend and colleague from the Committee on Commerce, whose legislative skills I admire so much.

I ask the Dean of the House of Representatives, the honorable gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) to administer the oath.

Mr. DINGELL then administered the oath of office to Mr. HASTERT of Illinois, 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.

Mr. DINGELL. Congratulations.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the precedents, the Chair will swear in all Members of the House at this time.

If the Members will rise, the Chair will now administer the oath of office.

The Members-elect and Delegates-elect and the Resident Commissioner-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them 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 office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now Members of the 107th Congress.

MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as their majority leader the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable RICHARD K. ARMEY.

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority leader the gentleman from Missouri, the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as their majority whip the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable TOM DELAY.

MINORITY WHIP

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority whip the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable DAVID E. BONIOR.

ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That Jeffrey J. Trandahl of the State of South Dakota, be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Wilson S. Livingood of the Commonwealth of Virginia be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That James M. Eagen, III, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; and

That Father Daniel P. Coughlin of the State of Illinois, be, and is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the resolution, but before offering the amendment, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question will be divided.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FROST

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FROST:

Resolved, That Dan Turton of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Steve Elmendorf of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; and

That Moses Mercado of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST).

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Will the officers-elect present themselves in the well of the House?

The officers-elect presented themselves 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 of which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You have been sworn in as officers of the House.

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 2) to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the State of South Dakota, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 3) authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 3

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT).

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 4) authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the State of South Dakota, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Sixth

Congress, including applicable provisions of law or concurrent resolution that constituted rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, are adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress, with amendments to the standing rules as provided in section 2, and with other orders as provided in section 3.

SEC. 2. CHANGES IN STANDING RULES.

(a) PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS.—

(1) In clause 2(b) of rule II, strike ''printed and''.

(2) In clause 2(c)(3) of rule II, strike ''printing and''.

(3) In clause 2(c)(4) of rule II, strike ''printed''.

(4) In clause 2(e) of rule II, strike ''printed and''.

(5) In clause 2(f)(2) of rule II strike ''or mail''.

(6) In clause 2(f)(2) of rule II strike '', in binding of good quality,''.

(b) PREPARATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.—

(1) In clause 2(d) of rule II, designate the existing text as subparagraph (1) and insert thereafter the following new subparagraph:

''(2) The Clerk shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the House and, in cooperation with the Senate, examine all bills and joint resolutions that have passed both Houses to see that they are correctly enrolled and forthwith present those bills and joint resolutions that originated in the House to the President in person after their signature by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, and report to the House the fact and date of their presentment.''.

(2) In clause 4(d)(1) of rule X, strike subdivision (A), redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly (and conform the subdivision-reference in subdivision (C), as redesignated).

(c) RESPONDING TO SUBPOENAS.—In rule VIII, strike ''subpoena or other judicial order'' in each of the nine places it appears and insert in lieu thereof (in each instance) ''judicial or administrative subpoena or judicial order''.

(d) RENAMING OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE; ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—In clause 1 of rule X—

(1) strike paragraph (d);

(2) redesignate paragraph (e) as paragraph (d);

(3) redesignate paragraph (g) as paragraph (e) and transfer that paragraph before paragraph (f);

(4) in paragraph (f)—

(A) strike ''Commerce'' and insert in lieu thereof ''Energy and Commerce'' (and conform the reference in clause 3(c) of rule X); and

(B) strike subparagraph (15) and redesignate the succeeding subparagraph accordingly; and

(5) insert the following new paragraph after paragraph (f):

''(g) Committee on Financial Services.

''(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.

''(10) Urban development.''.

(e) ENHANCED OVERSIGHT PLANNING.—In clause 2(d)(1) of rule X, insert after subdivision (A) the following new subdivision (and redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly):

''(B) review specific problems with federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions that are ambiguous, arbitrary, or nonsensical, or that impose severe financial burdens on individuals;''.

(f) INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT.—In clause 3 of rule X, add the following new paragraph at the end:

''(l) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and activities of the intelligence community and shall review and study on an exclusive basis the sources and methods of entities described in clause 11(b)(1)(A).''.

(g) OVERSIGHT OF OFFICERS.—

(1) In clause 4(d)(1) of rule X, amend subdivision (A) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

''(A) provide policy direction for the Inspector General and oversight of the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chief Administrative Officer, and Inspector General;''.

(2) In clause 4(a) of rule II strike ''policy direction and''.

(h) SIZE OF INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.—In the second sentence of clause 11(a)(1) of rule X—

(1) strike ''not more than 16'' and insert in lieu thereof ''not more than 18''; and

(2) strike ''not more than nine'' and insert in lieu thereof ''not more than 10''.

(i) PRESERVING MAJORITY QUORUM REQUIREMENTS.—In clause 2(h)(3) of rule XI, strike ''the reporting of a measure or recommendation'' and insert in lieu thereof ''one for which the presence of a majority of the committee is otherwise required''.

(j) CLARIFICATION OF HEARING PROCEDURES.—In clause 2(k) of rule XI—

(1) in the caption, strike ''investigative'';

(2) in subparagraph (1)—

(A) strike ''an investigative hearing'' and insert in lieu thereof ''a hearing''; and

(B) strike ''investigation'' and insert in lieu thereof ''hearing'';

(3) in subparagraph (2), strike ''to each witness'' and insert in lieu thereof ''to each witness on request'';

(4) in subparagraph (3) strike ''investigative''; and

(5) in subparagraph (5)—

(A) strike ''an investigative hearing'' and insert in lieu thereof ''a hearing'';

(B) strike ''asserted'' and insert in lieu thereof ''asserted by a member of the committee''; and

(C) strike ''any person'' and insert in lieu thereof ''any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness''.

(k) CERTAIN SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS WITHOUT ADDITIONAL LAYOVER.—In clause 3(a)(2) of rule XIII, add the following new sentence at the end: ''A supplemental report only correcting errors in the depiction of record votes under paragraph (b) may be filed under this subparagraph and shall not be subject to the requirement in clause 4 concerning the availability of reports.''.

(l) PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.—

(1) In clause 3(c) of rule XIII, amend subparagraph (4) to read as follows:

''(4) A statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding.''.

(2) In clause 4(c)(2) of rule X, strike ''matter involved'' and all that follows and insert in lieu thereof ''matter involved.''.

(m) REPORT DETAIL ON UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.—In clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII, amend subdivision (B) to read as follows:

''(B) a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for expenditures not currently authorized by law for the period concerned (excepting classified intelligence or national security programs, projects, or activities), along with a statement of the last year for which such expenditures were authorized, the level of expenditures authorized for that year, the actual level of expenditures for that year, and the level of appropriations in the bill for such expenditures.''.

(n) CORRECTIONS CALENDAR.—

(1) In clause 4(a)(2) of rule XIII, insert after subdivision (B) the following new subdivision (and redesignate the succeeding subdivisions accordingly):

''(C) a bill called from the Corrections Calendar under clause 6 of rule XV;''.

(2) In clause 6(a) of rule XV, strike ''that has been on the Corrections Calendar for three legislative days'' and insert in lieu thereof ''that is printed on the Corrections Calendar''.

(o) OBJECTIONS TO EXHIBITS.—In clause 6 of rule XVII, strike ''its use shall be decided without debate by a vote of the House'' and insert in lieu thereof ''the Chair, in his discretion, may submit the question of its use to the House without debate''.

(p) POSTPONING REQUESTS FOR RECORDED VOTES ON AMENDMENTS IN COMMITTEE OF WHOLE.—In clause 6 of rule XVIII, add the following new paragraph at the end:

''(g) The Chairman may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment. The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time. The Chairman may 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.''.

(q) NAMING OF PUBLIC WORKS.—In rule XXI, add the following new clause at the end:

''Designations of public works''

''6. It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the designation or redesignation of a public work in honor of an individual then serving as a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator.''.

(r) MOTIONS INSTRUCTING CONFEREES.—

(1) In clause 7 of rule XXII, in subparagraph (c)(1), strike ''first legislative''.

(2) In clause 7 of rule XXII, in subparagraph (c)(1)—

(A) strike the dash after ''privileged'';

(B) strike the designations of subdivisions (A) and (B); and

(C) strike ''; and'' and insert in lieu thereof '', but only''.

(3) In clause 7 of rule XXII, redesignate paragraph (d) as paragraph (e) and insert the following new paragraph after paragraph (c):

''(d) Instructions to conferees in a motion to instruct or in a motion to recommit to conference may not include argument.''.

(s) REPEAL OF AUTOMATIC PUBLIC-DEBT MEASURE.—

(1) Strike rule XXIII and redesignate the succeeding rules accordingly.

(2) In clause 4(f)(2) of rule X, strike ''budget'' and all that follows and insert in lieu thereof ''budget.''.

(3) In clause 9(b)(2) of rule X, strike ''rule XXIV'' and insert in lieu thereof ''rule XXIII''.

(4) In clause 3(a)(5) of rule XI, strike ''rule XXIV'' and insert in lieu thereof ''rule XXIII''.

(5) In clause 4 of rule XXIII (as redesignated), strike ''rule XXVI'' and insert in lieu thereof ''rule XXV''.

(6) In clause 5 of rule XXIII (as redesignated), strike ''rule XXVI'' and insert in lieu thereof ''rule XXV''.

(7) In clause 12(a) of rule XXIII (as redesignated), strike ''rule XXVII'' and insert in lieu thereof ''rule XXVI''.

(t) PROHIBITION ON PAID EMPLOYMENT OF SPOUSE.—In clause 8 of rule XXIII (as redesignated), add the following new paragraph at the end:

''(c)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2)—

''(A) a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not retain his spouse in a paid position; and

''(B) an employee of the House may not accept compensation for work for a committee on which his spouse serves as a member.

''(2) Subparagraph (1) shall not apply in the case of a spouse whose pertinent employment predates the One Hundred Seventh Congress.''.

(u) OATHS CONCERNING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—In clause 13 of rule XXIII (as redesignated), add the following new sentence at the end: ''The Clerk shall make signatures a matter of public record, causing the names of each Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who has signed the oath during a week (if any) to be published in a portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose on the last legislative day of the week and making cumulative lists of such names available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the House.''.

(v) ACTIVITIES OF CONSULTANTS.—In clause 14(b) of rule XXIII (as redesignated), add the following new sentences at the end: ''An individual whose services are compensated by the House pursuant to a consultant contract may not lobby the contracting committee or the members or staff of the contracting committee on any matter. Such an individual may lobby other Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner or staff of the House on matters outside the jurisdiction of the contracting committee.''.

(w) CLARIFICATION OF TERMS IN GIFT RULE.—

(1) In clause 4(a)(1) of rule XXV (as redesignated), strike ''; and'' and insert in lieu thereof a period.

(2) In clause 4(a)(2) if rule XXV (as redesignated), strike ''(2) when'' and insert in lieu thereof ''(2)(A) When''.

(3) After clause 4(a)(2)(A) of rule XXV (as redesignated), insert the following new subdivision:

''(B) When used in clause 5 of this rule, the terms 'officer' and 'employee' have the same meanings as in rule XXIII.''.

(4) In clause 5(e)(1) of rule XXV (as redesignated), strike ''and'' after subparagraph (1).

(5) At the end of clause 5(e)(2) of rule XXV (as redesignated), strike the period and insert in lieu thereof ''; and''.

(6) After clause 5(e)(2) of rule XXV (as redesignated), insert the following new subparagraph:

''(3) the terms 'officer' and 'employee' have the same meanings as in rule XXIII.''.

(x) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN RECODIFICATION.—

(1) In clause 3(a) of rule VII, strike ''paragraph (b), clause 4,'' and insert in lieu thereof ''clause 4(b)''.

(2) In clause 5(a) of rule VII, strike ''clause 9'' and insert in lieu thereof ''clause 11''.

(3) In clause 7(b) of rule X, strike ''under this paragraph''.

(4) In clause 7(d) of rule X, strike ''this paragraph'' and insert in lieu thereof ''this clause''.

(5) In clause 7(e) of rule X, strike ''this paragraph'' and insert in lieu thereof ''this clause''.

(6) In clause 7(f)(1) of rule X, strike ''this paragraph'' and insert in lieu thereof ''this clause''.

(7) In clause 7(f)(2) of rule X, strike ''this paragraph'' and insert in lieu thereof ''this clause''.

(8) In clause 9(g) of rule X, strike ''paragraph (a) of clause 6'' and insert in lieu thereof ''clause 6(a)''.

(9) In clause 11(d)(1) of rule X, strike ''clauses 6(a), (b), and (c) and 8(a), (b), and (c) of this rule'' and insert in lieu thereof ''clauses 8(a), (b), and (c) and 9(a), (b), and (c) of this rule''.

(10) In clause 2(m)(1) of rule XI, strike ''subparagraph (2)(A)'' and insert in lieu thereof ''subparagraph (3)(A)''.

(11) In clause 7(a) of rule XII, strike ''All other bills'' and insert in lieu thereof ''Bills''.

(12) In clause 1 of rule XIV, strike ''clause 9(a)'' and insert in lieu thereof ''clause 8''.

(13) In clause 3 of rule XIV, strike ''clause 9'' and insert in lieu thereof ''clause 8''.

(14) In clause 2(c) of rule XV, strike ''printed with the signatures'' and insert in lieu thereof ''published with the signatures''.

(15) In clause 8(c) of rule XVIII, strike ''this rule'' and insert in lieu thereof ''this clause''.

(16) In clause 8(b) of rule XXIII (as redesignated), strike ''clause 7'' and insert in lieu thereof ''clause 9'' in both places where it appears.

SEC. 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) STANDARDS COMMITTEE RULES.—For the One Hundred Seventh Congress, each provision of House Resolution 168 of the One Hundred Fifth Congress that was not executed as a change in the standing rules is hereby reaffirmed (except that, notwithstanding section 13 of that resolution, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may consult with an investigative subcommittee either on their own initiative or on the initiative of the subcommittee, shall have access to information before a subcommittee with which they so consult, and shall not thereby be precluded from serving as full, voting members of any adjudicatory subcommittee).

(b) BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) During the One Hundred Seventh Congress, references in section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to a resolution shall be construed in the House of Representatives as references to a joint resolution.

(2) During the One Hundred Seventh Congress, in the case of a reported bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to a special order of business, a point of order under section 303 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be determined on the basis of the text made in order as an original bill or joint resolution for the purpose of amendment or to the text on which the previous question is ordered directly to passage, as the case may be.

(3) During the One Hundred Seventh Congress, a provision in a bill or joint resolution, or in an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, that establishes prospectively for a Federal office or position a specified or minimum level of compensation to be funded by annual discretionary appropriations shall not be considered as providing new entitlement authority within the meaning of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c) CERTAIN SUBCOMMITTEES.—Notwithstanding clause 5(d) of rule X, during the One Hundred Seventh Congress—

(1) the Committee on Government Reform may have not more than eight subcommittees;

(2) the Committee on International Relations may have not more than six subcommittees; and

(3) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure may have not more than six subcommittees.

(d) NUMBERING OF BILLS.—In the One Hundred Seventh Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker to such bills as he may designate when introduced during the first session.

Mr. ARMEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), or his designee, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of the resolution, all time yielded is for debate purposes only.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allocated to me be controlled by the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

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

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to extend congratulations, a happy new year, and my appreciation to the majority leader for his fine leadership.

Mr. Speaker, the comprehensive changes we are proposing in H. Res. 5 seek to build on the successful institutional reform accomplishments of the past 6 years, which have helped to make the House more accountable and have strengthened our ability to govern effectively and responsibly.

As you will recall, Mr. Speaker, we streamlined the committee system, made Congress compliant with anti-discrimination and workplace safety laws, established term limits for committee chairmen, completely abolished proxy voting, opened committee meetings to the public and press, modernized the rules of the House to make them more understandable, and consolidated the number of standing rules from 51 to 28, soon to be 27 if H. Res. 5 is adopted.

Also, thanks to the leadership of our colleagues, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), our investments in technology are transforming the culture, operations, and responsibilities of Congress in a very positive way.

With that having been said, I want to describe some of the more significant positive rules changes we are proposing to the standing rules of the House, and

those are contained in section 1 of the resolution.

In an effort to reduce printing costs and provide for the more timely distribution of them, section 2(a) of the resolution amends clause 2 of rule II to encourage the electronic publication and distribution of executive branch reports and House Journals and Calendars, while still allowing Members to receive printed copies of these documents.

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 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 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 a future memorandum of understanding between the chairmen of these respective committees.

The reasons for establishing a new Committee on Financial Services are compelling. It reflects the coordinated and comprehensive approach to financial services that is emerging in the wake of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. It demonstrates and communicates a level of understanding that will increase market confidence in our ability to comprehend the increasingly integrated nature of the financial services market.

It will strengthen congressional oversight of financial regulators and enterprises and will put the House of Representatives in a better position to address the marketplace inequities caused by the Federal Government's slow response to change.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are a number of other significant positive changes included in H.Res. 5. To enhance oversight planning, section 2(e) of the resolution amends clause 2(d)(1) of rule X to require committees to consider bills that will make candidates for the Corrections Calendar procedure in their initial legislative and oversight planning process.

Section 2(g) amends clause 4(d)(1) of rule X and clause 4(a) of rule II to clarify that the Committee on House Administration provides policy direction only for the Inspector General and not other officers of the House. We have professional officers, and we want to give them more authority over their operations.

In a further attempt to improve policy and programmatic oversight, section 2(1) amends clause 3(c) of rule XIII clause 4(c) of rule X to repeal the requirement that committee reports include a summary of oversight findings and recommendations by the Committee on Government Reform, if timely submitted.

That requirement is replaced with a new requirement that committee reports include a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding.

The purpose of this change is to strengthen the existing procedures and rules governing committee reports to ensure the development of more clearly defined performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives for the programs, and to the extent possible, projects or activities authorized under the act.

Consistent with this intent, the statements should be similar to the performance goals model established in the Government Performance and Results Act. More specifically, when applicable, all performance goal statements should: (1) describe goals in an objective, quantifiable, and measurable form; (2) describe the resources required to meet the goals; (3) establish performance indicators to measure outputs or outcomes; and (4) provide a basis for comparing actual program results with performance goals.

As a result of the expanded reporting requirements in section 2(m) of the resolution, the amount and usefulness of information available to Members regarding unauthorized appropriations will be expanded. The amendment to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII would apply to all unauthorized appropriations with the exception of programs, projects, or activities that are classified for the purpose of protecting national security.

Section 2(r) amends clause 7 of rule XXII to prohibit the use of argument in the form of a motion to instruct conferees or a motion to recommit a conference report. These motions are instructive motions, not debating motions. Motions to instruct are debatable once they are pending before the House, but not while they are being offered. Motions to recommit with instructions are debatable during the hour allotted on the conference report.

House Rule XXIII regarding the statutory limit on the public debt will be replaced by section 2(s) of the resolution, and the total number of House rules will drop from 28 to 27. This will restore accountability to the budget process by having an up or down vote on any statutory increase in the public debt.

Section 2(u) of the resolution requires the Clerk of the House to release information concerning Members' executions of the oath regarding classified information. Right now there is no way to find out who has or has not signed the secrecy oath.

For the most part, the remaining provisions of the section are technical, conforming, or clarifying in nature.

Section 3 of the resolution consists of ''Separate Orders'' which do not change any of the standing rules of the House. These are more or less housekeeping provisions which deem certain actions or waive the application of certain rules of the House.

For example, on September 18, 1997, the House adopted the recommendations of a 12-member bipartisan task force on ethics reform with certain amendments, which included not only

changes to the standing rules of the House but also freestanding directives to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Those freestanding directives address committee agenda, committee staff, meetings and hearings, public disclosure, requirements to constitute a complaint, duties of the chairman and ranking member, investigative and adjudicatory subcommittees, standard of proof for adoption of statement of alleged violation, subcommittee powers, due process rights of respondents, and committee reporting requirements.

In order to have force and effect in the 107th Congress, the freestanding provisions of H. Res. 168 are being carried forward by section 3(a) of the resolution.

However, notwithstanding section 13 of H. Res. 168, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may consult with an investigative subcommittee either on their own initiative or on the initiative of the subcommittee, shall have access to information before a subcommittee with which they so consult, and shall not thereby be precluded from serving as full voting members of any adjudicatory subcommittee.

Section 3(c) of the resolution provides a limited number of exemptions to clause 5(d) of rule X regarding the limitation on the number of subcommittees a committee may establish.

On November 13, 1997, the House approved H. Res. 326, which provided an exception for the Committee on Government Reform to temporarily establish an eighth subcommittee for the remainder of the 105th Congress.

H. Res. 5 in the 106th Congress allowed the Committee to again establish an eighth subcommittee to accommodate the need for extensive oversight over the census.

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Section 2(c) of this resolution grants the Committee on Government Reform another waiver of clause 5(d) of rule X to permit an eighth subcommittee for the duration of the 107th Congress.

In addition, section 2(c) allows the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on International Relations to establish six subcommittees notwithstanding the requirement of clause 5(d)(2) of rule X that a committee may have a sixth subcommittee if it maintains a subcommittee on oversight.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the RECORD a more detailed section-by-section summary, although I doubt that that is possible, of H. Res. 5 as well as other relevant material.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF H. RES. 5—ADOPTING HOUSE RULES FOR THE 107TH CONGRESS

SECTION 1. RESOLVED CLAUSE

The rules of the House of Representatives for the 106th Congress are adopted as the rules of the House of the 107th Congress with amendments as provided in section 2, and with other orders provided in section 3.

SECTION 2. CHANGES IN STANDING RULES

(a) Publication of Documents. The rules regarding the responsibilities of the Clerk of the House with respect to the printing or methods of distributing executive branch reports, the House Journal and calendars of the House are modified generically to encompass alternative forms of publication and distribution. [Rule II, clause 2]

(b) Preparation of Enrolled Bills. The responsibility for examining all bills, amendments and joint resolutions after passage by the House, and for examining all bills and joint resolutions that have passed both Houses of Congress to see that they are correctly enrolled and presented to the President will be transferred from the Committee on House Administration to the Clerk of the House. [Rule II, clause 2(d); Rule X, clause 4(d)(1)]

(c) Responding to Subpoenas. The rules addressing responses to the legal process are clarified to reflect the current interpretation that such rules apply to both judicial orders and administrative subpoenas. [Rule VIII]

(d–1) Establishment of Committee on Financial Services. The Committee on Banking and Financial Services is abolished and a new Committee on Financial Services is established consisting of the jurisdiction of the old Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and jurisdiction over securities and exchanges and insurance generally (which is transferred from the Committee on Commerce). [Rule X, clause 1]

(d–2) Renaming of Committee on Commerce. The Committee on Commerce is redesignated as the Committee on Energy and Commerce. [Rule X, clause 1]

(e) Enhanced Oversight Planning. Committees are required to include in the oversight plans they adopt at the beginning of each Congress a review of specific problems with federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions that are ambiguous, arbitrary, or nonsensical, or impose a severe financial burden on individuals. This review would be the basis for the consideration of bills that may be candidates for the Corrections Calendar procedure. [Rule X, clause 2(d)(1)]

(f) Intelligence Oversight. The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is to have exclusive oversight responsibility over the sources and methods of the core intelligence agencies. [Rule X, clause 3]

(g) Oversight of Officers. The Committee on House Administration will provide policy direction only for the Inspector General and not for other officers of the House. The Committee will retain all oversight responsibilities over the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Chief Administrative Officer. [Rule X, clause 4(d)(1)(b); rule II, clause 4(a)]

(h) Size of Intelligence Committee. The size of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will be increased from not more than 16 Members to not more than 18 Members, of which no more than 10 may be from the same party. [Rule X, clause 11]

(i) Preserving Majority Quorum Requirements. The requirement for a majority quorum for ordering a measure reported, the release of executive session material, the issuance of subpoenas, and determining if evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person is clarified with conforming language. [Rule XI, clause 2(h)(3)]

(j) Clarification of Hearing Procedures. The procedures for committee hearings are modified to: resolve an unintended implication about hearings labeled as something other than investigative; clarify that a copy of the committee rules and hearing procedures shall be made available to each witness ''upon request;'' and clarify that an assertion that evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person must be made either by a Member of the committee or by a witness at a hearing. [Rule XI, clause 2(k)]

(k) Certain Supplemental Reports Without Additional Layover. A committee may file a supplemental report without additional layover to correct errors in the depiction of record votes in committee. [Rule XIII, clause 3(a)(2)]

(l) Performance Goals and Objectives. The requirement that committee reports include a summary of oversight findings and recommendations by the Committee on Government Reform, if timely submitted, is repealed and replaced with a new requirement that committee reports include a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding. [Rule XIII, clause 3(c); rule X, clause 4(c)(2)]

(m) Report Detail on Unauthorized Appropriations. The reporting requirements for unauthorized appropriations are expanded to include a statement of the last year for which the expenditures were authorized, the level of expenditures authorized for that year, the actual level of expenditures for that year, and the level of appropriations in the bill for such expenditures. [Rule XIII, clause 3(f)(1)]

(n) Corrections Calendar. On the second and fourth Tuesdays of a month, a bill that is printed in the Corrections Calendar section of the daily calendar may be considered without further layover. [Rule XIII, clause 4(a)(2); rule XV, clause 6(a)]

(o) Objections to Exhibits. When the use of an exhibit in debate is objected to, the requirement that the question of its use be decided without debate by a vote of the House is modified to provide discretion to the Chair to submit the question of its use to the House without debate. [Rule XVII, clause 6]

(p) Postponing Requests for Recorded Votes on Amendments in Committee of the Whole. The current practice of providing authority, through special rules, to the Chair to postpone votes on amendments in the Committee of the Whole, and to reduce voting time to five minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a fifteen minute vote, is made permanent. [Rule XVIII, clause 6]

(q) Naming of Public Works. It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the designation or redesignation of a public work in honor of an individual then serving as a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator. [Rule XXI]

(r) Motions Instructing Conferees. The intended operation of the rule to avoid noticing a 20-day motion to instruct on the first legislative day of a week is restored, and the elements of privilege are restated to clarify that they operate in tandem and not independently. Further, instructions to conferees in any motion may not include argument. [Rule XXII, clause 7]

(s) Repeal of Automatic Public-Debt Measure. The rule regarding the statutory limit on the public debt is repealed, and the succeeding rules are redesignated accordingly. [Rule XXIII]

(t) Prohibition on Paid Employment Spouse. The application of the provisions of section 3110 of Title V of the U.S. Code as it relates to Members of the House is prospectively strengthened. [Rule XXIV, clause 8 (redesignated as rule XXIII, clause 8)]

(u) Oaths Concerning Classified Information. The requirement that a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner sign a secrecy oath before having access to classified

information is modified to require the Clerk of the House to make such signatures a matter of public record, publish new signatures, if any, in the Congressional Record on the last legislative day of the week, and make cumulative lists of such names available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the House. [Rule XXIV, clause 13 (redesignated as rule XXIII)]

(v) Activities of Consultants. The prohibition against representing a third party or interest by individuals whose services are compensated by the House pursuant to a consultant contract is limited to the contracting office or committee, including its staff. Such individuals will continue to be considered employees of the House for purposes of other applicable provisions of the Code of Conduct. [Rule XXIV, clause 14 (redesignated as rule XXIII)]

(w) Clarification of Terms in Gift Rule. In the gift rule, the definition of ''employee'' is clarified to cover all employees of the House, not the narrower meaning assigned for purposes of the limitations on outside earned income. [Rule XXVI, clause 4(a) and 5(e) (redesignated as rule XXV)]

(x) Technical Corrections in Recodification. Technical and grammatical changes are made throughout the rules of the House to correct changes that were made as a result of the recodification of the House rules at the beginning of the 106th Congress.

SECTION 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) Standards Committee Rules. The freestanding directives of H. Res. 168 of the 105th Congress (sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, and 21) regarding ethics reform shall be carried forward in the 106th Congress. However, notwithstanding section 13 of that resolution, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may consult with an investigative subcommittee either on their own initiative or on the initiative of the subcommittee, shall have access to information before a subcommittee with whom they so consult, and shall not thereby be precluded from serving as full, voting members of any adjudicatory subcommittee.

(b) Budget Enforcement. During the 107th Congress, references in section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to a resolution shall be construed in the House of Representatives as references to a joint resolution. In the case of reported bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to a special order of business, a point of order under section 303 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be determined on the basis of the text made in order as an original bill or joint resolution for the purpose of amendment or to the text on which the previous question is ordered directly to passage, as the case may be. During the 107th Congress, a provision in a bill or joint resolution, or in an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, that establishes prospectively for a Federal office or position a specified or minimum level of compensation to be funded by annual discretionary appropriations shall not be considered as providing new entitlement authority within the meaning of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c) Certain Subcommittees. Notwithstanding clause 5(d) of rule X, during the 107th Congress the Committee on Government Reform may have not more than eight subcommittees; the Committee on International Relations may have not more than six subcommittees; and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure may have not more than six subcommittees.

(d) Numbering of Bills. In the 107th Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker to such bills as he may designate when introduced during the first session.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Happy new year, and happy new year to my chairman.

Mr. Speaker, last fall's election was a record breaker. Votes for everything from President down to State legislators were closer than ever before. If the voters told us anything on November 7, it was we have to work together. The only mandate this Congress and the White House have is to put aside our differences and get things done. But, Mr. Speaker, that mandate of cooperation is not reflected in this Republican rules package.

This rules package skews committee ratios so much in favor of the Republicans that you would think they had won by a landslide while in fact, Mr. Speaker, their majority in the House is less than 2 percent. Many Americans believe that if the Republicans in Congress have barely more than 50 percent of the vote, then the Republicans should get no more than 51 percent of the committee slots and resources. But one look at this rules package shows that that is not the case.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following two charts detailing the skewed committee ratios.

If Republicans, with a 51.3 percent majority in the House, maintain the same committees at the same size they were in the 106th Congress but use a committee ratio reflecting the ratio in the House (and keep all Republicans currently on each committee), the following numbers of additional Democrats would have committee seats:

Committee	New ratio	Added Democratic seats
Agriculture	27–26	+2
Appropriations	34–33	+6
Armed Services	32–31	+3
Banking	32–31	+3
Budget	24–23	+4
Commerce	29–28	+4
Education	27–26	+4
Government Reform	24–23	+4
House Administration	6–5	+2
International Relations	26–25	+2
Judiciary	21–20	+4
Resources	28–27	+3
Science	25–24	+2
Small Business	19–18	+1
Transportation	41–40	+6
Veterans	17–16	+2
Ways and Means	23–22	+6

House Committee Party Ratios

106th Congress	Total	Seat Edge	Distribution of seats				Independent	Difference in % Committee majority compared to % House majority
			Members		Percentage			
			Majority (R)	Minority (D)	Majority (R)	Minority (D)		
Total House Members	435	12	223	211	51.26	48.51	1	
Total Committee Seats	835	83	458	375	54.85	44.91	2	3.59
COMMITTEE								
Agriculture	51	3	27	24	52.94	47.06		1.68
Appropriations	61	7	34	27	55.74	44.26		4.47
Armed Services	60	4	32	28	53.33	46.67		2.07
Banking and Financial Services	60	5	32	27	53.33	45.00	1	2.07
Budget	43	5	24	19	55.81	44.19		4.55
Commerce	53	5	29	24	54.72	45.28		3.45
Education and the Workforce	49	5	27	22	55.10	44.90		3.84
Government Reform	44	5	24	19	54.55	43.18	1	3.28
House Administration	9	3	6	3	66.87	33.33		15.40
International Relations	49	3	26	23	53.06	46.94		1.80
Judiciary	37	5	21	16	56.76	43.24		5.49
Resources	52	4	28	24	53.85	46.15		2.58
Rules	13	5	9	4	69.23	30.77		17.97
Science	47	3	25	22	53.19	46.81		1.93
Small Business	36	2	19	17	52.78	47.22		1.51
Standards of Official Conduct	10	0	5	5	50.00	50.00		−1.26
Transportation and Infrastructure	75	7	41	34	54.67	45.33		3.40
Veterans' Affairs	31	3	17	14	54.84	45.16		3.57
Ways and Means	39	7	23	16	58.97	41.03		7.71
Permanent Select on Intelligence	16	2	9	7	56.25	43.75		4.99

Source for data are Congressional Yellow Book, and Vital Statistics on Congress, 1999–2000.
Delegates and Resident Commissioner are included in the committee ratios.
For consistency, vacancies are counted in overall total and party totals.
Percentages were calculated by computer, and reflect rounding.
In some instances, published source may indicate unfilled vacancy.
Ratios do not reflect post-election resignations.

Last Congress when the majority party was entitled to 51 percent of the seats, my Republican colleagues took 59 percent of the seats on Ways and Means, they took 57 percent of the

seats on Judiciary, and they took almost 56 percent of the seats on the Committee on the Budget.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to being unfair, those committee ratios denied millions of Americans their right to representation on specific congressional committees. And my Republican colleagues are about to do that again in this Congress when the majority is even slimmer than it was last year. But I think it is better to put it this way, Mr. Speaker: If the ratios on the committees were to reflect the ratio in the House this Congress, 58 more Democratic districts would have their representatives seated at the committee tables. Even my dear friend, my chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) signed a joint committee report saying, and I quote, committee seats should be allocated to reflect the overall ratio of the House. Of course, that was a different time and a different place.

Up until 6 years ago, my Republican colleagues regularly included requirements for fair committee ratios in their rules packages. That is, Mr. Speaker, until they became the majority. Mr. Speaker, while millions of Americans will lose their voice first in congressional committees, millions more lost their voices during this past presidential election. Perhaps more important than anything else we do in Washington would be to restore America's confidence in the election process. But, Mr. Speaker, that too is missing from this Republican rules package.

Nowhere is there a mention of what happened during this Presidential election. Nowhere is there a call on Congress to fix our flawed election process. Nowhere is there a recognition of the urgent need to restore people's confidence in American elections. Mr. Speaker, in just 3 days, a joint session of Congress will count the votes of the Presidential electors and declare the winner of the Presidential election. Millions of Americans are questioning that election and demanding action. Mr. Speaker, this rules package fails to take any action on their behalf.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I am urging my colleagues to support the Democratic rules package. Our rules package includes the Republican proposals for committee ratios from the 102nd and the 103rd Congresses. Our rules package also takes steps to reform our election process. It gives the Committee on the Judiciary until March 1 to recommend ways to ensure that all eligible Americans who vote shall have their votes counted, especially our military personnel who vote by absentee ballots.

Mr. Speaker, even though the next set of Federal elections is 2 years off, we really need to get started right away making sure that everyone's vote is counted and counted fairly. Fair elections are the foundation on which our democracy is built and there is nothing more important than ensuring that this process be as fair as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the motion to commit. If the motion to commit passes, we will have adopted the Democratic amendments to the rules of the 107th Congress. Our amendments will improve the way we conduct elections and ensure more fair committee ratios.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the pending rules package proposes to amend clause 3 of rule X to give the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence the ''exclusive'' authority to ''review the sources and methods of entities described in clause 11(b)(1)(A).'' Included in that list is the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947. The term National Foreign Intelligence Program, as defined by the 1947 Act, ''refers to all programs, projects, and activities of the intelligence community, which includes the Treasury Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other governmental agencies that impact matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.'' See 50 U.S.C. 401a(4). As you know, pursuant to House rule X, the House Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction over all provisions of criminal law, espionage, and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States.

Will the adoption of these proposed changes alter in any way the oversight jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary?

I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. I thank the gentleman for his inquiry. The House should know that this change is not meant to circumscribe in any way, shape, or form the oversight or legislative jurisdiction of the House Committee on the Judiciary. As an ardent supporter of programmatic oversight, it is my intention that the Committee on the Judiciary continue to vigorously and fully pursue those matters within its oversight jurisdiction. The proposed rules change will not hamper your oversight efforts in this regard.

Mr. HYDE. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the dean of the House, and the ranking member of the Committee on Commerce.

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have heard a great deal of talk about how this is going to be a new and a different and a better Congress. I have heard a lot of people tell me about how we are going to proceed to have bipartisanship and cooperation and conciliation. I would observe to the Members of this body that the system will work if we have cooperation, conciliation, and compromise. I would add to that one thing more: Consultation. It would be nice if the majority would talk to the minority about their plans and about what they are doing. It would be even nicer if they would let us talk to them about what we are doing here and to be consulted and to have an actual discussion about what rules are going to obtain.

These rules are interesting. I have been writing rules in this place for a long time. I would note to my colleagues that in these rules are a number of interesting things, massive changes in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce. No discussion with the minority on that matter whatsoever. No justification for what has been done here. We are simply informed, ''This is what we are going to do to you.''

I would observe that the jurisdiction that is being transferred from the Committee on Commerce is jurisdiction which was created by Sam Rayburn 60 or 70 years ago and that has been exercised vigorously and well by the Committee on Commerce all during those times. And that never has there been a scandal in that particular line of jurisdiction because the Committee on Commerce has always seen to it that the interests of the American investors were protected.

I would note that the committee across the hall, the Banking Committee, has presided over some splendid scandals in the area of banking and savings and loans and has never understood what was going on. Taxpayers have ponied up at least $500 billion because of the incompetence and indifference of that committee. And now we are transferring the jurisdiction over securities to the Banking Committee so that they may conduct the business of the securities industry in precisely the same way they have supervised the business of the banking and the savings and loan industries.

I would simply tell my colleagues, you have created the opportunity for splendid scandals and you have created something else: You have made your choice of fools, and I should say that you should now look forward to a splendid disaster. It is coming.

The other things which have been done which I think are noteworthy here are that you have changed the rules on motions to recommit. I do not know whether you have done this for the same reason that you have made the changes in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce. You did that to take care of one Member. One Member. Not the interests of the House, not the interests of the banking industry or the securities industry or indeed the interests of the investors of the United States. I hope there is a good reason you have done this other than to make it more difficult for the minority to express its will or to have this House

have votes on matters of important questions.

You have also done some other things. You have continued to constrain the minority in its ability to write reports critical of what they conceive to be wrongdoing or failures in legislation by saying to it that only 2 days will exist for the minority to come forward with complaints with the content of legislation. Is this the kind of good will? Is this the kind of cooperation, conciliation, and is it the kind of action that we are hearing when we are talking about having compromise and cooperation and bipartisanship? I think not. If we are to work together, and I would remind my colleagues on the majority side, there are only a few seats' difference between the Members on this side and on the other side. If you want to have a President who was elected by the narrowest margin in history and whose tenure as a legitimate President is, in fact, open to question because of the curious manipulations of the Supreme Court and because of the way in which the election in Florida was conducted and counted and handled to succeed and to be able to talk about bipartisanship and cooperation, this is not the way that you begin the affairs of this Congress.

I did not intend to make an angry speech, and I would like my colleagues to know this is not an angry speech. This is a speech of sorrow and sadness because the majority is throwing away the good will that they are going to need to have a bipartisan Congress run with cooperation, conciliation, and compromise which the American people both need and want.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask some questions, perhaps in the form of a colloquy, of the chairman of the Committee on Rules about the changes which we are facing between committees. I am a member of the Banking Committee and the details elude me. First about the insurance question. In establishing the question on financial services, this resolution adds a term, and I quote, ''insurance generally'' to the jurisdiction of that committee. However, no such jurisdiction existed in rule X in the 106th Congress.

Can you describe for me what the term ''insurance generally'' is intended to convey?

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Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASTLE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Let me say, and I thank the gentleman for his question, matters relating to insurance generally are intended to include matters, for example, that have an impact on the policy holder, the solvency of insurers or financial institutions that are underwriting or selling insurance, activities that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity; the national treatment of insurance companies, auto insurance, life insurance and property and casualty insurance.

However, as I mentioned previously in my statement, existing health insurance jurisdiction is not transferred as a result of this change. Furthermore, the existing jurisdiction of other committees with respect to matters relating to crop insurance, worker's compensation, insurance antitrust matters, veterans' life and health insurance and national social security are not affected by this change.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, let me ask next about some securities issues. Regarding securities and exchanges, does the transfer of this jurisdiction to the Committee on Financial Services include underwriting, dealing, and market making?

Mr. DREIER. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Another question. Does it include accounting standards applicable to capital raising under applicable securities laws and the Securities Act of 1933?

Mr. DREIER. Once again, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Does it include exchanges, investment companies, and investment advisors?

Mr. DREIER. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. CASTLE. Does it include jurisdiction over the Public Utilities Holding Company Act?

Mr. DREIER. As I mentioned previously in my statement, this change is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction over matters relating to regulation and SEC oversight of multistate public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries which remain essentially matters of energy policy.

Mr. CASTLE. I thank the gentleman very much for clarification on these issues.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the co-chair of the Democratic Steering Committee and the ranking member on the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as all of us know, this House is now divided by its narrowest margin since the 83rd Congress when Republicans held 221 seats and Democrats 213. Today, our Republican friends hold a bare five-seat majority, 221 to 212. Thus, if we are to accomplish anything, bipartisanship, as President-elect Bush talked ad nauseam about in the campaign, is a sine qua non. It cannot be mere rhetorical window dressing.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I regret to say the first day of the 107th Congress we have missed an opportunity to demonstrate our commitment to bipartisanship. Since the Republicans regained the majority in 1995, there has been a growing disparity between the minority's representation in this House and the committee slots available to its Members elected by the American public, Republicans and Democrats, to represent them. Simply put, there are not enough committee slots available to the minority party, which now controls 49 percent of this body. Nevertheless, the allocation of committee slots has remained unchanged, 55 percent for the majority, 45 percent for the minority.

Now let me call attention to this chart. It is probably a little difficult to understand, but what it tracks is minority representation, not majority; whether Democrats were in the majority or Republicans were in the majority. One will note, up to the 104th Congress, when Democrats were in control, the percentage of committee slots allocated and the percentages in the House tracked one another. One will note that when the minority got more slots in the House, they went up. When they got less, they went down.

The point is, it was fair. It was representative and it gave to minority members the opportunity to do what they said they wanted to do, represent Americans.

Now I would call the attention of my colleagues, and I would hope the former governor of Delaware, who is one of the fairest members in this House, would look at this stark contrast; and I would say here is the 104th Congress, the 105th, the 106th, the 107th. One will note that the minority line has been flat lined, notwithstanding the fact that we have picked up in each of the last four elections additional seats and made the difference between the majority and minority parties smaller; but the line has not changed.

The majority line has gone up in terms of their percentage, and the variance. That is not fair. It is also, I would say to the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), contrary to his representations when he was in the minority. In my calculations, we would need an additional 64 seats in order for us to be allocated the number of seats that we are entitled to as a result of our percentage in the minority.

What is being done is contrary to the rhetoric. It will not further bipartisanship, and I would ask that that be corrected as we move ahead in the next few days.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Thibodaux, Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, let me first acknowledge, as did the ranking minority member of the Committee on Commerce, our extraordinary disappointment in the jurisdictional transfer from the Committee on Commerce to this new Committee on Financial Services. It is important, as the chairman has said, to know, however, that memorandums of understanding regarding that transfer are now being negotiated so that there is clarity in the transfer.

Like the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), we too had similar questions about the meaning of the jurisdictional changes; and I would first ask my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), a simple question. The rules changes being considered today will clearly transfer jurisdiction over securities and exchanges from the Committee on Commerce to the new Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Financial Services will also be accorded insurance, generally. But there is not any intent on the part of the Committee on Rules to transfer or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce; is that correct?

Mr. DREIER. That is correct.

Mr. TAUZIN. Indeed, the gentleman pointed out very clearly that health care insurance and Public Utility Holding Company Act jurisdiction still resides with the Committee on Commerce; is that correct?

Mr. DREIER. Correct.

Mr. TAUZIN. Is the chairman also in agreement that further memorandums of understanding are being worked out regarding issues?

Mr. DREIER. Yes, I know discussions are underway right now in dealing with some of these questions.

Mr. TAUZIN. Some of the questions like FASB and ECNs?

Mr. DREIER. That is correct.

Mr. TAUZIN. Let me say on behalf of many members of the Committee on Commerce we, of course, are extremely disappointed in this transfer. While we would, of course, like to retain that jurisdiction, we would like to retain it for a simple reason and that is because the Committee on Commerce has done, as the ranking minority member has stated, an extraordinary job in representing good policy for the stock market and the security industries in general, as well as for the insurance industry of this country, and the record will demonstrate, I think, that the extraordinary care and concern the Committee on Commerce has given to these issues has created an extraordinarily stable environment for financial trading and for insurance.

While we regret this transfer, we appreciate the cooperation of the chairman of the Committee on Rules in the memorandum and in further clarifications of jurisdictional shifts.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Members back as the Member who represents the jurisdiction where the House sits. Members may know that I sought return of my vote in the Committee of the Whole this Congress. I appreciate that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) offered an amendment in the majority rules that was rejected that would have granted the tax-paying residents I represent a vote in the Committee of the Whole. I appreciate that there were other Members of the majority that supported this amendment.

I had hoped, after 10 years in the Congress, to get the return of the vote I won in 1993. The Members know me very well. They know the city I represent very well. So much of its business comes before this body. They have seen the city through tough times, a city that is doing very well. They know me to be a cheerleader for its rights and no apologist for my city when it is not doing its best.

When a vote is won for the first time in 200 years and then it is lost, it hurts. May I say that I feel no personal injury. I am always treated with respect in this body. I have almost all of the rights of this body. I feel I belong to this club, but the people I represent do not. They have paid the price of admission, however. They are third per capita in Federal income taxes. I have the full vote in committee which I cast in their name. I had thought that the limited vote would be forthcoming, particularly since there is a revote if my vote decides an issue. Yet even this limited vote meant everything to D.C. residents because it is the first time they have ever had a vote on the House floor since the city was established.

The limited vote, the revote provision, meant that the majority had nothing to lose by granting these taxpayers a vote in the Committee of the Whole. The people I represent, however, lost everything when they lost the vote because they lost the only vote they had ever had.

What entitles each Member to cast their vote more than anything else are the taxes their constituents pay. The limited vote I sought, with a remote provision, would have meant some modicum of that respect to the taxpaying Americans I represent.

I hope in the years to come, while I am still a Member of this House, that it will be found within the hearts of the Members and within their understanding of our country's principles first to grant District residents the limited vote I sought in the 107th Congress and then to see to it that no Americans who pay taxes to their government are left without full representation in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the Democratic leader in the House.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rules changes proposed by the majority, which I believe contradict the promise of working together in a truly bipartisan spirit because they undermine the rights of Democratic Members. They also fail to address what I think is the most pressing issue that comes out of this troubled national election, and I urge all Members to support the Democratic alternative to give Democrats fair representation on committees, to accurately reflect the closeness of the margin in the House and to give this House the impetus to move forward quickly on electoral reforms to ensure that every citizen's vote in this country counts in every election from now.

In the last few weeks, we have heard a lot of talk about bipartisanship and about compromise, about finding consensus and common ground. We applaud the verbal commitment to bipartisanship, but we also believe that bipartisanship must be more than just words. It must be backed up with deeds and actions. The Republican proposal that changed the rules, we think, does not meet this test. It does not change the ratios on committees to reflect the true makeup of the House and the will of the voters, and it does not begin to address the issue of electoral reform, which I think is one of the top priorities of the American people.

We hope for a bipartisan atmosphere in this new Congress, and I hope the closeness of the margin between our parties will be viewed as an opportunity, not a hindrance. This is the people's House. It is not a Republican House; it is not a Democratic House. To advance progress, we must recognize and practice that principle, and the first step is to allow the committees who do the work of the Congress to reflect the way people voted in this election.

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We must have electoral reform. Our alternative makes electoral reform a top national priority for our country to reflect the will of the American people. Our proposal calls for swift action to make sure that every vote cast gets counted, including military votes.

Voices were stifled on election day. This is completely unacceptable. We should not have unequal voting procedures in any part of the country or ever hear again about voter intimidation. It is wrong, and we should do everything in our power to right those wrongs by working together to expand the franchise and to make sure that every vote cast gets counted.

This is a great democracy, and in our democracy voting is the most important right, so let us pledge today to make every effort to protect the rights of every American.

In closing, let me urge all of our colleagues to support the truly bipartisan, truly fair, truly just package that the Democratic Party puts before the House. I appeal to have a discussion of all the rules changes that affect this House, including the unilateral decision to reconstitute the Committee on

Banking and Financial Services and to diminish the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce and the decision to narrowly draw the minority's ability to offer motions to recommit.

So, vote yes on the Democratic motion. Let us begin the process of electoral reform and achieve true parity on all of the committees of the House. Let us reflect in the House the decision of the American people.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY).

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

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Resolution and the creation of a new Committee on Financial Services, which incorporates the jurisdiction over the nations securities laws and the regulation of the business of insurance with the jurisdiction of the former Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

With the enactment of the landmark Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act in the 106th Congress, consumers enjoy the promise of greater competition in the financial services industry, leading to the development of innovative new products, services, and giving the institutions offering those services the ability to provide them at lower costs and with greater convenience for the consumer.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act created a new regulatory framework for companies providing these services. It only makes sense that the House modernize its committees to provide the kind of oversight needed in the modern marketplace.

Under the Resolution before us, jurisdiction relating to securities and exchanges is transferred in its entirety from the former Committee on Commerce to the new Committee on Financial Services, including securities dealing, underwriting, and market making. Matters relating to the Securities and Exchange Commission, including accounting standards, investor protection, equities exchanges, broker-dealers, investment companies, and investment advisors also are included under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services.

Similarly, jurisdiction over the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act has its root in the Securities Act of 1934 and would also fall under the new Committee's jurisdiction over securities and exchanges. Regulation of stock market quote data also would fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services, as would legislation to regulate its publication and sale as part of computerized databases.

Jurisdiction over matters relating to insurance generally also is transferred to the new Committee on Financial Services, including matters relating to the business of insurance, the solvency of insurers and institutions underwriting or selling insurance, the protection of insurance policyholders, the national treatment of insurance companies, auto insurance, life insurance, and property and casualty insurance.

These are matters that are directly related to the regulation of the nation's markets for securities and insurance, and it is my belief and understanding that they will be referred to the Committee on Financial Services in the future.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS).

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong objection to the transfer of jurisdiction over finance issues from the Committee on Commerce to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services. I must say that the policy arguments behind this watershed change are very suspect.

The Committee on Banking and Financial Services has no expertise in terms of oversight of legislation in the area of securities or insurance. I mean none, zip, none. And, if it is not broken, why fix it? There is no problem, so why are we fixing it? I will tell you, it is strictly politics and nothing else.

Serious legislative issues which were unresolved in the Committee on Commerce during the last Congress will now be turned over to a committee with no background or understanding of these important matters at all. I am speaking specifically here of the question of pay equity for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Section 31 fee reduction. Whether these issues will ever be addressed in the 107th Congress remains an open question.

As a Member from New York where these issues are of paramount importance, I must stress the fact that these issues will not be addressed by a committee with the appropriate background, and, therefore, I tell you now, this is pure bare knuckle politics. It is nothing else. It is bad policy.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the changes in the House rules proposed by the Republican leadership.

For months now, the American people have been hearing an abundance of talk from the Republican side about the new era of bipartisanship. Well, in their first act, the Republicans have brought forth a set of changes in the House rules, with no consultation from the Democratic side, and will attempt to ram these changes through on a partisan vote. Democrats only heard about the changes after the decision was made.

Mr. Speaker, in a move to appease and reward just one of the conservative Members, the House leadership has abolished one full committee, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and has stripped another, the Committee on Commerce, of its longstanding jurisdiction over securities issues.

Mr. Speaker, you claim that this move is rooted in substantive changes and not politics, but this does not pass the straight-face test. For what substantive reasons have you placed the jurisdiction of our financial markets in the hands of the committee that wrote the laws which brought us the savings and loan debacle? For what substantive reason are you hurting the career of the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA), the rightful heir to the chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services? Is it because she is a woman? Is it because she is a moderate? Or is the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA) being passed over because she has not raised enough money for your campaign coffers?

I would say to my colleagues, it is politics as usual for the Republican leadership and the 107th Congress. By their own hand they have written a document to govern this institution which rewards conservative politics and political fund raising at the expense of diversity and bipartisanship. I would urge my colleagues to oppose these rule changes. Vote no on the resolution.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the 107th Congress is barely 3 hours old, and I must tell you, I am very disappointed by the first action we are being asked to vote on. The rules package does not reflect the ground rules to bringing about a bipartisan Congress.

I listened very carefully to the Speaker's comments just an hour ago where he called upon all of us to listen to each other and to work together in a bipartisan way. I am prepared to continue to work with my Republican colleagues in an effort to deal with the important issues of this Congress. But I must tell you, Mr. Speaker, it starts with fairness. It starts with fairness in the process, fairness in the rules.

The rules package being presented by the Republicans does not represent fairness. First, there was no consultation with the Democrats. That is wrong. One cannot justify that. Secondly, the committee ratios are unfair. We have one of the smallest majority margins in the history of this Congress, less than 51 percent of the membership are Republicans, and yet when you look at the number of Republicans on the committees, the Democrats should have almost 60 more seats in order to equal their number. That is wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I remember the first day that I was on the Committee on Ways and Means and how proud I was to be appointed to that committee. The chairman welcomed both the Democratic and Republican members and said that we now have a seat at the table. Well, the Committee on Ways and Means in the 107th Congress will be 60 percent membership on the Republican side of the aisle. Three Democrats should be more on that committee. Three of my colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle are being denied their fair opportunity to represent the views of their constituents. That is wrong. That needs to be corrected.

It starts with fairness in the committees. The Committee on Ways and Means will be considering tax legislation, Social Security reform, Medicare reform. I listened very carefully as the

President-elect called upon bipartisan cooperation on each of these issues, yet the committee that will consider it in this body will not be fairly represented by the views of this House. That is wrong, and needs to be corrected.

Mr. Speaker, there is still time to correct this injustice. The Speaker said to us just an hour ago we should be judged by our actions, and I agree. Now is the time to be judged by our actions. The Republicans control the vote on the rules of the House. We on the Democratic side understand that. But we call upon the Republicans to understand what they have done on committee ratios is just wrong and cannot be defended. There is still time to correct this injustice.

The American people are watching our actions. Let us start off on the right path, not the wrong one. I urge my colleagues to support the Democratic substitute, the Democratic motion to instruct, for it provides for the basic fairness, so we all can work together in a truly bipartisan way.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Democratic substitute to the rules package before us. Earlier today, over 430 Members of this House swore an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution calls for a democratic form of government, ensuring the right to vote to all eligible people in our country.

However, the Republican package does nothing to address the election that we have just gone through, and I commend our Democratic leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), for making the Democratic substitute have swift action by the Committee on the Judiciary to report by March 1 on urgent election reform measures to correct the problems that occurred in the last election. Implicit in the right to vote is the fact that your vote will be counted. We must remove obstacles to participation in voting and counting before the next election.

Also implicit is representation in Congress. That means representation on committees as well. Nothing is more American than a sense of fairness. That sense of fairness is absent in this Committee on Rules package put forth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support the Democratic substitute.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Vice Chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, this is the first test of bipartisanship, the first test of leadership, and the Republican leadership has failed it. They seem to look at the rules package as a way to settle political debts, to gain strategic advantage and work out intra-party struggles, and they are wrong. A rules package should have one central and overriding concern, how the American people are represented in the people's House.

So when the representation on committees does not fairly reflect the makeup of the House as decided by the people, the rules package fails this test; and when we fail to take advantage of an historic opportunity to address the problems in our election system, the rules package fails this test.

We all know that tens of thousands of voters were disenfranchised in this past election. We have a responsibility to make sure that never happens again. Democrats are fighting for these voters; Republicans are ignoring them.

I urge our colleagues to give us on this first day bipartisanship, by fairness in the committee assignments, fairness in the opportunity for the Nation's voters, and voting for the Democratic alternative.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will inform the gentleman from California (Chairman DREIER) that I will, at the end of the speeches, put in a motion to recommit, which will deal with committee ratios and election reform.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I obviously believe that we have been able to successfully craft a very good package of rules changes for the 107th Congress. As I have listened over the last few minutes to the statements from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, it really is a misunderstanding of what it is that we are doing here and of what the process is.

You have to go back over 120 years before Speaker Reed was Speaker of the House to find a time when we did not enjoy majority rule where the party in the majority actually set forth the rules under which the House was governed.

That is exactly what has happened this year. We have just over the last few minutes seen a vote for Speaker of the House. The Democrats voted for the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the Republicans voted for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT). There were more votes for the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) than there were for the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT). Was that a partisan vote? Well, yes, it was a partisan vote.

Did we, in fact, see a crafting of the rules done in a bipartisan way? Well, we certainly took into consideration minority proposals. I am always willing to listen to the thoughts of our colleagues from the other side of the aisle. But I served for 14 years in the minority here, and sometimes we did not even get that much from those who were in the majority.

I am not saying we should do it exactly the same way, because we learned some things from you that I have to admit were good, and there are other things that we learned that we have not proceeded with. That is why if one looks at the proposals that we have had come forth beginning with the Republicans becoming the majority, the Republican takeover in 1994, to today, I believe we have done an awful lot to recognize minority rights.

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It has been my experience, having served 14 years in the minority, that led me to say that we wanted to do things, like ensure that the minority has a right to offer that motion to recommit, and we have done that. We have continued it. I know that there was consideration to this issue of reinstating proxy voting, and it is no secret that there was a discussion on our side about it, and we decided to keep the ban on proxy voting, and that, of course, ensures that committee chairmen do not simply use the proxy vote without other members of the majority being there, often at the expense of the minority.

The other thing that I think is very important for us to note is the question of committee funding. I am very proud, and I have worked closely with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) on the issue of committee funding on the Committee on Rules, and I know that other committees have been able to put together a package, and under the leadership of our Committee on House Administration and the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), we have increased the funding level for the minority for their committee staffs.

The other question that was raised during this debate had to do with committee ratios. By tradition, Mr. Speaker, the way this works is, the Speaker of the House and the minority leader work out an agreement on committee ratios, and that is exactly what is taking place now, and that is what has taken place here.

Then, on this issue of the jurisdictional change, I will say that I am very proud of the fact that going back 7 years to what was called the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, one that I cochaired, along with Senator DOMENICI and former Senator Boren and former Congressman Lee Hamilton, a committee which spent a great deal of time looking at reforms of this institution. At that time, 7 years ago, 1993, I offered a proposal which dealt with this exact jurisdictional shift, which we are finally including today, 7 years later. I did not quite make it then. My proposal then died on a 6–6 tie vote. We are doing it today, and obviously, it is controversial in the eyes of many, but it is being done for the same policy reasons that I proposed back in 1993.

Now, it is even more important than it was then because of the passage of the very important Financial Services Modernization Act that we were able to pass in the 106th Congress. That is the reason we are doing this, and I believe that it will enhance our ability to deal with a wide range of very important public policy questions that are on the horizon.

So let me just say that this is a fair package; it is a balanced package. I think it deserves bipartisan support. While I doubt that we will have too many Members on the other side of the aisle who will join in support of the rules package, I do not believe that it, in any way, undermines the commitment that the Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), made just a few minutes ago here in this Chamber to our goal of working to bring about solutions to the challenges that we will face in this very important new year.

So with that, I will say that I look forward to working with my colleagues as we move ahead on a number of important issues, and I urge strong support of this package.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have mixed feelings about our new rules package.

We have a new president, new House, and new Senate, but we are beginning the new millennium with some of the same partisan divisions.

My friends in the Majority want to pass a new rules package for the 107th Congress that does little to address the views and concerns of the Minority.

Specifically, Mr. Speaker, despite all the talk about bipartisanship, little has been done in the House to modify committee ratios to reflect the Minority's gains in the last election, or even the gains made by Democrats in 1998.

I believe all committees in the House should reflect the 51–49 percent split between Democrats and Republicans.

While I was pleased to see that the Republicans are considering adding a seat for each party to Appropriations, Commerce, and Ways and Means, this will do nothing to achieve parity on these committees.

In fact, if one member is added to both sides of the Commerce Committee, on which I serve, the ratio will still be 55–45. While I welcome new colleagues to these committees, the addition does nothing to achieve the parity the minority is seeking.

The reality is that the House now has one of the smallest majorities in the history of our country. Committee ratios should reflect that small majority.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to stand up here today and throw cold water on the 107th Congress.

In fact, I was pleased to see that the Republicans rejected efforts to bring back proxy voting. I approved of this reform when it was instituted in the 104th Congress, and I am pleased to see that the majority has chosen to keep it.

Nevertheless, I have concerns about this rules package, and hope that the majority recognizes the gains made by Democrats during the electoral process.

We are all going to remember the unfulfilled potential of the 106th Congress, I do not want the same fate to befall the 107th Congress.

I do not want to feel like Tom Hanks, stranded on an island talking to a volley ball.

This body must learn to communicate and allow input in the decision making process.

I have great hopes for the 107th Congress, but the success or failure of the legislative agenda rests solely with the majority.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

MOTION TO COMMIT OFFERED BY MR. MOAKLEY

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MOAKLEY moves to commit the resolution H. Res. 5 to a select committee comprised of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report back the same to the House forthwith with the following amendments.

Strike section 2 of the resolution and in lieu thereof, add the following:

''SEC. 2. CHANGE IN STANDING RULES.—

COMMITTEE RATIOS.—Clause 5(a)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding the following new sentence: ''The membership of each committee (and each subcommittee or other subunit thereof) shall reflect the ratio of majority to minority party members of the House at the beginning of the Congress. This requirement shall not apply to the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.''

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

(e) ''ELECTION REFORM.—The Committee on the Judiciary is directed to report to the House no later than March 1, 2001 legislation comprising its recommendations to ensure that all eligible Americans who vote (including military personnel who vote by absentee ballot) shall have their votes counted.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to commit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to commit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 199, nays 213, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—199

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (OK)
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Costello
Cramer
Crowley
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Solis
Spratt
Stenholm
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—213

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Thomas M.
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri

Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—18

Barr
Brown (FL)
Carson (IN)
Conyers
Coyne
Culberson
Cummings
Hefley
Hunter
Keller
Kirk
Murtha
Riley
Rush
Strickland
Thomas
Watts (OK)
Wilson

1555

Messrs. SIMMONS, RYAN of Wisconsin, GUTKNECHT, and TERRY, Mrs. GRANGER, Ms. DUNN, and Messrs. POMBO, JONES of North Carolina, GILCHREST, DOOLITTLE, TANCREDO, SCARBOROUGH, WELLER, BURTON of Indiana, SHADEGG and GRAHAM changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. LARSON of Connecticut, SAWYER, and TIERNEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. WEINER, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 206, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—215

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Thomas M.
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—206

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (OK)
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E.B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—9

Carson (IN)
Ferguson
Hefley
Johnson (IL)
Keller
Murtha
Riley
Thomas
Watts (OK)

1615

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MAJORITY MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 6) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Rules: Mr. Dreier, Chairman, Mr. Goss, Mr. Linder, Ms. Pryce of Ohio, Mr. Diaz-Balart, Mr. Hastings of Washington, Mrs. Myrick, Mr. Sessions and Mr. Reynolds.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MINORITY MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 7) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Rules: Mr. Moakley of Massachusetts, Mr. Frost of Texas, Mr. Hall of Ohio, and Mrs. Slaughter of New York.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 8) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 3, 2001, until otherwise ordered by the House, to-wit: Steve Elmendorf, George Kundanis, Moses Mercado, Sharon Daniels, Dan Turton, and Laura Nichols, each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95–94. In addition, the Minority Leader may appoint and set the annual rate of pay for up to three further minority employees.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 9) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, before Monday, May 14, 2001, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; 11 a.m. on Tuesdays; and 10 a.m. on all other days of the week; and from Monday, May 14, 2001, until the end of the first session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays; 10 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the sixth day of January 2001, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter ''A''; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING LIFE OF JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES AND PROVISIONS OF S. CON. RES. 90 OF ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 3, 2001, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 89 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, is hereby continued with the same power and authority.

SEC. 2. That effective from January 3, 2001, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, to authorize the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, are hereby continued with the same power and authority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate concurrent resolution is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE TO MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENT FOR THE INAUGURATION ON JANUARY 20, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, One Hundred Seventh Congress, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment as members of the joint committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January, 2001, the following Members of the House:

Mr. HASTERT, Illinois;

Mr. ARMEY, Texas;

Mr. GEPHARDT, Missouri.

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR ATTENDANCE AT INAUGURAL CEREMONIES ON JANUARY 20, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 10) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 10

Resolved, That at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, January 20, 2001, the House shall proceed to the West Front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30, 2001, or pursuant to such other concurrent resolution of adjournment as may then apply.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE AND RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE TO SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Saturday, January 6, 2001, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Saturday, January 20, 2001; and that when the House adjourns on Saturday, January 20, 2001, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30, 2001, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Saturday, January 6, 2001; Sunday, January 7, 2001; Monday, January 8, 2001; Tuesday, January 9, 2001; Wednesday, January 10, 2001; Thursday, January 11, 2001; Friday, January 12, 2001; Saturday, January 13, 2001; Sunday, January 14, 2001; Monday, January 15, 2001; Tuesday, January 16, 2001; Wednesday, January 17, 2001; Thursday, January 18, 2001; or Friday, January 19, 2001; on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 10 a.m. on Saturday, January 20, 2001, or until such time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until noon on the second

day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT TO SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Saturday, January 6, 2001.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER, AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, January 30, 2001, the Speaker, majority leader and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND AND REVISE REMARKS IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, for the first session of the 107th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the RECORD entitled ''Extensions of Remarks.''

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER MORNING HOUR DEBATES

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on legislative days of Monday and Tuesday during the first session of the 107th Congress:

(1) the House shall convene 90 minutes earlier than the time otherwise established by order of the House solely for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate (except that on Tuesdays after May 14, 2001, the House shall convene for that purpose 1 hour earlier than the time otherwise established by the House);

(2) the time for morning-hour debate shall be limited to the 30 minutes allocated to each party (except that on Tuesdays after May 14, 2001, the time shall be limited to 25 minutes allocated to each party and may not continue beyond 10 minutes beyond the hour appointed for the resumption of the session of the House); and

(3) the form of proceeding to morning-hour debate shall be as follows:

(4) the prayer by the Chaplain, the approval of the Journal, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag shall be postponed until resumption of the session of the House;

(5) initial and subsequent recognitions for debate shall alternate between the parties;

(6) recognition shall be conferred by the Speaker only pursuant to lists submitted by the majority leader and by the minority leader;

(7) no Member may address the House for longer than 5 minutes (except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip); and

(8) following morning-hour debate, the Chair shall declare a recess pursuant to clause 12 of rule I until the time appointed for the resumption of the session of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WILSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 11) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 11

Resolved, That at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, January 20, 2001, the House shall proceed to the West Front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30, 2001, or pursuant to such other concurrent resolution of adjournment as may then apply.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 3, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Ms. Martha C. Morrison, Deputy Clerk, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which she would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

If Ms. Morrison should not be able to act in my behalf for any reason, then Mr. Gerasimos C. Vans, Assistant to the Clerk or Mr. Daniel J. Strodel, Assistant to the Clerk should similarly perform such duties under the same conditions as are authorized by this designation.

These designations shall remain in effect for the 107th Congress or until modified by me.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk.

1630

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WILSON) 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 3, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In compliance with the requirements of Clause 2(b) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to submit this list of reports to which it is the duty of any officer or Department to make to Congress.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair customarily takes this occasion on the opening day of a Congress to announce its policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process. The Chair will insert in the RECORD announcements by the Speaker concerning: first, privileges of the floor; second, introduction of bills and resolutions; third, unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions; fourth, recognition for one-minute speeches, morning-hour debate, and special orders; fifth, decorum in debate; sixth, conduct of votes by electronic device; seventh, distribution of written material on the House floor; and eighth, use of personal, electronic office equipment on the House floor.

These announcements, where appropriate, will reiterate the origins of the stated policies. Citations to House Rules in those statements have been updated to conform to the recodified

House Rules. The Speaker intends to continue in the 107th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102nd Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clause 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue to govern but need not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

The announcements referred to follow and, without objection, will be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

1. PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

The Speaker's instructions to the former Doorkeeper and the Sergeant-at-Arms announced on January 25, 1983, and on January 21, 1986, regarding floor privileges of staff will apply during the 107th Congress. The Speaker's policy announced on August 1, 1996, regarding floor privileges of former Members will also apply during the 107th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 25, 1983

The SPEAKER. Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated as recently as August 22, 1974, by Speaker Albert under the principle stated in Deschler's Procedure, chapter 4, section 3.4, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff permitted on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member has an amendment actually pending during the five-minute rule. To this end, the Chair requests all Members and committee staff to cooperate to assure that not more than the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the actual consideration of measures reported from their committees. The Chair will again extend this admonition to all properly admitted majority and minority staff by insisting that their presence on the floor, including the areas behind the rail, be restricted to those periods during which their supervisors have specifically requested their presence. The Chair stated this policy in the 97th Congress, and an increasing number of Members have insisted on strict enforcement of the rule. The Chair has consulted with and has the concurrence of the Minority Leader with respect to this policy and has directed [the Doorkeeper and] the Sergeant-at-Arms to assure proper enforcement of the rule.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 21, 1986

The SPEAKER. Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the Chair on January 25, 1983, and January 3, 1985, and as stated in chapter 4, section 3.4 of Deschler-Brown's Procedure in the House of Representatives, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the five-minute rule. It also does not extend to personal staff of Members who are sponsors of pending bills or who are engaging in special orders. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of concerns expressed by many Members about the number of committee staff on the floor during the last weeks of the first session. The Chair requests each chairman, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the [Doorkeeper] Sergeant-at-Arms a list of staff who are to be allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure reported by their committee. Each staff person should exchange his or her ID for a ''committee staff'' badge which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted with the Minority Leader and will continue to consult with him. The Chair has furthermore directed the [Doorkeeper and] Sergeant-at-Arms to assure proper enforcement of rule IV.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, AUGUST 1, 1996

The SPEAKER. The Chair will make a statement. On May 25, 1995, the Chair took the opportunity to reiterate guidelines on the prohibition against former Members exercising floor privileges during the consideration of a matter in which they have a personal or pecuniary interest or are employed or retained as a lobbyist.

Clause 4 of rule IV and the subsequent guidelines issued by previous Speakers on this matter make it clear that consideration of legislative measures is not limited solely to those pending before the House. Consideration also includes all bills and resolutions either which have been called up by a full committee or subcommittee or on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee of the House.

Former Members can be prohibited from privileges of the floor, the Speaker's lobby and respective Cloakrooms should it be ascertained they have direct interests in legislation that is before a subcommittee, full committee, or the House. Not only do those circumstances prohibit former Members but the fact that a former Member is employed or retained by a lobbying organization attempting to directly or indirectly influence pending legislation is cause for prohibiting access to the House Chamber.

First announced by Speaker O'Neill on January 6, 1977, again on June 7, 1978, and by Speaker Foley in 1994, the guidelines were intended to prohibit former Members from using their floor privileges under the restrictions laid out in this rule. This restriction extends not only to the House floor but adjacent rooms, the Cloakrooms, and the Speaker's lobby.

Members who have reason to know that a former Member is on the floor inconsistent with clause 4 of rule IV should notify the Sergeant-at-Arms promptly.

2. INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Speaker's policy announced on January 3, 1983, will continue to apply in the 107th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 3, 1983

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions. As Members are aware, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. Heretofore on the opening day of a new Congress, several hundred bills have been introduced. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all the bills that may be introduced. Those bills which are referred and do not appear in the Record as of today will be included in the next day's Record and printed with a date as of today.

The Chair has advised all officers and employees of the House that are involved in the processing of bills that every bill, resolution, memorial, petition or other material that is placed in the hopper must bear the signature of a Member. Where a bill or resolution is jointly sponsored, the signature must be that of the Member first named thereon. The bill clerk is instructed to return to the Member any bill which appears in the hopper without an original signature. This procedure was inaugurated in the 92d Congress. It has worked well, and the Chair thinks that it is essential to continue this practice to insure the integrity of the process by which legislation is introduced in the House.

3. UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUESTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Speaker's policy announced on January 6, 1999, will continue to apply in the 107th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 6, 1999

The SPEAKER. The Speaker will continue to follow the guidelines recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual conferring recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions only when assured that the majority and minority floor leadership and committee and subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority members have no objection. Consistent with those guidelines, and with the Chair's inherent power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII, the Chair, and any occupant of the Chair appointed as Speaker pro tempore pursuant to clause 8 of rule I, will decline recognition for unanimous-consent requests for consideration of bills and resolutions without assurances that the request has been so cleared. This denial of recognition by the Chair will not reflect necessarily any personal opposition on the part of the Chair to orderly consideration of the matter in question, but will reflect the determination upon the part of the Chair that orderly procedures will be followed; that is, procedures involving consultation and agreement between floor and committee leadership on both sides of the aisle. In addition to unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions, section 956 of the House Rules and Manual also chronicles examples where the Speaker applied this policy on recognition to other related unanimous-consent requests, such as requests to consider a motion to suspend the rules on a non-suspension day and requests to permit consideration of nongermane amendments to bills.

As announced by the Speaker, April 26, 1984, the Chair will entertain unanimous-consent requests to dispose of Senate amendments to House bills on the Speaker's table if made by the chairman of the committee with jurisdiction, or by another committee member authorized to make the request.

4. RECOGNITION FOR ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES AND SPECIAL ORDERS

The Speaker's policy announced on January 25, 1984, with respect to recognition for one-minute speeches will apply during the 107th Congress with the continued understanding that the Chair reserves the authority to restrict one-minute speeches at the beginning of the legislative day. The Speaker's policy announced in the 104th Congress for recognition for ''morning hour'' debate and restricted special-order speeches, announced on May 12, 1995, will also continue through the 107th Congress with the further clarification that reallocations of time within each leadership special-order period will be permitted with notice to the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, AUGUST 8, 1984, RELATIVE TO RECOGNITION FOR ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES

The SPEAKER. After consultation with and concurrence by the Minority Leader, the Chair announces that he will institute a new policy of recognition for ''one-minute'' speeches and for special order requests. The Chair will alternate recognition for one-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice from the Chair's right to the Chair's left, with possible exceptions for Members of the leadership and Members having business requests. The Chair, of course, reserves the right to limit one-minute speeches to a certain period of time or to a special place in the program on any given day, with notice to the leadership.

Upon consultation with the Minority Leader, the Speaker's policy, which began on February 23, 1994 and was reiterated on January 4, 1995, will continue to apply in the 107th Congress as outlined below:

On Tuesdays, following legislative business, the Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches up to midnight, and such speeches may not extend beyond midnight. On all other days of the week, the Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches up to four hours after the conclusion of five-minute special-order speeches. Such speeches may not extend beyond the four-hour limit without the permission of the Chair, which may be granted only with advance consultation between the leaderships and notification to the House. However, at no time shall the Chair recognize for any special-order speeches beyond midnight.

The Chair will first recognize Members for five-minute special-order speeches, alternating initially and subsequently between the parties regardless of the date the order was granted by the House. The Chair will then recognize longer special orders speeches. A Member recognized for a five-minute special-order speech may not be recognized for a longer special-order speech. The four-hour limitation will be divided between the majority and minority parties. Each party is entitled to reserve its first hour for respective leaderships or their designees. Recognition will alternate initially and subsequently between the parties each day.

The allocation of time within each party's two-hour period (or shorter period if prorated to end by midnight) is to be determined by a list submitted to the Chair by the respective leaderships. Members may not sign up with their leadership for any special-order speeches earlier than one week prior to the special order, and additional guidelines may be established for such sign-ups by the respective leaderships.

Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule V, the television cameras will not pan the Chamber, but a ''crawl'' indicating morning hour or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches will appear on the screen. Other television camera adaptations during this period may be announced by the Chair.

The continuation of this format for recognition by the Speaker is without prejudice to the Speaker's ultimate power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII should circumstances so warrant.

5. DECORUM IN DEBATE

The Speaker's policies with respect to decorum in debate announced on January 3, 1991, and January 4, 1995, will apply during the 107th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 3, 1991

The SPEAKER. It is essential that the dignity of the proceedings of the House be preserved, not only to assure that the House conducts its business in an orderly fashion but to permit Members to properly comprehend and participate in the business of the House. To this end, and in order to permit the Chair to understand and to correctly put the question on the numerous requests that are made by Members, the Chair requests that Members and others who have the privileges of the floor desist from audible conversation in the Chamber while the business of the House is being conducted. The Chair would encourage all Members to review rule XVII to gain a better understanding of the proper rules of decorum expected of them, and especially: First, to avoid ''personalities'' in debate with respect to references to other Members, the Senate, and the President; second, to address the Chair while standing and only when and not beyond the time recognized, and not to address the television or other imagined audience; third, to refrain from passing between the Chair and the Member speaking, or directly in front of a Member speaking from the well; fourth, to refrain from smoking in the Chamber; and generally to display the same degree of respect to the Chair and other members that every Member is due.

The Speaker's announcement of January 4, 1995, will continue to apply in the 107th Congress as follows:

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like all Members to be on notice that the Chair intends to strictly enforce time limitations on debate. Furthermore, the Chair has the authority to immediately interrupt Members in debate who transgress rule XVII by failing to avoid ''personalities'' in debate with respect to references to the Senate, the President, and other Members, rather than wait for Members to complete their remarks.

Finally, it is not in order to speak disrespectfully of the Speaker; and under the precedents the sanctions for such violations transcend the ordinary requirements for timeliness of challenges. This separate treatment is recorded in volume 2 of Hinds' Precedents, at section 1248 and was reiterated on January 19, 1995.

6. CONDUCT OF VOTES BY ELECTRONIC DEVICE

The Speaker's policy announced on January 4, 1995, will continue through the 107th Congress.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to enunciate a clear policy with respect to the conduct of electronic votes.

As Members are aware, clause 2(a) of rule XX provides that Members shall have not less than 15 minutes in which to answer an ordinary [rollcall] record vote or quorum call. The rule obviously establishes 15 minutes as a minimum. Still, with the cooperation of the Members, a vote can easily be completed in that time. The events of October 30, 1991, stand out as proof of this point. On that occasion, the House was considering a bill in the Committee of the Whole under a special rule that placed an overall time limit on the amendment process, including the time consumed by [rollcalls] record votes. The Chair announced, and then strictly enforced, a policy of closing electronic votes as soon as possible after the guaranteed period of 15 minutes. Members appreciated and cooperated with the Chair's enforcement of the policy on that occasion.

The Chair desires that the example of October 30, 1991, be made the regular practice of the House. To that end, the Chair enlists the assistance of all Members in avoiding the unnecessary loss of time in conducting the business of the House. The Chair encourages all Members to depart for the Chamber promptly upon the appropriate bell and light signal. As in recent Congresses, the cloakrooms should not forward to the Chair requests to hold a vote by electronic device, but should simply apprise inquiring Members of the time remaining on the voting clock.

Although no occupant of the Chair would prevent a Member who is in the well of the Chamber before the announcement of the result from casting his or her vote, each occupant of the Chair will have the full support of the Speaker in striving to close each electronic vote at the earliest opportunity. Members should not rely on signals relayed from outside the Chamber to assume that votes will be held open until they arrive in the Chamber.

7. USE OF HANDOUTS ON HOUSE FLOOR

The Speaker's policy announced on September 27, 1995, will continue through 107th Congress.

The SPEAKER. A recent misuse of handouts on the floor of the House has been called to the attention of the Chair and the House. At the bipartisan request of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, the Chair announces that all handouts distributed on or adjacent to the House floor by Members during House proceedings must bear the name of the Member authorizing their distribution. In addition, the content of those materials must comport with standards of propriety applicable to words spoken in debate or inserted in the Record. Failure to comply with this admonition may constitute a breach of decorum and may give rise to a question of privilege.

The Chair would also remind Members that, pursuant to clause 5 of rule IV, staff are prohibited from engaging in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Staff cannot distribute handouts.

In order to enhance the quality of debate in the House, the Chair would ask Members to minimize the use of handouts.

8. USE OF PERSONAL, ELECTRONIC OFFICE EQUIPMENT ON HOUSE FLOOR

The Speaker's policy announced on January 27, 2000, will continue through the 107th Congress.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to take this occasion to remind all Members and staff of the absolute prohibition contained in the last sentence of clause 5 of rule XVII against the use of any personal electronic office equipment, including cellular phones and computers, upon the floor of the House at any time.

The Chair requests all Members and staff wishing to receive or send cellular telephone messages to do so outside of the Chamber, and to deactivate, which means to turn off, any audible ring of cellular phones before entering the Chamber. To this end, the Chair insists upon the cooperation of all Members and staff and instructs the Sergeant-at-Arms, pursuant to Clause 3(a) of rule II, to enforce this prohibition.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of 40 United States Code, 175 and 176, the Chair, without objection, announces the Speaker's appointment of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with the Speaker.

There was no objection.

ON THE BEGINNING OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

(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, today we begin the 107th Congress, and much work lies ahead of us. It is my hope that we will be able to join together to do the work of the American people who have entrusted us to do just that. The American people want a government which rises above partisan bickering and makes a real commitment to empowering individuals and communities. Our parents, teachers, and schools need the ability and resources to make their own decisions on educating America's children so that no child is left behind and every child has the chance to succeed.

Madam Speaker, this Congress must also work to ensure that every American has access to affordable and quality health care. And this Congress should grant the hardworking people of America real relief from overbearing tax burdens they currently face, starting with the elimination of the marriage penalty tax and the death tax.

I am confident that we will rise to these challenges and pass responsible legislation which will meet the needs of not only Nevadans but every American.

CONGRATULATING GALE NORTON ON HER NOMINATION AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

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

Mr. SCHAFFER. Madam Speaker, I would like to welcome everyone back and also to congratulate the Governor of Texas, the President-elect of the United States, not only for inspiring and earning the confidence of the country but in particular for the selection and nomination announcement early on about the Secretary of the Interior. Gale Norton, from Colorado, is the past attorney general for the great State of Colorado; and I am thoroughly excited and convinced that our colleagues, Madam Speaker, will be thrilled as well with the skill, expertise and attributes that Gale Norton will bring to the office of Secretary of the Interior. Her record in the State of Colorado is one that is clearly in the best interests of maintaining the integrity of our environment and doing so in a way that honors and respects western values and realizes the integral link between economic livelihoods of Westerners and also the maintenance and preservation of our most precious natural resources.

It is going to be an exciting time for us to work closely with the Department of the Interior under that new leadership, and I am anxious to move ahead and look forward to working hard with the new secretary.

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.

INTRODUCTION OF THE KEEP OUR PROMISE TO AMERICA'S MILITARY RETIREES ACT IN 107TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. SHOWS. Madam Speaker, today the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) and I are introducing the Keep Our Promise to America's Military Retirees Act. This is the successor bill to H.R. 2966 and H.R. 3573 which we introduced in the 106th Congress.

Madam Speaker, the United States is the greatest military power in the world. We could never have achieved such superiority without the millions of Americans who risked all to serve this great country. These patriots put the security of home and family on the line to defend the freedoms of all Americans. We do not hesitate to ask American men and women to make military service a career. And what do they ask for in return? All they ask is that the promises made when they entered the service are fulfilled when they retire.

Americans who agreed to serve a military career, at least 20 years, to protect our democracy were promised lifetime health care benefits by recruiters. But for many, the promised health care was not delivered. The Keep Our Promise to America's Military Retirees Act would restore adequate health care to our military retirees by enabling them to elect coverage under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program.

Last year, Congress responded to overwhelming grassroots support for the Keep Our Promise Act by including portions of the bill in the 2001 National Defense Authorization Act. Congress took the historic step of extending TRICARE, the military health care program, to military retirees beyond the age of 65 beginning in FY 2002. Finally, elderly military retirees will be able to keep TRICARE as a supplement to Medicare just like elderly civilian Federal retirees can keep their FEHBP as a supplement to Medicare.

Unfortunately, Congress did not address the pressing health care needs of military retirees under age 65 who must continue coverage under a TRICARE program that is woefully inadequate for many of them. TRICARE essentially offers health care benefits to retirees at military treatment facilities on a space-available basis. That is, they can pay for treatment if there is room for them at a military base. But with downsizing and base closures, access to military health care is difficult. It is impossible for those who cannot travel even short distances. And many retirees who do not live near bases cannot find a civilian doctor who participates in TRICARE. The Promise Act will allow retirees who are not well served by TRICARE to participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan.

Madam Speaker, retirees who entered the service prior to June 7, 1956, when the program now known as TRICARE was enacted actually saw much of their promised and earned benefits taken away. Under the Keep Our Promise Act, the United States Government would keep its word to this most elderly group of retirees by paying the full cost of FEHBP enrollment. Military retirees across the country will tell you that this is landmark legislation to fulfill the government's broken promise for which they have been fighting for years. Madam Speaker, when you or I or anyone else buys something on the open market, we are always warned to let the buyer beware. But military recruiters are not salesmen. Recruiters are agents of the United States Government, the American people.

Should Americans doubt their own government? We owe it to our military retirees who were led to believe they would receive lifetime health care that the government will be there for them. Madam Speaker, it is up to Congress to adequately fund TRICARE so it can provide the level of health care we owe our military retirees. And we must make sure that the Defense Department administers TRICARE in a manner consistent with that goal. Right now TRICARE does not properly serve many of our military retirees. They need to be treated fairly and compassionately. This is what the Keep Our Promise Act does.

Passing this bill will let America's military retirees who served in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf know that we honor and respect them by keeping our word to them. And passing this bill will get the attention of the next generation of Americans who must not be discouraged from military service.

Madam Speaker, we should keep our promise to America's Military retirees. We should pass the Keep Our Promise to America's Military Retirees Act.

VACATING HOUSE RESOLUTION 11

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the proceedings whereby House Resolution 11 was considered and adopted are vacated since the same resolution had been previously adopted as H. Res. 10.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

The message also announced that a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message also announced that the Secretary inform the House that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

The message also announced that the House of Representatives be notified of the election of ROBERT C. BYRD, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, as President pro tempore.

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 Member (at the request of Mr. SHOWS) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. SHOWS, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Saturday, January 6, 2001, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request to make available previously appropriated emergency funds for the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended; (H. Doc. No. 107–10); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request to make available previously appropriated emergency funds for the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended; (H. Doc. No. 107–8); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the General Counsel, Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, transmitting the Board's final rule—Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Standards [Docket No. 2000–01] (RIN: 3014–AA25) received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

4. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulations implementing the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended (RIN: 1215–AA99) received December 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia; Post 1996 Rate-of-Progress Plans, One-Hour Ozone Attainment Demonstrations and Attainment Date Extension for the Metropolitan Washington D.C. Ozone Nonattainment Area [DC–2025, MD–3064, VA–5052; FRL–6922–9] received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation for Public Water Systems; Analytical Methods for List 2 Contaminants; Clarifications to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation [FRL–6920–6] (RIN: 2040–AD58) received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Control of Emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants from Mobile Sources [AMS–FRL–6924–1] (RIN: 2060–AI55) received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards and Highway Diesel Fuel Sulfur Control Requirements [AMS–FRL–6923–7] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

9. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Massachusetts; One-Hour Ozone Attainment Demonstration and Attainment Date Extension for the Springfield (Western Massachusetts) Ozone Nonattainment Area [MA069–7205; A–1–FRL–6927–6] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

10. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; One-Hour Ozone Attainment Demonstration and Attainment Date Extension for the Greater Connecticut Ozone Nonattainment Area [CT056–7215b; FRL–6924–5] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

11. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry and Other Processes Subject to the Negotiated Regulation for Equipment Leaks [AD-FRL–6923–8] (RIN: 2060–AH81) received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

12. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments concerning the national emergency with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Kosovo, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107–6); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

13. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to help ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed on continued U.S. contributions in support of peacekeeping efforts in Kosovo; (H. Doc. No. 107–5); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the Director, Office of Enforcement Policy, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Labor Condition Applications and Requirements for Employers Using Nonimmigrants on H–1B Visas in Specialty Occupations and as Fashion Models; Labor Certification Process for Permanent Employment of Aliens in the United States (RIN: 1215–AB09) received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

15. A letter from the Deputy Chief Counsel, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pipeline Safety: Areas Unusually Sensitive to Environmental Damage [Docket No. RSPA–99–5455; Amdt. 195–71] (RIN: 2137–AC34) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

16. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a Proclamation to implement the non-textile/apparel benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Public Law 106–200); (H. Doc. No. 107–9); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the the Director, the Congressional Budget Office, transmitting CBO's final sequestration report for Fiscal Year 2000, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 901; (H. Doc. No. 107–7); to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

18. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report concerning Japan's research whaling activities that diminish the effectiveness of the International Whaling Convention (IWC) conservation program, pursuant to section 8 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, 22 U.S.C. 1978 (the Pelly Amendment); (H. Doc. No. 107–11); jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Resources, 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. TALENT: Committee on Small Business. Summary of Activities of the Committee on Small Business, 106th Congress (Rept. 106–1050). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DREIER: Committee on Rules. Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules, 106th Congress (Rept. 106–1051). 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. LEACH:

H.R. 11. A bill to revise the banking and bankruptcy insolvency laws with respect to the termination and netting of financial contracts, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. HAYWORTH):

H.R. 12. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on contributions to individual retirement accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 13. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income of individual taxpayers discharges of indebtedness attributable to certain forgiven residential mortgage obligations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. CONDIT):

H.R. 14. A bill to establish a Bipartisan Commission on Social Security Reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 15. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide maximum rates of tax on capital gains of 15 percent for individuals and 28 percent for corporations and to index the basis of assets of individuals for purposes of determining gains and losses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, 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. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. CLEMENT):

H.R. 17. A bill to provide assistance to mobilize and support United States communities in carrying out youth development programs that assure that all youth have access to programs and services that build the competencies and character development needed to fully prepare the youth to become adults and effective citizens; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 18. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish additional provisions to combat waste, fraud, and abuse within the Medicare Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, 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. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 19. A bill to nullify the effect of certain provisions of various Executive orders; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H.R. 20. A bill to amend section 211 of the Clean Air Act to modify the provisions regarding the oxygen content of reformulated gasoline and to improve the regulation of the fuel additive, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 21. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that the firearms prohibitions applicable by reason of a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction do not apply if the conviction occurred before the prohibitions became law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATOURETTE:

H.R. 22. A bill to delay any legal effect or implementation of a notice or rights and request for disposition form of the Immigration and Naturalization Service if an alien admits to being in the United States illegally, gives up the right to a hearing before departure, and requests to return to his country without a hearing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 23. A bill to permit congressional review of certain Presidential orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 24. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the authority of probation officers and pretrial services officers to carry firearms, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWEENEY (for himself, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mr. MCHUGH):

H.R. 25. A bill to reduce acid deposition under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 26. A bill to waive certain prohibitions with respect to nationals of Cuba coming to the United States to play organized professional baseball; to the Committee on International Relations, 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. BARTLETT of Maryland:

H.R. 27. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit the use of public funds for political party conventions; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for himself and Mrs. MORELLA):

H.R. 28. A bill to establish the Violence Against Women Office within the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 29. A bill to prevent Government shutdowns; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GEKAS (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 30. A bill to establish a commission to review and explore ways for the United States to become energy self-sufficient by 2011; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland (for himself, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. SIMPSON):

H.R. 31. A bill to protect the right to obtain firearms for security, and to use firearms in defense of self, family, or home, and to provide for the enforcement of such right; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself and Mr. SCHAFFER):

H.R. 32. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to establish a flexible fallow program under which a producer may idle a portion of the total planted acreage of the loan commodities of the producer in exchange for higher loan rates for marketing assistance loans on the remaining acreage of the producer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 33. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to authorize a program to encourage agricultural producers to rest and rehabilitate croplands while enhancing soil and water conservation and wildlife habitat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 34. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to provide for the payment of special loan deficiency payments to producers who are eligible for loan deficiency payments, but who suffered yield losses due to damaging weather or related condition in a federally declared disaster area; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 35. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit all individuals who are not citizens or nationals of the United States from making contributions or expenditures in connection with elections for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 36. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to authorize an additional category of national trail known as a national discovery trail, to provide special requirements for the establishment and administration of national discovery trails, and to designate the cross country American Discovery Trail as the first national discovery trail; to the Committee on Resources.

H.R. 37. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to update the feasibility and suitability studies of 4 national historic trails and provide for possible additions to such trails; to the Committee on Resources.

H.R. 38. A bill to provide for additional lands to be included within the boundaries of the Homestead National Monument of America in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 39. A bill to establish and implement a competitive oil and gas leasing program that will result in an environmentally sound and job creating program for the exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 40. A bill to acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 41. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the

research credit and to increase the rates of the alternative incremental credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H.R. 42. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce estate and gift tax rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Ms. DUNN, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H.R. 43. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a higher purchase price limitation applicable to mortage subsidy bonds based on median family income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 44. A bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to increase the efficiency and accountability of Offices of Inspector General within Federal departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

H.R. 45. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with regard to prison commissaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 46. A bill to amend title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to raise awareness of eating disorders and to create educational programs concerning the same, and for the other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. CAMP (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. SMITH of Michigan):

H.R. 47. A bill to require any amounts appropriated for Members' Representational Allowances for the House of Representatives for a fiscal year that remain after all payments are made from such Allowances for the year to be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction or to reduce the Federal debt; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN (for herself, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. ACEVED-VILA):

H.R. 48. A bill to amend titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the cap on Medicaid payments for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa and to adjust the Medicaid statutory matching rate for those territories; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 49. A bill to establish the United States Commission on Election Law Reform to study election procedures used in the United States and issue a report and recommendations on revisions to such procedures, 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. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FROST, Mr. COX, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HORN, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. RILEY, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H.R. 50. A bill to amend title 3, United States Code, and the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to establish a single poll closing time for Presidential general elections; to the Committee on House Administration, 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. CONDIT:

H.R. 51. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that persons retiring from the Armed Forces shall be entitled to all benefits which were promised them when they entered the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CONDIT (for himself and Mr. COX):

H.R. 52. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to permit the exclusive application of California State regulations regarding reformulated gas in certain areas within the State; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONDIT:

H.R. 53. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide criminal penalties for the harassment of victims of Federal offenses by the convicted offenders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONDIT (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

H.R. 54. A bill to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 55. A bill to make the Federal employees health benefits program available to individuals age 55 to 65 who would not otherwise have health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform, 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. CONDIT:

H.R. 56. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for the purchase and installation of agricultural water conservation systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FROST, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. WU, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. OBSERSTAR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. GILLMOR):

H.R. 57. A bill to establish a commission to study and make recommendations with respect to the Federal electoral process; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DEUTSCH:

H.R. 58. A bill to amend section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to correct impediments in the implementation of the Medicine Equity and Drug Safety Act of 2000; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 59. A bill to establish a program of grants for supplemental assistance for elementary and secondary school students of limited English proficiency to ensure that they rapidly develop proficiency in English while not falling behind in their academic studies; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (for herself, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. HINOJOSA):

H.R. 60. A bill to establish a commission to develop uniform standards which may be adopted by the States for the administration of elections for Federal office, 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 fail within the jurisdictions of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 61. A bill to promote youth financial education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 62. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish election day in Presidential election years as a legal public holiday by moving the legal public holiday known as Veterans Day to election day in such years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself and Mr. ROYCE):

H.R. 63. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow unused benefits under cafeteria plans and flexible spending arrangements to be distributed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EHLERS:

H.R. 64. A bill to provide for the establishment of the position of Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. CONDIT, and Mr. KOLBE):

H.R. 65. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive a portion of their military retired pay concurrently with veterans' disability compensation; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. EHLERS:

H.R. 66. A bill to amend the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 to require Federal agencies to impose certain requirements on recipients of awards for scientific and engineering research; to the Committee on Science.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 67. A bill to establish the Medicare Eligible Military Retiree Health Care Consensus Task Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. EMERSON (for herself and Mr. BERRY):

H.R. 68. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act relating to the distribution chain of prescription drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 69. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit to military retirees for premiums paid for coverage under Medicare part B; 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 Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 70. A bill to prevent children's access to firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 71. A bill to provide for the establishment of a task force within the Bureau of Justice Statistics to gather information about, study, and report to the Congress regarding, incidents of abandonment of infant children; 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.

H.R. 72. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require hospitals reimbursed under the Medicare system to establish and implement security procedures to reduce the likelihood of infant patient abduction and baby switching, including procedures for identifying all infant patients in the hospital in a manner that ensures that it will be evident if infants are missing from the hospital; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, 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.

H.R. 73. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to conduct a study and submit a report to the Congress on methods for identifying and treating children with dyslexia in kindergarten through 3rd grade; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 74. A bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 75. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental health services for children, adolescents and their families; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 76. A bill to allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for emergency food relief within the United States through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 77. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary school prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 78. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 79. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 80. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration of the flag of the United States and to set criminal penalties for that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 81. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for an improved benefit computation formula for workers affected by the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977 who attain age 65 during the 10-year period after 1981 and before 1992 (and related beneficiaries) and to provide prospectively for increases in their benefits accordingly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 82. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit to certain senior citizens for premiums paid for coverage under Medicare Part B; 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. ENGLISH (for himself and Mr. TRAFICANT):

H.R. 83. A bill to amend title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments to guaranteed benefit payments paid by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 84. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 85. A bill to reauthorize the Trade Adjustment Assistance program through fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 86. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and replace the income tax system of the United States to meet national priorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 87. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to restore certain provisions relating to the definition of aggravated felony and other provisions as they were before the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 88. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the unified credit against estate and gift taxes to the equivalent of a $5,000,000 exclusion and to increase the annual gift exclusion to $30,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 89. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe regulations to protect the privacy of personal information collected from and about individuals who are not covered by the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 on the Internet, to provide greater individual control over the collection and use of that information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 90. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit telemarketers from interfering with the caller identification service of any person to whom a telephone solicitation is made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 91. A bill to regulate the use by interactive computer services of Social Security account numbers and related personally identifiable information; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 92. A bill to ensure the efficient allocation of telephone numbers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. HORN, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. BERMAN):

H.R. 93. A bill 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; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 94. A bill to provide Capitol-flown flags to the families of deceased law enforcement officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 95. A bill to protect individuals, families, and Internet service providers from unsolicited and unwanted electronic mail; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. HALL of Texas:

H.R. 96. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to ensure the integrity of the Social Security trust funds by requiring the Managing Trustee to invest the annual surplus of such trust funds in marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States and certificates of deposit in depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and to protect such trust funds from the public debt limit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL of Texas (for himself, Mr. CONDIT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HORN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. NEY, Mr. QUINN, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. FROST, Mr. RILEY, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 97. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow workers who attain age 65 after 1981 and before 1992 to choose either lump sum payments over four years totalling $5,000 or an improved benefit computation formula under a new 10-year rule governing the transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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 Washington (for himself and Mr. BOYD):

H.R. 98. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to increase the amount of funds available for certain agricultural trade programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 99. A bill to prohibit discrimination in contracting on federally funded projects on the basis of certain labor policies of potential contractors; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. EHLERS (for himself, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HORN, Mr. BACA, Mr. CANDLIN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. GIBBONS):

H.R. 100. A bill to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, 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.

H.R. 101. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 102. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage stronger math and science programs at elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 103. A bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to protect Indian tribes from coerced labor agreements; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the appointment by the States of Electors for the election of the President and Vice President on the basis of the popular vote of each Congressional district of the State and for the appointment of two electors by each State on the basis of the total popular vote of the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the Congress to limit expenditures in elections for Federal office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.J. Res. 3. 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. SERRANO:

H.J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the twenty-second article of amendment, thereby removing the limitation on the number of terms an individual may serve as President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued in honor of the United States Masters Swimming program; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. FILNER:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding a Federal holiday to commemorate the birthday of Cesar E. Chavez; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued honoring Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone, a great American hero; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the States should adopt uniform voting procedures to carry out the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the need to pass legislation to increase penalties on perpetrators of hate crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued in honor of the late George Thomas ''Mickey'' Leland; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. HORN):

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the current Federal income tax deduction for interest paid on debt secured by a first or second home should not be further restricted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution entitled the ''English Plus Resolution''; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that State earnings limitations on retired law enforcement officers be lifted to enhance school safety; 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. WATTS of Oklahoma:

H. Res. 1. Resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 2. Resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 3. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 4. Resolution authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 5. Resolution adopting rules for the One Hundred Seventh Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. PRYCE of Ohio:

H. Res. 6. Resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FROST:

H. Res. 7. Resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 8. Resolution providing for the designation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 9. Resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the First Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress; considered and agreed to:

H. Res. 10. Resolution providing for the attendance of the House at the Inaugural Ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 11. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that oversight hearings should be held immediately to determine the causes and outcomes surrounding this influenza season's vaccine shortage; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 12. Resolution opposing the imposition of criminal liability on Internet service providers based on the actions of their users; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, 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. KELLER:

H. Res. 13. Resolution to express the intention of the House of Representatives to fully fund the Federal Pell Grant Program, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H. Res. 14. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the seriousness of the national problems associated with mental illness and with respect to congressional intent to establish a ''Mental Health Advisory Committee''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHOWS:

H. Res. 15. Resolution supporting the national motto of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAFICANT (for himself, Mr. REGULA, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. NEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. COLLINS, Ms. HART, Mr. QUINN, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. SHERWOOD):

H. Res. 16. Resolution calling on the President to take all necessary measures to respond to the surge of steel imports resulting from the financial crises in Asia, Russia, and other regions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. PELOSI):

H. Res. 17. Resolution recognizing the security interests of the United States in furthering complete nuclear disarmament; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H. Res. 18. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Senate should ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; to the Committee on International Relations.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

The third day of January being the day prescribed by House Concurrent Resolution 446 for the meeting of the 1st session of the 107th Congress, the Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol at 12:01 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Almighty God, Your glory fills this hallowed Senate Chamber. We exalt You as Sovereign of our beloved Nation, and we are profoundly moved as we prepare to witness the divine encounter between You and the Senators-elect as they are sworn in. You have destined them for greatness as leaders of our Nation. They are here by Your choice and are accountable to You for how they lead this Nation under Your guidance. May the awesome vows they take and the immense responsibilities they assume bring them to true humility and to an unprecedented openness to You. Save them from the seduction of power, the addiction of popularity, and the aggrandizement of pride. Lord, keep their priorities straight: You and their families first; the good of the Nation second; consensus around truth third; party loyalties fourth; and personal success last of all.

In the 107th Senate, equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, grant them unity and effectiveness to work together to solve problems and grasp the opportunities for our Republic at this propitious time.

May they never forget that they are here to serve and not to be served. Consistently replenish the reserves of their strength and their courage so often drained by pressure and stress. Anoint their minds with Your Spirit and guide them as they seek to know and do Your will in the crucial issues before our Nation. We believe that this can be America's finest hour awaiting leaders imbued with Your power. God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob and the Lord Jesus Christ, You are our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable HARRY REID, a Senator from the State of Nevada, 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader, Senator DASCHLE, is recognized.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

A HISTORIC DAY

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, on behalf of the entire Senate, but especially this Senator, I welcome you back to the Senate. This is a historic day. Never before in the history of our Nation have we had a 50–50 Senate. I welcome and congratulate all 11 of our newly elected Senators and the family members and friends who are here to share this important day with them.

Years after he left the White House, Harry Truman wrote that the decade he spent in the Senate were the happiest years of his life. As our new colleagues begin their Senate careers, we hope that they, too, are beginning what will be the happiest years of their lives.

Several of our departing colleagues are also here with us today. To them we say thank you: Thank you for sharing with us and with our Nation some of the best years of your lives, thank you for the contributions you have made to our Nation during your years of public life, and thank you for the important contributions you will continue to make in the coming years. It has been a pleasure and an honor to work with each of you.

The writer Thomas Wolfe said that America is a place where miracles not only happen, they happen all the time. Today we are experiencing one of those miracles: The peaceful transition of power from one Congress to the other. Some people say it will take another miracle for this Congress and administration to find a way to work together. As we begin this historic Congress, let us resolve that we will work in good faith with each other to do the people's business. That is our pledge from this side of the aisle. We know our colleagues on the other side of the aisle feel as we do.

Finally, on a personal note, it is a high honor to have the privilege of officially opening this Senate. When I first ran for Democratic leader 6 years ago, I thought if I won, I would be majority leader. I must confess that in 6 years as minority leader, I had a moment or two when I wondered if that day would ever arrive, but I assure you, I intend to savor every one of the next 17 days.

I know we are all looking forward to a bipartisan and a productive 107th Congress that will serve our country well. It is an honor to be a part of this Congress and to be able to work, once again, with my friend and my colleague, Senator LOTT.

I now ask unanimous consent that the Republican leader be permitted to speak.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The minority leader, Senator LOTT, is recognized.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. LOTT. Thank you, Mr. President.

THANKING THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. LOTT. I appreciate the courtesy of the distinguished majority leader for this opportunity to speak.

I want to extend also the appreciation of the Senate and a grateful Nation to the Presiding Officer, the Vice President of the United States, for the service he has given to our country.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will remind the Senate that boisterous demonstrations are against the rules.

(Laughter.)

Mr. LOTT. It is obvious, Mr. President, you still maintain your sense of humor. I want to thank you for your leadership and also for the example you have set through a very difficult time. You took the appropriate step, and now we are prepared to move into a transition and to a new administration.

FACING NEW CHALLENGES

Here in the Senate also we are having a historic experience. I would like to welcome all of the new Senators who are joining us today. I congratulate them. I look forward to working with the new Senators on both sides of the aisle.

As Senator DASCHLE said, I also extend, again, our appreciation to the Senators who may be in the Chamber and who are retiring or leaving the Senate, who have served, most of them, for at least 6 years and some for much longer than that. They have done a lot to make this country a better place in which to live.

I also extend our appreciation to the extended family of the Senate, our staff members new and old, and to the families who are in the gallery today. I realize we should not be referring to those in the gallery, but there are a lot of people who have made an awful lot of contributions and sacrifices to make this day possible for us in the Chamber. So we have a lot of people we need to thank, and also to realize that we are in a position where we can make this an even better country.

To the new Members, I urge them to take a look around and think about the challenges and opportunities they will have here. It is a unique institution, created by the founders of this Republic. Quite often we are frustrated with the rules—frustrated even today that we are going through this unique situation—but they had a lot of foresight. They created this unique Senate that makes sure we take the time to think through an issue and to have full debate. And while sometimes we believe, on one side or the other, that we did not have an ample opportunity for debate, I am sure we are going to work together to find a way to give everybody that opportunity over the next 6 years.

For those of us who have been here a few years, we also face new challenges. We have one today. I must say it is the first time I have ever been referred to as the minority leader. And while it beats certain alternatives, I liked the other title better. But we are showing here today—and hope we will show during the next 17 days and, more importantly, during the months beyond—that we will always find a way to work together.

It is quite often not easy to find consensus, as is forced upon us quite often in the Senate, but we must strive for it. Quite often Senator DASCHLE and I do our very best to find a logical solution to a problem, and we have 98 other Senators who may not agree with us, but we will continue to work together to make this great Republic—the best, most outstanding the minds of men have ever created—work as it should.

I look around the Chamber, on both sides of the aisle, and I see men and women with the potential to raise this country to an even higher level, to our highest and our best. I will work as the leader of my party, and in 17 days as the majority leader of the Senate, to find a way to make that possible.

One bit of information from a housekeeping standpoint. We will have some housekeeping resolutions that we will do in a moment. One of them is to begin the introduction of bills on January 22. Senators should be prepared to have bills ready. Senator DASCHLE and I have already talked about the fact that we will do the usual five alternating from one side to the other. We will do that for the first 20 bills. There will be a lot of other announcements Senator DASCHLE and I will make.

So thank you for this opportunity. I thank you on my side of the aisle for this leadership role. Together we will go forward.

I yield the floor.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION AND CREDENTIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the various credentials of Senators elected for 6-year terms beginning on January 3, 2001, elected to fulfill the remainder of an unexpired term, or appointed to fill a vacancy.

All certificates, the Chair is advised, are in the form suggested by the Senate or contain all the essential requirements of the form suggested by the Senate. If there be no objection, the reading of the above-mentioned certificates will be waived, and they will be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the documents ordered to be printed in the RECORD are as follows:

STATE OF HAWAII

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the seventh day of November 2000, Daniel K. Akaka was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Hawaii a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Benjamin J. Cayetano and our seal hereto affixed at Honolulu this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor.

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, George F. Allen was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our Governor James S. Gilmore, III, and our seal hereto affixed at Richmond, Virginia this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.

JAMES S. GILMORE,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Jeff Bingaman was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Mexico, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor Gary Johnson, and our seal hereto affixed at Santa Fe this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

GARY JOHNSON,
Governor.

STATE OF MONTANA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Conrad Burns was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Montana, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor Marc Racicot, and our seal hereto affixed at Helena, Montana, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

MARC RACICOT,
Governor.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, 2000, Robert C. Byrd was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor Cecil Underwood and our seal hereto affixed at Charleston this Eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

CECIL UNDERWOOD,
Governor.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, two thousand, Maria Cantwell was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Washington a Senator from said state to represent said state in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, two thousand and one.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this

seventh day of December, A.D., two thousand.

GARY LOCKE,
Governor.

STATE OF MISSOURI

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Missouri, I, Roger B. Wilson, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint Jean Carnahan, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States commencing at noon on the 3rd day of January, 2001, until the vacancy therein, caused by operation of law, is filled by election as provided by law.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Roger B. Wilson, and our seal hereto affixed at Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri this 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

ROGER B. WILSON,
Governor.

STATE OF DELAWARE

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

Be it known, an election was held in the State of Delaware, on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand, that being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in said month, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, in that behalf, for the election of a Senator for the people of the said State, in the Senate of the United States.

And whereas, the official certificates or returns of said election, held in the several counties of the said State, in due manner made out, signed and executed, have been delivered to me according to the laws of the said State, by the Superior Court of said counties; and having examined said returns, and enumerated and ascertained the number of votes for each and every candidate or person voted for, for such Senator, I have found Thomas R. Carper to be the person highest in vote, and therefore duly elected the Senator of and for the said State in the Senate of the United States for the Constitutional term to commence at noon on the third day of January in the year of our Lord two thousand one.

I, the said Thomas R. Carper, Governor, do therefore, according to the form of the Act of the General Assembly of the said State and of the Act of Congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, declare the said Thomas R. Carper the person highest in vote at the election aforesaid, and therefore duly and legally elected Senator of and for the said State of Delaware in the Senate of the United States, for the Constitutional term to commence at noon on the third day of January in the year of our Lord two thousand one.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said State, in obedience to the said Act of the General Assembly and of the said Act of Congress, at Dover, the 4th day of December in the year of our Lord two thousand and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

By the Governor

THOMAS R. CARPER,
Governor.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Lincoln D. Chafee was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Rhode Island, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: To the signature of his Excellency our Governor Lincoln C. Almond, and our seal hereto affixed at Providence, this 21st day of November, 2000.

By the Governor:

LINCOLN C. ALMOND,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW YORK

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, two thousand, Hillary Rodham Clinton was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New York a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the third day of January two thousand one.

Witness: His excellency our Governor George E. Pataki, and our seal hereto affixed at Albany, New York, this twelfth day of December in the year two thousand.

By the Governor:

GEORGE E. PATAKI,
Governor.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Kent Conrad was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Dakota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Edward T. Schafer, and our seal hereto affixed at Bismarck this 27th day of November, in the year of our lord 2000.

By the Governor:

EDWARD T. SCHAFER,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Jon S. Corzine, was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Jersey, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Given, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, this 8th day of December, in the year of Our Lord two thousand.

By the Governor:

CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN,
Governor.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Mark Dayton was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Minnesota, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor Jesse Ventura, and our seal hereto affixed at Saint Paul this 11th day of December, 2000.

By the Governor:

JESSE VENTURA,
Governor.

STATE OF OHIO

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November 2000, Mike DeWine was duly elected by the qualified electors of the State of Ohio as the Senator from said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 2001.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the State of Ohio to be hereto affixed at Columbus, Ohio, this 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

BOB TAFT,
Governor.

STATE OF NEVADA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION UNITED STATES SENATE SIX YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that at a general election held in the State of Nevada on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, two thousand, John Ensign was duly elected a Member of the United States Senate, in and for the State of Nevada, for the term of six years from and after the third day of January, two thousand one, and until his successor is elected and qualified:

Now, Therefore, I Kenny C. Guinn, Governor of the State of Nevada, by the authority in me invested by the Constitution and laws thereof, do hereby Commission him, the said John Ensign, as a Member of the United States Senate, for the State of Nevada, and authorize him to discharge the duties of said office according to law, and to hold and enjoy the same, together with all powers, privileges and emoluments thereunder appertaining.

In testimony thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Nevada to be affixed at the State Capitol at Carson City, this 4th day of December, two thousand.

KENNY C. GUINN,
Governor.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Dianne Feinstein was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of California, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor Gray Davis, and our seal hereto affixed at Sacramento this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000,

By the Governor:

GRAY DAVIS,
Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Bill Frist was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Tennessee as Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, Don Sundquist, and our seal hereto affixed at Nashville this 28th day of November, in the Year of our Lord, Two Thousand.

By the Governor:

DON SUNDQUIST,
Governor.

STATE OF UTAH

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Orrin G. Hatch was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Utah, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor Michael O. Leavitt, and our seal hereto affixed at Salt Lake City, this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

MICHAEL O. LEAVITT,
Governor.

STATE OF TEXAS

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Kay Bailey Hutchison was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Texas, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor George W. Bush, and our seal hereto affixed at Austin, Texas This 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

GEORGE W. BUSH,
Governor.

STATE OF VERMONT

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

On November 14, 2000, the Statewide canvassing committee met as required by Vermont law, and issued a Certificate of Election to James M. Jeffords based upon the official return of votes cast at the General Election held on November 7th 2000.

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, James M. Jeffords was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Vermont, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Howard Dean, and our seal hereto affixed at Montpelier, Vermont, this 14th day December in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

HOWARD DEAN,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, in the year two thousand, Edward M. Kennedy was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, two thousand and one.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, Argeo Paul Cellucci, and our seal hereto affixed at Boston, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord two thousand.

By His Excellency the Governor:

PAUL CELLUCCI,
Governor.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION AS UNITED STATES SENATOR

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th of November, 2000, Herbert H. Kohl was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wisconsin a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor Tommy G. Thompson, and our seal hereto affixed at Madison this 14th day of December 2000.

By the Governor:

TOMMY G. THOMPSON,
Governor.

STATE OF ARIZONA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November 2000, Jon Kyl was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arizona a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning the 3rd Day of January 2001.

Witness: Her excellency the Governor of Arizona, and the Great Seal of the State of Arizona hereto affixed at the Capitol in Phoenix this 27th day of November 2000.

JANE DEE HULL,
Governor.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to Certify that on the seventh day of November, two thousand, Joe Lieberman was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Connecticut Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, two thousand and one.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, John G. Rowland and our seal hereto affixed a Hartford, this twenty-ninth of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand.

JOHN G. ROWLAND,
Governor.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Trent Lott was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Mississippi, a Senator from said State to represent the State of Mississippi in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd Day of January, 2001.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Ronnie Musgrove, and our seal hereto affixed at 10:30 a.m. this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

RONNIE MUSGROVE,
Governor.

STATE OF INDIANA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

Be it known by these presents:

Whereas, according to certified statements submitted by the Circuit Court Clerks of the several counties to the Election Division of the Office of the Secretary of State of Indiana, and based upon a tabulation of those statements performed by the Election Division, the canvass prepared by the Election Division states that at the General Election conducted on the seventh day of November, 2000, the electors chose Richard G. Lugar to serve the People of the State of Indiana as United States Senator from Indiana.

Now, therefore, in the name of and by the authority of the State of Indiana, I certify the following in accordance with title 2 United States Code Section 1:

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Richard G. Lugar was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Senate of Indiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor Frank O'Bannon, and our seal hereto affixed at Indianapolis, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 2000.

By the Governor:

FRANK O'BANNON,
Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR UNEXPIRED TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Zell Miller was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Georgia, a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3rd day of January, 2005, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of Paul Coverdell.

Witness: His Excellency our governor Roy E. Barnes, and our seal hereto affixed at Atlanta, Ga. this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.

ROY E. BARNES,
Governor.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Ben Nelson was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Nebraska, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor Mike Johanns, and our seal hereto affixed at Lincoln Nebraska this 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

MIKE JOHANNS,
Governor.

STATE OF FLORIDA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the Seventh day of November, 2000, Bill Nelson was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Florida, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Jeb Bush, and our seal hereto affixed at Tallahassee, this Twenty-seventh day of November in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor:

JEB BUSH,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the seventh day of November, 2000, Rick Santorum was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a United States Senator to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Thomas J. Ridge, and our seal hereto affixed at Harrisburg this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 2001.

By the Governor:

THOMAS J. RIDGE,
Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Paul S. Sarbanes was duly chosen by the qualified voters of the State of Maryland a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Parris N. Glendening, and our seal hereto affixed at the City of Annapolis, this 7th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, Two Thousand.

PARRIS N. GLENDENING,
Governor.

STATE OF MAINE

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the seventh day of November in the year Two Thousand, Olympia J. Snowe was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Maine, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January in the year Two Thousand and One.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, Angus S. King, Jr., and our seal hereto affixed at Augusta, Maine this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord Two Thousand.

By the Governor.

ANGUS S. KING, Jr.,
Governor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Debbie Stabenow was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Michigan a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan this 14th day of December, in the Year of our Lord, Two Thousand.

By the Governor:

JOHN ENGLER,
Governor.

STATE OF WYOMING

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 2000, Craig Thomas was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wyoming, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 2001.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Jim Geringer, and our seal hereto affixed at the Wyoming State Capitol, Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord 2000.

By the Governor.

JIM GERINGER,
Governor.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senators to be sworn will now present themselves at the desk in groups of four as their names are called in alphabetical order, the Chair will administer their oaths of office.

The clerk will now read the names of the first group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. BURNS.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. INOUYE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. BAUCUS, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. BYRD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CARNAHAN, and Mr. CARPER.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOND, and Mr. BIDEN, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. CHAFEE, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. CORZINE.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. TORRICELLI, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. ENSIGN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. REID, and Mrs. BOXER, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. FRIST, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mr. JEFFORDS.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. LEAHY, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, and Mr. LIEBERMAN.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. DODD, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. NELSON of Florida.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. CLELAND, and Mr. GRAHAM, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, and Ms. SNOWE.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. HAGEL, Mr. LOTT, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Ms. COLLINS, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the last group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Ms. STABENOW and Mr. THOMAS.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. LEVIN and Mr. ENZI, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader is recognized.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

[Quorum No. 1]

Akaka	Dorgan	Lott
Allard	Durbin	Lugar
Allen	Edwards	McCain
Baucus	Ensign	McConnell
Bayh	Enzi	Mikulski
Bennett	Feingold	Miller
Biden	Feinstein	Murray
Bingaman	Fitzgerald	Nelson (FL)
Bond	Frist	Nelson (NE)
Boxer	Graham	Nickles
Breaux	Gramm	Reed
Bunning	Grassley	Reid
Burns	Gregg	Roberts
Byrd	Hagel	Rockefeller
Cantwell	Harkin	Santorum
Carnahan	Hatch	Sarbanes
Carper	Helms	Schumer
Chafee	Hollings	Sessions
Cleland	Hutchinson	Shelby
Clinton	Hutchison	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Inhofe	Smith (OR)
Collins	Inouye	Snowe
Conrad	Jeffords	Stabenow
Corzine	Kennedy	Stevens
Craig	Kerry	Thomas
Crapo	Kohl	Thompson
Daschle	Kyl	Thurmond
Dayton	Landrieu	Torricelli
DeWine	Leahy	Warner
Dodd	Levin	Wellstone
Domenici	Lieberman	Wyden

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

LIST OF SENATORS BY STATES

(Republicans in Roman (50): Democrats in *Italic* (50): Total 100)

Alabama—Richard C. Shelby and Jeff Sessions.

Alaska—Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski.

Arizona—John McCain and Jon Kyl.

Arkansas—Tim Hutchinson and *Blanche L. Lincoln*.

California—*Dianne Feinstein* and *Barbara Boxer*.

Colorado—Ben Nighthorse Campbell and Wayne Allard.

Connecticut—*Christopher J. Dodd* and *Joseph I. Lieberman*.

Delaware—*Joseph R. Biden, Jr.* and *Thomas R. Carper*.

Florida—*Bob Graham* and *Bill Nelson*.

Georgia—*Max Cleland* and *Zell Miller*.

Hawaii—*Daniel K. Inouye* and *Daniel K. Akaka*.

Idaho—Larry E. Craig and Michael D. Crapo.

Illinois—*Richard Durbin* and Peter G. Fitzgerald.

Indiana—Richard G. Lugar and *Evan Bayh*.

Iowa—Chuck Grassley and *Tom Harkin*.

Kansas—Sam Brownback and Pat Roberts.

Kentucky—Mitch McConnell and Jim Bunning.

Louisiana—*John B. Breaux* and *Mary L. Landrieu*.

Maine—Olympia J. Snowe and Susan M. Collins.

Maryland—*Paul S. Sarbanes* and *Barbara A. Mikulski*.

Massachusetts—*Edward M. Kennedy* and *John F. Kerry*.

Michigan—*Carl Levin* and *Debbie Stabenow*.

Minnesota—*Paul D. Wellstone* and *Mark Dayton*.

Mississippi—Thad Cochran and Trent Lott.

Missouri—Christopher S. Bond and *Jean Carnahan*.

Montana—*Max Baucus* and Conrad R. Burns.

Nebraska—Chuck Hagel and *E. Benjamin Nelson*.

Nevada—*Harry Reid* and John Ensign.

New Hampshire—Bob Smith and Judd Gregg.

New Jersey—*Robert Torricelli* and *Jon S. Corzine*.

New Mexico—Pete V. Domenici and *Jeff Bingaman*.

New York—*Charles E. Schumer* and *Hillary Rodham Clinton*.

North Carolina—Jesse Helms and *John Edwards*.

North Dakota—*Kent Conrad* and *Byron L. Dorgan*.

Ohio—Mike DeWine and George V. Voinovich.

Oklahoma—Don Nickles and James M. Inhofe.

Oregon—*Ron Wyden* and Gordon H. Smith.

Pennsylvania—Arlen Specter and Rick Santorum.

Rhode Island—*Jack Reed* and Lincoln Chafee.

South Carolina—Strom Thurmond and *Ernest F. Hollings*.

South Dakota—*Thomas A. Daschle* and *Tim Johnson*.

Tennessee—Fred Thompson and William H. Frist.

Texas—Phil Gramm and Kay Bailey Hutchison.

Utah—Orrin G. Hatch and Robert F. Bennett.

Vermont—*Patrick J. Leahy* and James M. Jeffords.

Virginia—John W. Warner and George Allen.

Washington—*Patty Murray* and *Maria Cantwell*.

West Virginia—*Robert C. Byrd* and *John D. Rockefeller, IV*.

Wisconsin—*Herb Kohl* and *Russell D. Feingold*.

Wyoming—Craig Thomas and Michael B. Enzi.

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT A QUORUM OF EACH HOUSE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 1) informing the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 1) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 1

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to Senate Resolution 1, the Chair appoints the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] as a committee to join the committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

INFORMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 2) informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 2) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. BYRD AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE AND ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE STROM THURMOND AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 3) to elect Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, and to elect Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 3) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 3

Resolved, That Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office until 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001, in accordance with rule I, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office effective 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001, in accordance with rule I, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The Senator, escorted by Senator DASCHLE and Senator LOTT, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator BYRD by the Vice President; and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

(The PRESIDENT pro tempore assumed the chair.)

(Applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, we officially congratulate you on the ascendancy to your new position.

NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. DASCHLE. I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 4) notifying the President of the United States of the election of a President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution is privileged.

Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 4) reads as follows:

S. RES. 4

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, as President pro tempore.

NOTIFYING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. DASCHLE. I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 5) notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 5) reads as follows:

S. RES. 5

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, as President pro tempore.

FIXING THE HOUR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. DASCHLE. I send a resolution to the desk and again ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 6) fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 6) reads as follows:

S. RES. 6

Resolved, That the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

PROVIDING FOR COUNTING OF ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a concurrent resolution to the desk and now ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the title of the concurrent resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This is a privileged resolution.

Without objection, the concurrent resolution is agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 6th day of January 2001, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter ''A''; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

EXTENDING THE LIFE OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a second concurrent resolution to the desk and now ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This is a privileged resolution.

Without objection, the concurrent resolution is agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 3, 2001, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 89 of the One Hundredth Sixth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, is hereby continued with the same power and authority.

SEC. 2. That effective from January 3, 2001, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundredth Sixth Congress, to authorize the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President of the United States, are hereby continued with the same power and authority.

APPOINTING CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. DASCHLE. I send a final resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the title of the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 7) designating chairmen of standing committees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This is a privileged resolution.

Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 7) reads as follows:

S. RES. 7

Resolved, That the following Senators are designated as Chairmen of the following

committees until 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001:

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Mr. Harkin, of Iowa.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Byrd, of West Virginia.

Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Levin, of Michigan.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. Sarbanes, of Maryland.

Committee on the Budget: Mr. Conrad, of North Dakota.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. Hollings, of South Carolina.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Bingaman, of New Mexico.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Reid, of Nevada.

Committee on Finance: Mr. Baucus, of Montana.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Biden, of Delaware.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Lieberman, of Connecticut.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Kennedy, of Massachusetts.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Leahy, of Vermont.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. Dodd, of Connecticut.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Kerry, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Rockefeller, of West Virginia.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Inouye, of Hawaii.

Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Graham, of Florida.

SEC. 2. Effective on January 20, 2001 at noon the following committees shall have the following chairmen, pursuant to Republican Conference ratification:

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Mr. Lugar of Indiana.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Stevens, of Alaska.

Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Warner, of Virginia.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. Gramm, of Texas.

Committee on the Budget: Mr. Domenici, of New Mexico.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. McCain, of Arizona.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Murkowski, of Alaska.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Smith, of New Hampshire.

Committee on Finance: Mr. Grassley, of Iowa.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Helms, of North Carolina.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Jeffords, of Vermont.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Hatch, of Utah.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. McConnell, of Kentucky.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Bond, of Missouri.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Specter, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Campbell, of Colorado.

Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Shelby, of Alabama.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send to the desk en bloc 12 unanimous consent requests, and I ask for their immediate consideration en bloc, that the requests be agreed to en bloc, and the motion to reconsider the adoption of these requests be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The unanimous consent requests are as follows:

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Ethics Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, there be a limitation of 15 minutes each upon any rollcall vote, with the warning signal to be sounded at the midway point, beginning at the last 7½ minutes, and when rollcall votes are of 10-minute duration, the warning signal be sounded at the beginning of the last 7½ minutes;

That during the 107th Congress, it be in order for the Secretary of the Senate to receive reports at the desk when presented by a Senator at any time during the day of the session of the Senate;

That the majority and minority leaders may daily have up to 10 minutes each on each calendar day following the prayer and disposition of the reading of, or the approval of, the Journal;

That the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and his three assistants be given the privileges of the floor during the 107th Congress;

That, notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXVIII, conference reports and statements accompanying them not be printed as Senate reports when such conference reports and statements have been printed as a House report unless specific request is made in the Senate in each instance to have such a report printed;

That the Committee on Appropriations be authorized during the 107th Congress to file reports during adjournments or recesses of the Senate on appropriations bills, including joint resolutions, together with any accompanying notices of motions to suspend rule XVI, pursuant to rule V, for the purpose of offering certain amendments to such bills or joint resolutions, which proposed amendments shall be printed;

That, for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make technical and clerical corrections in the engrossments of all Senate-passed bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, and Senate amendments to House amendments to House bills or resolution;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, when the Senate is in recess or adjournment, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to receive messages from the President of the United States, and—with the exception of House bills, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions—messages from the House of Representatives; and that they be appropriately referred; and that the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, Senators be allowed to leave at the desk with the Journal Clerk the names of two staff members who will be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the specific matter noted, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to rotate such staff members as space allows;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, it be in order to refer treaties and nominations on the day when they are received from the President, even when the Senate has no executive session that day;

That no bills or further resolutions, or committee-reported legislation, other than those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader; be in order prior to January 22, and further that for the remainder of the 107th Congress, Senators may be allowed to bring to the desk bill, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions, for referral to appropriate committees.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that there be a period of morning business for statements only, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the exception of the majority and minority leaders.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There will now be a period for the consideration of morning business.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank my colleagues.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

FINAL ASCERTAINMENT OF ELECTORS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate communications from the Director of the Federal Register, National Archives, transmitting, pursuant to law, certified copies of the final ascertainment of the Electors for President and Vice President, which are ordered to lie on the table.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. DODD, and the Senator from Virginia, Mr. WARNER, as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes.

THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, 213 years ago, the Framers of the Constitution created the United States Senate.

In all the years since then, only 1,864 Americans have been granted the privilege of serving in this extraordinary body; and that includes the new Senators we welcome today.

For every Senator, whether serving in the 18th Century or the 21st, whether beginning one's first term, or—like Senator BYRD—one's eighth, the opening of a new Congress has always been a time of great hope. This Congress is no exception.

We have important work ahead of us. We also have—within us—everything

we need to do that work wisely and well—if we choose to do so.

Never before has America had a 50/50 Senate. Thirty-one State legislatures have dealt creatively with this challenge in the last 30 years, but no U.S. Senate has ever been divided exactly in half.

An even split does not necessitate political gridlock—as these States have demonstrated—but does require bipartisanship.

Senate LOTT and I have had a number of discussions over the past weeks about how to organize this Congress so that it is both representative and productive. Our conversations have been friendly and constructive, and they are continuing. It is my hope that we will have a plan soon that our fellow Senators, and our fellow Americans, will agree is workable and fair.

Another reason this Senate is historic is because it includes—I'm happy to note—a record number of women. Of the 11 new Senators who join us today, 4 are women. In all, there are now 13 women in this Senate—the most women ever to serve in the Senate at the same time. I am especially proud that 10 of those women are Democrats. In fact, there are more women Senators in our caucus this year than there were in the entire Senate last year. That is good news, for women, for families, and for this institution.

There is one more reason this Senate is historic and that is, the extraordinary events that occurred between the election and today.

This last Presidential election tested the patience of our people and the strength of our institutions like no other election in our lifetime. It was a difficult time for all Americans. But throughout those 5 long weeks of uncertainty—from election night until the Supreme Court decision—the American people remained confident that our system of government was strong enough to withstand the test of a contested Presidential election. They continued to believe that we could resolve the uncertainty, and move on. The challenge for this Congress, and this Senate, is to prove worthy of that faith. I am hopeful we can.

Now, we have a President-elect. His administration is taking shape. In just over 2 weeks, George W. Bush will become our President.

I speak for all my colleagues on this side of the aisle when I say we are ready to work in good faith with our Republican friends and with President-elect Bush and his administration to find bipartisan solutions to the challenges facing our Nation. As I have said before: Bipartisanship is not an option. If we are going to do the work here in the appropriate way, as we have been sent here to do, it is now a requirement.

Unfortunately, not everyone understands or accepts that fact. A couple of weeks ago, I read a column by a well-known syndicated political pundit. The headline read: ''Beware the bipartisanship.''

The next day, there was another column. It had a different author, but the sentiment was the same. The headline on that one read: ''Bipartisan blather.''

The writer of the first column said bipartisanship amounted to ''betrayal'' of one's principles and supporters.

The author of the second column was even more succinct and scathing. He called it, bipartisanship, an ''instrument of emasculation.''

Both of these men are good writers. They are on talk shows all the time. But they are not—as Teddy Roosevelt put it—''in the arena.'' They have not answered a call to public service, as we have. They didn't look people in the eyes and tell them: ''If you'll vote for me, I promise you I will do my level best in the Senate, to pay down the national debt, or create an affordable prescription drug benefit'', or do any of the other things we told people back home we would try to do.

They are clever writers, but they did not take an oath to serve their Nation. We have.

We need to use our cleverness to find the bipartisan solutions that evaded the last Congress. We need to show the American people that their faith in our system of government was not misplaced. And I believe we can.

After reading those negative views of bipartisanship, I decided I needed a different perspective, so I reread all seven of the speeches from the leader's lecture series.

For those who may not be familiar with it, the leader's lecture series is the most extraordinary lecture series in the city.

I commend my friend, Senator LOTT, whose idea it was.

Shortly after he became majority leader, he decided that we ought to take advantage of the unusual—perhaps unprecedented—fact that so many former Senate leaders were still alive. As he put it, we ought to find a way to share with the Nation ''the wisdom and insights that can be gained only by a lifetime of service to free people.''

The lectures all take place in the majestic Old Senate Chamber, where Clay and Webster debated the great issues of their day.

Over nearly 3 years, we have heard candid recollections and sage advice from seven remarkable leaders. As we begin this new Congress, I thought it might be instructive to listen again to what they had to say about what works in the Senate and what this Senate is all about.

Mike Mansfield was majority leader from 1959 to 1969. He was also Ambassador to Japan under both parties.

In the end, he said, the Senate can only function ''if there is a high degree of accommodation, mutual restraint, and a measure of courage—in spite of our weaknesses—in all of us.''

Howard Baker is a friend to many of us. He was the Senate majority leader during the Reagan administration and later served as President Reagan's chief of staff.

He said that our ability to settle matters of national importance peacefully and honorably in this Chamber is one of the things that sets this Nation apart from so many others.

He offered what he called a ''Baker's Dozen Rules for Senate Leadership.''

Among his rules: ''Have a genuine respect for differing points of view. Remember that every Senator is an individual, with individual needs, ambitions and political conditions. Also remember that even members of the opposition party are susceptible to persuasion and redemption on a surprising number of issues.''

The third speaker in the series was ROBERT C. BYRD, the only one of the seven with whom we still have the good fortune to work and learn from nearly every day.

In his more than 40 years in this body, Senator BYRD has served as both majority and minority leader, as President pro tempore, and as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In his typically wise lecture, he reminded us that our founders ''were pragmatists, rather than idealists,'' and that this Senate is itself the result of a compromise, the Great Compromise of July 16, 1787.

He went on to say: ''Political polarization . . . is not now, and never has been, a good thing for the Senate.

''I am talking about politics when it becomes gamesmanship or mean-spirited, or when it becomes overly manipulative, simply to gain advantage. I am not talking about honestly held views or differing political positions. Those things enrich our system.

''Americans,'' he said, ''have always loved a good debate. And that is what I believe they wish for now: more substantive and stimulating debate, and less pure politics and imagery.''

I couldn't agree more.

President Bush—the first President Bush—said two of the most important legislative accomplishments during his Presidency were, first, the Clean Air Act, which passed as a result of the extraordinary combined efforts of President Bush and George Mitchell; and second, the Americans with Disabilities Act, whose two strongest champions in this body were Bob Dole and TOM HARKIN.

He described both measures as ''landmark pieces of legislation that became a reality only after the White House and the Senate demonstrated bipartisanship and compromise.''

George Mitchell, my friend and immediate predecessor as Democratic leader, recalled the 3½ years he spent chairing the Northern Ireland peace negotiations after leaving the Senate.

Frequently during those negotiations, he said, one party would plead with him to limit debate by the other parties.

He never would, explaining: ''I got my training in the United States Senate.''

After 3½ years of talking, the parties reached an agreement to end a conflict that had gone on for hundreds of years.

Senator Mitchell said he is often asked whether there are common lessons that can be drawn from his experience in this Senate and at the peace table in Belfast.

Yes, he said. And among the most important is this:

''There is no such thing as a conflict that can't be ended. Conflicts are created and sustained by human beings. They can be ended by human beings.''

That is a lesson worth remembering as this new Congress begins.

The sixth speaker in the leader's lecture series is also a friend to many of us—a man to whom I owe a personal debt of gratitude and for whom I have the greatest respect: Robert J. Dole.

For 18 months, he and I served as leaders of our parties.

That was 6 years ago. My party had just done the unthinkable. We had lost the majority in both the House and the Senate. Not only was Senator Dole now the majority leader—a position I had hoped to hold—but it was also widely assumed that he would run against a Democratic President the next year.

We could have had a terrible relationship. The fact that we did not was due to Senator Dole's love of this body and this Nation, and to his fundamental sense of fairness and decency.

He served as Republican leader for 11 years—longer than any Republican in history. In all, he spent 10,000 days in this Senate. Of those 10,000 days, he said, a few stood out especially vividly.

One day that stood out, he said, was when he invited former Senator George McGovern to join the congressional delegation attending the funeral of former First Lady Pat Nixon:

(A) reporter asked George why he should honor the wife of a man with whom he had waged a bitter battle for the White House. Senator McGovern replied: ''You can't keep on campaigning forever.'' And George was right.

It seems to me that is another lesson worth remembering as this Congress begins.

The seventh speaker, former Vice President Dan Quayle, recalled as one of his proudest achievements in the Senate was working with TED KENNEDY to strengthen America's job-training programs in the early 1980s.

He also said that people often ask him how being Vice President compares with being a Senator.

He tells them: ''When you are Vice President, it is always impressed on you that you are No. 2 . . .''

But ''when you are a Senator, you are your own person. You have real autonomy. You make independent decisions . . . You are, in a way, an independent conscience in this institution.

The best word to describe a Senator is: free. He or she is free to stand up and debate, free to speak his or her mind, free to act according to his or her best judgment.

''I believe you would concur that the Senate's best debates,'' he added, ''are bipartisan debates.''

These are seven remarkable leaders who achieved the highest positions in their parties—who know what it means to be in Teddy Roosevelt's ''arena.''

To them, bipartisanship is not emasculating. It is ennobling. It is not betraying the people who sent us here. It is the only hope we have of serving them.

What is bipartisanship in the 107th Congress? We will need to find the right answer to that question if we are to serve our country well. We will not be able to quantify bipartisanship. Bipartisanship is not a mathematical formula. It is a spirit. It is a way of working together that tolerates open debate. It recognizes principled compromise. It means respecting the right of each Senator to speak his or her mind, and vote his or her conscience. And it means recognizing that we must do business differently after an election that gave us a 50–50 Senate and an almost evenly divided House. Above all, it means putting the national interest ahead of personal or party interests.

This year, as I said, is a historic year for the Senate. This past year was also historic. it was the 200th anniversary of Congress' first meeting in this building.

As part of the anniversary celebration, artists are restoring what are known as the Brumidi Corridors on the first floor of the Capitol's Senate wing.

The Corridors were painted more than 150 years ago by an Italian immigrant named Constantino Brumidi, the same man who painted the ceiling in the Rotunda.

He has been called ''America's Michelangelo''—and with good reason.

He spent 25 years of his life painting scenes on the walls and ceilings of this Capitol. It was a labor of love for the country he chose as his home.

I think I must have walked through those corridors 1,000 times over the years. Every time, I marvel at Brumidi's talents and their beauty.

Over the years, Brumidi's original work was covered with layers of paint and varnish and dirt. Now, restorers are scraping those layers off. And what they are revealing beneath is an even more beautiful depiction of Brumidi's imagination over 100 years ago.

I believe the same can be true of this Senate. Many times over the last several years, a layer of bitter partisanship has settled over this body. Even with that disadvantage, it has remained the greatest legislative body in the history of the world, and one in which I am proud to serve. But think how much more effective it could be if we could wash away the partisanship.

At the first Leaders' Lecture, Senator LOTT compared the Old Senate Chamber to this Chamber. He said that the Old Chamber was more intimate, and more beautiful. And he was right. But this Chamber has one profound distinction that makes all the difference. The Old Chamber celebrates our past. In this Chamber, it is our privilege—and our responsibility—to chart our Nation's future.

I look forward to working with Senators on both sides of the aisle, and with our new President, to find honorable ways to do the work we have all been sent here to do.

I yield the floor.

CONGRATULATING THE MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. REID. Mr. President, before the majority leader leaves the floor, I want to tell him how much I appreciate not only the content of what he has stated but the expression that was given. We have a lot of work to do.

As our leader, we Democrats have watched you over these past 6 years, and have marveled at the work you have been able to do. I do agree with you; the Senate has changed remarkably in its composition. It has improved so much with the addition of women. Now 20 percent of our conference is made up of women. We are a better Senate for that having occurred. We are going to continue to get better.

I say to the majority leader that we support you. We acknowledge there are some things we need to work out. I hope in this tone of compromise that the first thing the Republicans will do, during the time they are in the minority status, would be to acknowledge that the Senate is 50–50, and as a result of that, because most of the work is done in committees, we have an arrangement where the committees are evenly divided. I know our leader has worked hard to accomplish that. I hope that can be done between you and Senator LOTT. I hope we will not have to have filibusters by the Republicans on a resolution to establish what is a fair, equally divided committee structure in the Senate.

I also acknowledge the leader for his statement about what we need to do. We have so many things to do: With education, health care, making sure that workers are protected, dealing with the difficult problems we have with Medicare, and paying down this huge debt that we owe. I hope we can keep our eye on the prize and not get burdened with partisan squabbling.

So as one of your loyal lieutenants, I look forward to this next Congress and accomplishing things for the people of the State of Nevada, the people of South Dakota, the people of Louisiana, and the whole country, so that we can walk out of here as proud, when this Congress ends, as we are at the beginning of this Congress.

Again, I congratulate and applaud the majority leader for his remarks.

THANKING THE ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me thank the distinguished assistant Democratic leader, the now assistant majority leader, for his kind remarks and for all he has done for the Senate and for our caucus.

As we closed out the 106th Congress, many called attention to the remarkable work done by the assistant majority leader—then assistant Democratic leader—in the last Congress. He has become an invaluable asset. His leadership, and the strength of his day-to-day involvement on the Senate floor, in concert with our Republican colleagues, is so deeply appreciated.

I share his optimism and his determination to make this a productive Congress. I look forward, in the most heartfelt way, to working with him as we face the challenges of the new Congress.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REED). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 3:15 p.m. today.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 2:01 p.m., recessed until 3:16 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. AKAKA].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from Hawaii, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

SCOOP JACKSON'S DESK

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, today we saw new Members of the Senate sworn in. It was a pleasure to see a dear personal friend, MARIA CANTWELL from the great State of Washington, sworn in as that State's junior Senator.

When I was visiting with her in the fall, during the maximum climactic days of her campaign, we were talking about the Senate and great Senators from the State of Washington, and the name of Henry ''Scoop'' Jackson came up. He has been one of my heroes. As a matter of fact, last year I was given the Scoop Jackson Award, and it was a great honor for me to receive it.

Scoop Jackson was, of course, known for his stance for a strong military, a strong defense, and also a strong commitment to positive and progressive social policies. This made him a great statesman from the State of Washington.

When Maria and I discussed this, I said: It is interesting; when I came to the Senate 4 years ago, I wound up with Scoop Jackson's desk. As a matter of fact, as my colleagues know, it is a tradition, after one has served here a while, that they carve their name in the desk when they leave.

This honored desk has Scoop Jackson's name carved in it. It is my pleasure today to yield to the freshman Senator from the great State of Washington and, in the great tradition of Scoop Jackson, to yield to her this desk which will be transferred to her shortly. I wish her the very best and a long, lively term in the Senate, particularly in the tradition of Scoop Jackson.

I welcome Senator CANTWELL and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from the State of Washington is recognized.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I thank my good friend, Senator CLELAND of Georgia, for the honor and this gift of a very humble beginning for me in the Senate, to have the opportunity not only to work with him and my new colleagues but to be the recipient of such a warm welcome.

Senator Jackson was obviously a landmark in our Capitol, as well as his years of dedication in our State. Senator Jackson arrived here in January of 1941—he was 28 years old—and started to represent the State of Washington, the Second Congressional District, and then later, for 31 years, served in the U.S. Senate.

He was a great leader on foreign policy, on human rights, on arms control, and on the importance of our environment, with the Jackson-Vanik amendment, with the National Environmental Protection Act, and a variety of other landmark environmental policies that were so important to the State of Washington but also to this country.

It is an honor to accept this gift from Senator CLELAND of the desk of Senator Scoop Jackson, a Senator who was known as one who worked across the aisle in a bipartisan fashion. In fact, one observer of public policy, George Will, called him one of the ''finest public servants I have known, who mastered the delicate balance of democracy.''

Again, I thank the Senator from Georgia for this very kind gift and outreach on my very first day in the Senate in the hope that I will carry on the Northwest tradition that has been so important to our State.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. LINCOLN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT BOYER

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the service and career of Mr. Robert Boyer, a member of the senior executive service, upon his retirement after 33 years of honorable and distinguished service. Throughout his career, he has epitomized the Navy core values of honor, courage, and commitment and has displayed an exceptional ability to advance the Navy's facilities requirements within the Department of Defense and the Congress. I commend him for a superb career of service to the Navy, our great Nation, and my home state of South Carolina.

Mr. Boyer received the 2000 Presidential Rank of Meritorious Executive for sustained superior performance, leadership and management. He has a distinguished reputation as one of the government's leaders in strategic acquisition, business innovations, and contract initiatives. As the lead senior civilian with the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Mr. Boyer is a visionary, directly responsible for the implementation of new acquisition strategies and innovative operations and organization changes that serve Navy operating forces, senior leaders of industry, and other customers worldwide. As the Executive Director of Acquisition during the past three years, Mr. Boyer established a creative and ground-breaking an acquisition program copied both within and outside the federal government. The global scope of his responsibilities and the depth, breadth and sheer quantity of contractual actions under Mr. Boyer's purview are staggering. While Mr. Boyer continues to champion innovation and initiative within the entire Command, he continually exceeds the execution and performance goals of his Acquisition program. His loyalty and integrity are unequaled, as is the respect that he has earned from his workforce. His combination of superior talent, leadership acumen and genuine love of his work make him a gifted executive.

Mr. Boyer's acquisition innovations have changed construction and service contracting ashore and set new standards within the Department of Defense for programs such as the Public-Private-Venture for the Family Housing and Utility product lines. He has made dramatic operational improvements, realigning scarce resources to acquire the best possible value for the Navy. We widely acclaim his innovative approaches within the Navy and most recently, focused senior leaders on his acquisition innovations.

From December 1991 to May 1996, Mr. Boyer was the Senior Procurement Executive for the Federal Management Agency. In this capacity he directed a nationwide contract, grant, and cooperative agreement program in support of the Agency's all hazard mission. His duties included direct support to the multibillion dollar state and local municipality efforts to improve their disaster mitigation programs, response, and recovery efforts. From 1971

to 1991, Mr. Boyer worked in various acquisition positions within the Department of Navy. Mr. Boyer served as a U.S. Army Infantry Officer from 1968 to 1970.

Mr. Boyer was born in Annandale, Virginia, but adopted South Carolina as his home while attending the Citadel where he earned his Masters in Business Administration. He is married to the former Julie Mandell. He and Julie have a son, Robby, and a daughter, Tracy.

Madam President, I wish him and his family the best in his well-deserved retirement.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JANET L. HOFFMAN

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to bring to the Senate's attention the passing of a great and unique woman—Janet L. Hoffman. She was described by the Baltimore Sun as ''a lobbyist whose political and financial wizardry helped Baltimore shoulder the burden of urban poverty.''

I first became acquainted with Janet Hoffman in 1971 as a member of the Baltimore City Council. I came into politics as a fiery protestor and had to learn how to turn my protest placards into legislation. Janet Hoffman really taught me, guided me and mentored me in the strategy of governance and the wiles of government finance. I learned how to operationalize my good intentions and learned how to budget. She was patient, persistent and a strong advocate for women's rights. She was so proud of seeing me come to the Congress, the Senate and a member of the Appropriations Committee.

She'd be so proud in having her biography included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the day that four new women are sworn into the United States Senate. She would have cheered—and would have wanted to make sure they understood government finance.

Mr. President, the Baltimore Sun described Janet Hoffman best. I ask that the Sun's article on her life and legacy be included in the RECORD.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 31, 2000]

JANET L. HOFFMAN DIES; LOBBYIST, ADVISER TO CITY

FINANCE EXPERT STEERED STATE AID TO BALTIMORE

(By C. Fraser Smith)

Janet L. Hoffman, a lobbyist whose political and financial wizardry helped Baltimore shoulder the burden of urban poverty, died yesterday of kidney failure at Oak Crest Health Care Center in Parkville. She was 81 and had lived in Mount Washington for many years.

A strategist as well as a master of government finance, Mrs. Hoffman used Baltimore's fading power with pre-eminent efficiency, building coalitions and making friends in the highest places.

''She was the best thing the city had in Annapolis,'' said state comptroller and longtime Baltimore mayor William Donald Schaefer. ''Everybody trusted her. She never misled anybody. Her credibility was 100 percent in Annapolis. She was brilliant.''

A woman who dressed simply, she walked the corridors of the State House and City Hall in one of the many berets she wore.

''She had a passion for the city that drove her,'' said Marvin Mandel, Maryland's governor in the 1970s. ''Everybody respected her. She was aggressive, too. But in the end, she was one of the most knowledgeable persons in Annapolis.''

''She was the most effective governmental lobbyist in the history of our state,'' said U.S. Rep. Benjamin L. Cardin. ''I owe my sensitivity toward fiscal matters to her.''

As Baltimore's first and longest-serving lobbyist in Annapolis, she invented a position soon copied by the state's largest subdivisions as they competed with her for state aid. She continued in the job for 33 years, retiring in 1986 but returning as a consultant periodically until 1996, when she left the State House for good.

Then 77, she had served in city or state government for almost a half-century. On her last day of city service, the House of Delegates passed a resolution commemorating her work.

She was known in her prime as Maryland's 48th senator, an institutional honor that gave her a ''kick.'' In truth, she had more real power than many of the 47 men and women who earned the title at the polls, and she served far longer than any of them.

In marathon lobbying sessions of 1976, she won funding for the Baltimore subway and the downtown Convention Center from the General Assembly. She was so exhausted she collapsed and was driven home by a state trooper.

''I remember going up to the gallery and speaking with Donald Schaefer and Janet,'' Cardin said. ''It was a very dramatic moment, an incredible night.''

Earlier in the decade, working with city budget official Charles Benton, she recommended selling what is now BWI Airport to the state and using the proceeds to build the National Aquarium.

The trust of those she worked with combined with a keen sense of history to bring her city an annual bonanza of financial aid, including a 1960s realignment of responsibility for welfare that freed the city of strains that might have precluded the downtown renaissance of the 1980s. She also created financial formulas to pay for portions of city fire, police, highway and educational expenses.

Eight governors were elected during her service: William Preston Lane Jr., Theodore R. McKeldin, J. Millard Tawes, Spiro T. Agnew, Marvin Mandel, Harry R. Hughes, William Donald Schaefer and Parris N. Glendening.

''On the outside she was rough and tough,'' said former Speaker of the House R. Clayton Mitchell Jr., a Kent County Democrat.

''But when you got to know her, she was sweet and lovable. You could rely on her figures. She had a talent and gift for numbers.''

Not infrequently, she helped them solve fiscal and political problems. She did it with great mental dexterity, bill-by-bill memory of legislative history and a keen sense of what motivates people. Candid and direct to the end, she said she was leaving finally to make way for new minds.

''A more exploring, fresher approach is needed,'' she said. ''It's hard at my stage to pick up a bill and really read it because I think I know what's in it.''

Her first government job came in 1949 when she became the first staff member in the state's newly created Fiscal Research Bureau, which analyzed legislation for the House and Senate. Thirteen years later, she left to do the same work for Baltimore.

City legislators and mayors, not governors, were her bosses. A master of the complicated formulas used to redistribute the state's revenue, Mrs. Hoffman made the arithmetic work year after year for Baltimore with categories of aid she sometimes invented—sometimes on the thinnest pretext. Then she sold them to the presiding officers and governors who put them in play.

The state treasury's growing importance to a struggling city losing population and power was little appreciated until she took over. She learned that Baltimore department heads were coming to Annapolis to lobby against money bills that would have helped the city. Too much paperwork, they told her. That view changed.

She quickly became a presence in the assembly. Unique among public or private lobbyists, she was given access to the Senate lounge and floor by then-Senate President Steny H. Hoyer, now a member of Congress. Her singular status was owed to the trust built over years of service, according to Mr. Schaefer.

''I think she's the smartest woman I ever met in the area of finance,'' the former mayor and governor said in 1996. ''People knew when she told them something, it was right.'' Asked if he gave her authority to act in his absence, Mr. Schaefer said he gave her authority to act in his presence.

In the 1960s, with the help of a rural and conservative Senate president, the late William S. James, Mrs. Hoffman managed a restructuring of responsibilities between the state and local governments that shifted the financing of welfare from the subdivisions to the state.

Then, like many major U.S. cities, Baltimore was paying a quarter to a third of its welfare costs, a burden that was growing and would have exhausted city resources if the state had not stepped in. Mrs. Hoffman proposed limiting the welfare payments of any state subdivision to a fixed percentage of revenue from its tax rate.

''It meant that while the city's welfare caseload was growing and its tax-paying middle class was leaving, there was a limit on what the city had to spend,'' said William S. Ratchford II, director of the state Department of Fiscal Services. ''If she hadn't worked that out, chances are the city would not have had the wherewithal to do what it did later.''

Mrs. Hoffman persuaded legislators that what helped Baltimore was good for the state. The state's major employment center was protected, and other, equally poor, jurisdictions profited from the formulas she devised.

Adherents and adversaries alike were at times awed by her forward-looking approach.

''I had the best teacher in the world,'' said Blair Lee IV, son of the former acting governor, Blair Lee III, and a former lobbyist for Montgomery County.

''We'd sit around late at night studying her city bills,'' he said. ''Why would she be trying to change some nondescript little bit of language or numbers in a bill? We looked and looked and crunched and crunched, and finally we'd see that Janet was dealing with something she saw coming 10 years down the road.''

One year she pushed a bill that guaranteed a certain level of aid that seemed lower than the sums Baltimore won year after year. Why? Because she knew the formula on which that aid was based would not work in the city's favor forever.

''She could write a communicated budget formula and talk to the least sophisticated legislator,'' Lee said. ''She was a rare creature. She walked both sides of the track.''

One year she helped then-Senator Hoyer corral the votes he needed to become senate

president. Once again, she had picked the right horse.

The next summer, she sat on a committee that worked out school funding formulas with then-Lieutenant Governor Lee. It was her payback—and Baltimore's—from Senate President Hoyer.

She left in 1996 with concerns about the conduct of public business:

''People are unwilling to explain a broader point of view than one that is readily understood by their local press or their constituents,'' she said. ''The legislature needs a way to see problems resolved structurally without having to have a divisive fight each time.''

The former Janet Leland was born on the Upper West Side of New York City into a family of lawyers. She was a graduate of New York University. In 1941 she received a master's degree in public administration from NYU.

Her home life was quiet. She kept a garden filled with spring flowers and roses. She also listened to classical music.

In 1944 she married Morton Hoffman, an urban and economic consultant, who died in July.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday at Sol Levinson & Brothers, 8900 Reisterstown Road.

She is survived by two daughters, Constance Hoffman Baker of Baltimore and Ellen L. Hoffman of Berkeley, Calif., and four grandchildren.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. William, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States a treaty and submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that J. DENNIS HASTERT, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the State of South Dakota, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

At 4:58 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional adjournment of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–1. A communication from the Director of the Federal Register, National Archives, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Certificates of Ascertainment of the electors of the President and Vice President of the United States; ordered to lie on the table.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 1. A resolution informing the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 2. A resolution informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 3. A resolution to elect Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, and to elect Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 4. A resolution notifying the President of the United States of the election of a President pro tempore; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 5. A resolution notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 6. A resolution fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Res. 7. A resolution designating Chairmen of the following Senate committees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Con. Res. 1. A concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT):

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress; considered and agreed to.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1—TO PROVIDE FOR THE COUNTING ON JANUARY 6, 2001, OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 6th day of January 2001, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter ''A''; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2—TO EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES AND THE PROVISIONS OF S. CON. RES. 90 OF THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective from January 3, 2001, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 89 of the One Hundredth Sixth Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration, is hereby continued with the same power and authority.

SEC. 2. That effective from January 3, 2001, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 of the One Hundredth Sixth Congress, to authorize the rotunda of the United States Capitol to be used in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, are hereby continued with the same power and authority.

SENATE RESOLUTION 1—INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT A QUORUM OF EACH HOUSE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 1

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

SENATE RESOLUTION 2—INFORMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

SENATE RESOLUTION 3—TO ELECT ROBERT C. BYRD, A SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND TO ELECT STROM THURMOND, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 3

Resolved, That Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office until 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001, in accordance with rule I, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office effective 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001, in accordance with rule I, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 4—NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 4

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, as President pro tempore.

SENATE RESOLUTION 5—NOTIFYING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 5

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, as President pro tempore.

SENATE RESOLUTION 6—FIXING THE HOUR OF DAILY MEETING OF THE SENATE

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 6

Resolved, That the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 7—DESIGNATING THE CHAIRMEN OF THE FOLLOWING SENATE COMMITTEES

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 7

Resolved, That the following Senators are designated as Chairmen of the following committees until 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001:

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Mr. Harkin, of Iowa.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Byrd, of West Virginia.

Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Levin, of Michigan.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. Sarbanes, of Maryland.

Committee on the Budget: Mr. Conrad, of North Dakota.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. Hollings, of South Carolina.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Bingaman, of New Mexico.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Reid, of Nevada.

Committee on Finance: Mr. Baucus, of Montana.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Biden, of Delaware.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Lieberman, of Connecticut.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Kennedy, of Massachusetts.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Leahy, of Vermont.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. Dodd, of Connecticut.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Kerry, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Rockefeller, of West Virginia.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Inouye, of Hawaii.

Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Graham, of Florida.

SEC. 2. Effective on January 20, 2001 at noon the following committees shall have the following chairmen, pursuant to Republican Conference ratification:

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Mr. Lugar, of Indiana.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Stevens, of Alaska.

Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Warner, of Virginia.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. Gramm, of Texas.

Committee on Budget: Mr. Domenici, of New Mexico.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. McCain, of Arizona.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Murkowski, of Alaska.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Smith, of New Hampshire.

Committee on Finance: Mr. Grassley, of Iowa.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Helms, of North Carolina.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Jeffords, of Vermont.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Hatch, of Utah.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. McConnell, of Kentucky.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Bond, of Missouri.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Specter, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Campbell, of Colorado.

Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Shelby, of Alabama.

SINE DIE APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces the following appointments made on December 18, 2000, during the sine die adjournment:

Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 105 (adopted April 13, 1989), as amended by S. Res. 149 (adopted October 5, 1993), as amended by Public Law 105–275, further amended by S. Res. 75 (adopted March 25, 1999), and S. Res. 383 (adopted October 27, 2000), on behalf of the Majority Leader, the appointment of the following Senators to serve as members of the Senate National Security Working Group for the 107th Congress:

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) (Republican Administrative Co-Chairman);

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) (Co-Chairman);

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) (Co-Chairman);

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND);

The Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS);

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR);

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER);

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT);

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON); and

The Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD).

Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a–1928d, as amended, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, the appointment of Senator SMITH, of Oregon, as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the

NATO Parliamentary Assembly during the 107th Congress.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 107–1

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Injunction of Secrecy be removed from the following convention transmitted to the Senate on January 3, 2001, by the President of the United States: Convention on Safety of U.N. and Associated Personnel (Treaty Document No. 107–1).

Further, I ask unanimous consent the convention be considered as having been read for the first time, that it be referred with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed, and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

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

The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, subject to an understanding and a reservation, the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the United Nations General Assembly by consensus on December 9, 1994, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on December 19, 1994. The report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention is also transmitted for the information of the Senate.

Military peacekeepers, civilian police, and others associated with United Nations operations are often subject to attack by persons who perceive political benefits from directing violence against United Nations operations. The world has witnessed a serious escalation of such attacks, resulting in numerous deaths and casualties. This Convention is designed to provide a measure of deterrence against these attacks, by creating a regime of universal criminal jurisdiction for offenses of this type. Specifically, the Convention creates a legal mechanism that requires submission for prosecution or extradition of persons alleged to have committed attacks and other offenses listed under the Convention against United Nations and associated personnel.

This Convention provides a direct benefit to United States Armed Forces and to U.S. civilians participating in peacekeeping activities by including within its coverage a number of types of operations pursuant to United Nations mandates in which the United States and U.S. military and civilians have participated in the past. If the United States were to participate in operations under similar conditions in the future, its forces and civilians would receive the benefits created by this instrument. The Convention covers not only forces under U.N. command, but associated forces under national command or multinational forces present pursuant to a United Nations mandate. In situations such as we have seen in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti, certain attacks on these associated forces would now be recognized as criminal acts, subjecting the attackers to prosecution in or extradition by any State that is a party to the Convention. As a result, the international community has taken a significant practical step to redress these incidents. In doing so, we recognize the fact that attacks on peacekeepers who represent the international community are violations of law and cannot be condoned.

By creating obligations and procedures that increase the likelihood of prosecution of those who attack peacekeeping personnel, this Convention fulfills an important objective under my Directive for Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations of May 1994, which directs that the United States seek additional legal protections for United States peacekeeping personnel.

The recommended legislation, necessary to implement the Convention, will be submitted to the Congress separately.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Convention subject to the understanding and reservation that are described in the accompanying report of the Department of State, and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 3, 2001*.

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate recesses today, it do so until 12 noon, Thursday, January 4, at which time the majority leader or his designee be recognized.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:58 p.m., recessed until Thursday, January 4, 2001, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 3, 2001:

THE JUDICIARY

BONNIE J. CAMPBELL, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT, VICE GEORGE G. FAGG, RETIRED.

JAMES E. DUFFY, JR., OF HAWAII, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE CYNTHIA HOLCOMB HALL, RETIRED.

BARRY P. GOODE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, VICE CHARLES E. WIGGINS, RETIRED.

ROGER L. GREGORY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT, VICE A NEW POSITION CREATED BY PUBLIC LAW 101–650, APPROVED DECEMBER 1, 1990, TO WHICH POSITION HE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

KATHLEEN MCCREE LEWIS, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT, VICE CORNELIA G. KENNEDY, RETIRED.

ENRIQUE MORENO, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, VICE WILLIAM L. GARWOOD, RETIRED.

SARAH L. WILSON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE LOREN A. SMITH, TERM EXPIRED.

HELENE N. WHITE, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT, VICE DAMON J. KEITH, RETIRED.

JAMES A. WYNN, JR., OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT, VICE JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, JR., RETIRED.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER, ATLANTIC AREA, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD, AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 50:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. THAD W. ALLEN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 271:

To be commander

TIMOTHY AGUIRRE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D. ALEXANDER, 0000
LATICIA J. ARGENTI, 0000
MEREDITH L. AUSTIN, 0000
STEVEN T. BAYNES, 0000
MICHAEL L. BEDARD, 0000
LINCOLN H. BENEDICT, 0000
JON G. BEYER, 0000
CARLYLE A. BLOMME, 0000
ROGER V. BOHNERT, 0000
PAUL J. BRABHAM, 0000
MICHAEL M. BRADLEY, 0000
ROBERT E. BROGAN, 0000
BRIAN G. BUBAR, 0000
GREGORY C. BUSCH, 0000
MARK A. CAWTHORN, 0000
MICHAEL B. CHRISTIAN, 0000
DANIEL J. CHRISTOVICH, 0000
BARRY A. COMPAGNONI, 0000
TIMOTHY A. COOK, 0000
KEVIN P. CRAWLEY, 0000
BRUCE P. DALCHER, 0000
MARC L. DEACON, 0000
CAROLYN M. DELEO, 0000
BURTON L. DESHAYES, 0000
MARK DIETRICH, 0000
MARK E. DOLAN, 0000
DAVID H. DOLLOFF, 0000
JAMES B. DONOVAN, 0000
PATRICK R. DOWDEN, 0000
NATHALIE DREYFUS, 0000
BRIAN L. DUNN, 0000
JACOB R. ELLEFSON, 0000
CRAIG L. ELLER, 0000
LISA M. FESTA, 0000
JAMES J. FISHER, 0000
SCOTT A. FLEMING, 0000
BRENDAN C. FROST, 0000
KARL J. GABRIELSEN, 0000
MICHAEL S. GARDINER, 0000
EDWARD J. GIBBONS, 0000
STEVEN R. GODFREY, 0000
NANCY R. GOODRIDGE, 0000
GLENN F. GRAHL, JR., 0000
CATHERINE A. HAINES, 0000
RALPH HAWES, 0000
MICHAEL J. HAYCOCK, 0000
JOHN N. HEALEY, 0000
JAMES M. HEINZ, 0000
MARK S. HEMANN, 0000
THOMAS E. HICKEY, 0000
THOMAS J. HUGHES, 0000
RICHARD K. HUNT, 0000
WILLIAM F. IMLE, 0000
JAY JEWESS, 0000
DALE M. JONES, JR., 0000
ROBIN E. KANE, 0000
TERANCE E. KEENAN, 0000
FRANK H. KINGETT, 0000
SCOTT A. KITCHEN, 0000
JAMES L. KNIGHT, 0000
JOSEPH B. KOLB, 0000
GARY D. LAKIN, 0000
BOBBY M. LAM, 0000
TIMOTHY P. LEARY, 0000
THOMAS F. LENNON, 0000
PATRICK LITTLE, 0000
JAMES R. MANNING, 0000
JAMES F. MARTIN, 0000
LORI A. MATHIEU, 0000
MICHAEL F. MC ALLISTER, 0000
DOUGLAS R. MC CRIMMON, JR., 0000
JOSEPH C. MC GUINESS, 0000
MICHAEL P. MC KENNA, 0000
WILLIAM F. MC MEEKIN, 0000
TOMMEY H. MEYERS, 0000
MATTHEW E. MILLER, 0000
WILLIAM J. MILNE, 0000
BROOKS A. MINNICK, 0000
JAMES M. MONTGOMERY, 0000
MARK E. MOONEY, 0000
LAURIE J. MOSIER, 0000
STEVEN A. MUNSON, 0000
FREDERICK G. MYER, 0000
KIMBERLY J. NETTLES, 0000
DAVID W. NEWTON, 0000
HUNG M. NGUYEN, 0000
JACK W. NIEMIEC, 0000
MARK S. OGLE, 0000
DOUGLAS H. OLSON, 0000
GREGORY S. OMERNIK, 0000
JOSEPH S. PARADIS, 0000
JOHN R. PASCH, 0000
ALBERTO L. PEREZVERGARA, 0000
MARK P. PETERSON, 0000

JOSEPH D. PHILLIPS, 0000
DANIEL T. PIPPENGER, 0000
SCOTT M. POLLOCK, 0000
BRIAN F. POSKAITIS, 0000
MANUEL R. RARAS III, 0000
KENNETH J. REYNOLDS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L. ROBERGE, 0000
JEFFREY C. ROBERTSON, 0000
DON G. ROBISON, 0000
BRYON H. ROMINE, 0000
STEPHEN C. ROTHCHILD, 0000
BRANDT G. ROUSSEAUX, 0000
CHRISTOPHER P. SCRABA, 0000
MICHAEL J. SCULLY, 0000
GERALD F. SHATINSKY, 0000
MICHAEL W. SHOMIN, 0000
GARY S. SPENIK, 0000
DOUGLAS W. STEPHAN, 0000
KELLY S. STRONG, 0000
GREGORY J. SUNDGAARD, 0000
JOHN D. SWEENEY IV, 0000
PAUL S. SWED, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J. TOMNEY, 0000
MICHAEL E. TOUSLEY, 0000
MARK A. TRUE, 0000
STEVEN C. TRUHLAR, 0000
CHARLES A. TURNER, 0000
TODD S. TURNER, 0000
GENELLE T. VACHON, 0000
KURT A. VAN HORN, 0000
DAVID A. VAUGHN, 0000
MATTHEW VON RUDEN, 0000
RODERICK E. WALKER, 0000
TODD K. WATANABE, 0000
ROBERT B. WATTS, 0000
STEVEN A. WEIDEN, 0000
HOWARD R. WHITE, 0000
WERNER A. WINZ, 0000
GUSTAV R. WULFKUHLE, 0000
WILLIAM J. ZIEGLER, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. ALBERT H. KONETZNI, JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. TIMOTHY W. LA FLEUR, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) JAMES S. ALLAN, 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) HOWARD W. DAWSON, JR., 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) KAREN A. HARMEYER, 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) MAURICE B. HILL, JR., 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) JAMES M. WALLEY, 0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 1552:

To be major

ROBERT V. GARZA, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR A REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

LINDA M. CHRISTIANSEN, 0000

To be captain

JAMES R. JONES, JR., 0000
ROBERT M. MONBERG, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 531:

To be colonel

*CHARLES G. BELENY, 0000

To be lieutenant colonel

MATTHEW J. BUNDY, 0000
KIMBERLY CYPHERTRANDALL, 0000
JOHN I. DUNHAM, JR., 0000
CHARLES D. FRIZZELLE, JR., 0000
WILLIAM T. HANCOCK, 0000
WILLIAM A. LUBLINER, 0000
DAVID M. ROBINSON, 0000
ROBERT I. SMITH, 0000
GEORGE L. SOWELL, 0000
PHILLIP F. STADELMANN, 0000
LAURA L. SYLVIA, 0000
DANIEL J. ZALEWSKI, 0000

To be major

ASHLEY B. BENJAMIN, 0000
GREGORY L. CANDELL, 0000
SUSAN C. FARRISH, 0000
DOUGLAS J. GOTTSCHALK, 0000
JEFFREY L. HAMILTON, 0000
JOSEPH B. LEE, 0000
LINDA M. REICHLER, 0000
PETER L. REYNOLDS, 0000
MICHAEL F. RICHARDS, 0000
DALE M. SELBY, 0000
BRIAN D. WALL, 0000
MICHELE R. ZELLERS, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

MARCUS G. COKER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT PROFESSOR OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C. SECTION 4333 (B):

To be colonel

EUGENE K. RESSLER, JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

KENNETH W. SMITH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

TIMOTHY I. SULLIVAN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

VIRGINIA G. BARHAM, 0000
JAMES C. BUTT, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

FELIX T. CASTAGNOLA, 0000
AARON R. KENNESTON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

WILLIAM P. BLAICH, 0000
MICHAEL J. COLLINS III, 0000
JEAN L. DABREAU, 0000
IRA K. WEIL, 0000

ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

GREGORY O. BLOCK, 0000 JA
ROBERT A. BURRELL, 0000 JA
DANA KYLE CHIPMAN, 0000 JA
THEODORE E. DIXON, 0000 JA
KARL M. ELLCESSOR III, 0000 JA
JOSEPH T. FRISK, 0000 JA
RICHARD O. HATCH, 0000 JA
PAUL P. HOLDEN, JR., 0000 JA
DAVID B. HOWLETT, 0000 JA
KENNETH J. LASSUS, 0000 JA
LAWRENCE J. MORRIS, 0000 JA
PATRICK D. O HARE, 0000 JA
SANDRA B. STOCKEL, 0000 JA
STEVEN T. STRONG, 0000 JA
ANNAMARY SULLIVAN, 0000 JA
CLYDE J. TATE II, 0000 JA
ROBERT D. TEETSEL, 0000 JA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

MOSES N. ADIELE, 0000
TERRY T. ALLMOND, 0000
LINDA D. ANDERSON, 0000
JOHN H. ANSOHN, 0000
JOHN W. ANTONETZ, 0000
FERNANDO H. AUSTIN, 0000
BENNIE L. BAKER, 0000
BRUCE A. BAKER, 0000
JOSEPH E. BAPTISTE, 0000
STERLING C. BEASLEY, 0000
JOSEPH G. BECKER, 0000
JOHN B. BELFRAGE, 0000
VIRGILIO A. BELTRAN, 0000
STEVEN R. BENNETT, 0000
WILLIAM A. BENNETT, 0000
ZOLTAN T. BERKY, 0000
HOWARD A. BERRY, 0000
CATHY M. BINDER, 0000
DAN W. BOLTON, 0000
GERALD J. BOTKO, 0000
CAROL L. BOWDOIN, 0000
DAVID A. BRADSHAW, 0000
ESPERANZA B. BRAGA, 0000
CELIA Y. BRAMBLE, 0000
WALTER D. BRANCH, JR., 0000
THOMAS G. BRAUN, 0000
DARWIN R. BRENDEN, 0000
CHARLES E. BRENTS, 0000
THOMAS C. BROACH, 0000
CHARLES A. BROOKS, 0000
WILLIAM L. BROWN, 0000
WILLIE C. BRUCE, 0000
MICHAEL D. BUNYARD, 0000
MARY L. BURNETT, 0000
BACA DAVID L. C'DE, 0000
MICHAEL V. CANALE, 0000
KEVIN P. CAREY, JR., 0000
ANAVEL O. CARIN, 0000
AGNES F. CARNEY, 0000
DOUGLAS R. CARNEY, 0000
LOLA J. CASE, 0000
VAUGHN E. CAUDILL, 0000
FRANCIS H. CHANCE, 0000
LIE P. CHANG, 0000
RAGHAVA V. CHARYA, 0000
PHYLLIS A. CHELETTE, 0000
JOHN W. CHILES, 0000
ROBERT A. CLINTON, 0000
BRIOCHE J. COICOU, 0000
JAYNE H.R. COOLEY, 0000
PATRICIA H. COX, 0000
MORRIS F. CRISLER, 0000
RONNIE W. CROMER, 0000
LINDA G. CROSSER, 0000
LAUREN M. CURTIS, 0000
PETER CZERNEK, 0000
ASDGHIG D. DADERIAN, 0000
STEVEN C. DANIELL, 0000
SHARON G. DASPIT, 0000
PAUL D. DAVIS, 0000
MICHAEL G. DEEKEN, 0000
CAROLYN A. DEVERELL, 0000
RAHUL N. DEWAN, 0000
CATHERINE D. DIGILIO, 0000
ELIZABETH A. DOEHRING, 0000
MICHAEL C. DOHERTY, 0000
JOHN S. DOMENECH, 0000
THOMAS F. DOWLING, 0000
JOHNNIE J. EIGHMY, 0000
LINDA J. EPPELE, 0000
WILLIAM H. ETTINGER, 0000
ROBERT G. EVANS, 0000
TRAVIS A. EVERETT, 0000
ANTONIO EXPOSITO, 0000
GLEN N. FEATHER, 0000
DAVID A. FEIL, 0000
JAMES M. FETTER III, 0000
JAMES G. FLOYD, JR., 0000
NANCY A. FORTUIN, 0000
RICHARD V. FRANCIS, 0000
LEE A. FRIELL, 0000
GUY GARCIAVARGAS, 0000
MICHAEL P. GAVIN, 0000
JOHN A. GIBSON, 0000
STEPHAN A. GINSBERG, 0000
MARK E. GLANDON, 0000
VISHNU GOPAUL, 0000
KIM R. GOTTSHALL, 0000
EDWARD L. GRIFFIN, 0000
JAMES E. GRIFFITH, 0000
MICHAEL D. HABLITZEL, 0000
JAMES W. HAMILTON, JR., 0000
MICHAEL B. HAMMOND, 0000
SYED S. HAQQIE, 0000
JOHN W. HARDEN, JR., 0000
JEANNE L. HARDIN, 0000
MARY A. HARPER, 0000
DONALD S. HART, 0000
AARON HEARD, 0000
CARL D. HEINECKE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M. HICKS, 0000
RONALD S. HIGGINBOTHAM, 0000
RICHARD G. HINES, 0000
LESLIE M. HOLLOWELL, 0000
ROBERT L. HOLMES, 0000
THOMAS J. HOLTMANN, 0000
JAMES M. HOUSEWORTH, 0000
GEORGE S. HSU, 0000
THOMAS R. HULL, 0000
JOHN P. HUNTLEY, 0000
ARTEMIO A. IFURUNG, 0000
RICHARD J. INDRIERI, 0000
DONALD W. JEHN, 0000
JEFFREY D. JOHNSON, 0000
TONE JOHNSON, JR., 0000
DON W. KANNANGARA, 0000
PAUL A. KARWASKI, 0000
KENDRA K. KATTELMANN, 0000
LARRY S. KELLEY, 0000
HALLAN L. KELLY, JR., 0000
ZEHERA N.A. KHAN, 0000
CHARLES M. KING, 0000
STEPHEN M. KIRKLAND, 0000
GORDON L. KOENIG, 0000
STEPHEN H. KOOPMEINERS, 0000
MICHAEL D. KOPLIN, 0000
PAUL J. KRAUTMANN, 0000
DONALD M. LAIRD, 0000
CAROLYN S. LANGER, 0000
GARY A. LAWSON, 0000
WILLIAM S. LEE, 0000

HARVEY H. LEIMBACH, 0000
JAMES N. LEMON, 0000
JINNA A.W. LESSARD, 0000
GREGORY F. LINDEN, 0000
PATRICIA A. LITTLE, 0000
JOHN J. LOMBARDI, 0000
SARA M. LOWE, 0000
RONDA F. LUCE, 0000
BARBARA M. MACKNICK, 0000
SCOTT M. MALOWNEY, 0000
CHARLES R. MARIS, 0000
MARK D. MARKS, 0000
EDWARD W. MARTIN, 0000
SHIRLEY S. MAYER, 0000
JAMES P. MCCARTHY, 0000
NIKKI S. MCCARTY, 0000
IRVING W. MCCONNELL, 0000
HALBERT H. MCKINNON, JR., 0000
KATHLEEN D. MCLERAN, 0000
ROBERT E. MCMILLAN, 0000
CONCEPCION MENDOZA, 0000
EUGENIA W. MESSICK, 0000
JANE L. MEYER, 0000
RONALD D. MILES, 0000
DENNIS R. MILLER, 0000
JERRY C. MILLER, 0000
PEGGY A.M. MISER, 0000
KATHLEEN J. MOORHEAD, 0000
JOHN D. MORGAN, 0000
MARSHALL S. MOULIERE, 0000
FREDERICK W. MULLIN, 0000
WILLIAM J. MYERS, 0000
ERIC W. NODERER, 0000
PHILLIP A. NOKES, 0000
BRIAN A. PALAFOX, 0000
PAUL W. PAUSTIAN, 0000
KEVIN L. PEHR, 0000
SIDNEY H. PENKA, 0000
KENNETH W. PETERS, 0000
KAREN M. PFAU, 0000
ELRY E. PHILLIPS, 0000
JOANNE L. PICHASKE, 0000
RENATO R. PIMENTEL, 0000
DEENA G. PITTMAN, 0000
DENNIS E. PLATT, 0000
ERNEST M. POLAO, 0000
MICHAEL S. POLLOCK, 0000
GERALD C. POTAMIS, 0000
ROBERT A. POWELL, 0000
SANDRA L. PRIOR, 0000
SHIRLEY A. QUARLES, 0000
ALLEN B. QUEEN, 0000
KENNETH J. RATAJCZAK, 0000
MICHAEL B. RATH, 0000
JAMES D. READ, 0000
HERNANE C. RESTAR, 0000
DENNIS C. RHEA, 0000
SIDNEY F. RICKS, JR., 0000
EUGENE M. RIEHLE, 0000
JULIAN E. RITTER, 0000
DONALD W. ROBERTS, 0000
MILDRED RODRIGUEZRIVERA, 0000
CEFERINA P. RUIZ, 0000
JOHN B RULE, 0000
ROBERT P. RYAN, 0000
COSWIN K. SAITO, 0000
JOHN S. SCHREIBER, 0000
MARK R. SEYMOUR, 0000
KENNETH L. SHIELDS, 0000
RUBY M. SIMMONS, 0000
JOSE T. SINGSON III, 0000
ALBERT R. SMITH, JR., 0000
JACQUELINE D, SMITH, 0000
NISHA P. SOPREY, 0000
JOSEPH S. STANKO, 0000
RICHARD L. STARCHER, 0000
EDWARD L. STEVENS, 0000
PAUL M. STICKEL, 0000
JEFFREY C. STILES, 0000
CHARLES E. STUTTS, 0000
MARY M. SUNSHINE, 0000
DEBRA J. TENNEY, 0000
CARY T. THREAT, 0000
SALVACION TORRE, 0000
THOMAS TRESKA, 0000
JOHN T. TRUMP, 0000
GENE E. TULLIS, 0000
DIANE M.B. VOGELEI, 0000
PAULA M. WALKER, 0000
CARL M. WARVAROVSKY, 0000
STEPHEN A. WASNOK, 0000
DENISE WILLIAMS, 0000
JOHN E. WOLF, 0000
EARL S. WOOD, 0000
MAYO C. WOODSON, 0000
WILLIAM H. YIM, 0000
FRANCES K. YOUNG, 0000
HORACE J. YOUNG, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

NORMAN F. ALLEN, 0000 JA
STEPHANIE A. BARNA, 0000 JA
MICHAEL J. BENJAMIN, 0000 JA
STEPHEN J. BERG, 0000 JA
DRU A. BRENNERBECK, 0000 JA
BRYAN T. BROYLES, 0000 JA
STEVEN E. BUTLER, 0000 JA
LOUIS A. CHIARELLA, 0000 JA
THOMAS D. COOK, 0000 JA
GEOFFREY S. CORN, 0000 JA
ROBERT J. COTELL, 0000 JA
CLAYTON R. DIEDRICHS, 0000 JA
SHELLEY R. ECONOM, 0000 JA
JOHN P. EINWECHTER, 0000 JA
RICHARD J. GALVIN, 0000 JA
JAMES F. GARRETT, 0000 JA
MARK J. GINGRAS, 0000 JA
KEVIN H. GOVERN, 0000 JA
CHARLES D. HAYES, JR., 0000 JA
JAMES W. HERRING, JR., 0000 JA
WILLIAM R. KERN, 0000 JA
JAMES D. KEY, 0000 JA
CHERYL R. LEWIS, 0000 JA
CRAIG A. MEREDITH, 0000 JA
EDWARD J. OBRIEN, 0000 JA
BILLY D. PERRITT, JR., 0000 JA
STUART W. RISCH, 0000 JA
MICHAEL E. SAINSBURY, 0000 JA
MARK W. SEITSINGER, 0000 JA
EDWARD J. SHEERAN, 0000 JA
SAMUEL J. SMITH, JR., 0000 JA
THOMAS F. STRUNCK, 0000 JA
KENNETH J. TOZZI, 0000 JA
PAUL H. TURNEY, 0000 JA
STEVEN E. WALBURN, 0000 JA
LAUREL L. WILKERSON, 0000 JA
DARIA P. WOLLSCHLAEGER, 0000 JA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE NURSE CORPS (AN), MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS (MS), MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS (SP), AND VETERINARY CORPS (VC) AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be colonel

STEPHEN C. ALLISON, 0000 SP
LINDA J. ANDERSEN, 0000 AN
DENISE J. ANDERSON, 0000 MS
MARGARET A. BATES, 0000 AN
ROGER D. BAXTER, 0000 AN
STEPHEN B. BERTE, 0000 MS
DEBRA D. BERTHOLD, 0000 SP
MARK H. BITHER, 0000 AN
BURTON F. BRIGGS, 0000 MS
THOMAS A. BROWN, 0000 MS
BARBARA J. BRUNO, 0000 AN
DONALD R. BUCHWALD, 0000 MS
BARCLAY P. BUTLER, 0000 MS
JOAN M. CAMPANARO, 0000 AN
BRENDA CHEWNINGKULICK, 0000 MS
MARY C. CLARK, 0000 AN
PATRICIA L. CORDIER, 0000 AN
ERNEST F. DEGENHARDT, 0000 AN
KEITH E. ESSEN, 0000 AN
ANTHONY M. ETTIPIO, 0000 AN
HOLLY D. FORESTER, 0000 AN
BRENDA J. FORMAN, 0000 SP
JOHN R. FORNEY, 0000 MS
KEITH W. GALLAGHER, 0000 MS
PETER M. GARIBALDI, 0000 MS
NORMALYNN GARRETT, 0000 AN
NANCY K. GILMORELEE, 0000 AN
SANDRA L. GOINS, 0000 AN
RAJ K. GUPTA, 0000 MS
RICHARD W. HARPER, 0000 AN
*WILLIAM J. HARTMAN, 0000 AN
JOANN E. HOLLANDSWORTH, 0000 AN
LADONNA N. HOWELL, 0000 AN
DORIS T. JOHNSON, 0000 AN
MICHAEL S. KAMINSKI, 0000 MS
FORREST W. KNEISEL, 0000 MS
THOMAS D. KURMEL, 0000 MS
RANDAL C. LAYTON, 0000 VC
ROSS D. LECLAIRE, 0000 VC
ROBERT J. LIPNICK, 0000 MS
MARK A. LYFORD, 0000 MS
JULIE M. MARTIN, 0000 MS
ANITA H. MCCOWEN, 0000 AN
DANIEL F. MCFERRAN, 0000 MS
ELIAS G. NIMMER, 0000 MS
GARY C. NORRIS, 0000 MS
PATRICIA C. NOSSOV, 0000 VC
WILLIAM R. NOVAK II, 0000 MS
KEITH B. PARKER, 0000 MS
JEROME F. PIERSON, 0000 MS
LINDA L. PIERSON, 0000 MS
JAMES O. PITTMAN, JR., 0000 MS
BEVERLY A. PRITCHETT, 0000 MS
MONICA A. SECULA, 0000 AN
JETTAKA M. SIGNAIGO, 0000 MS
EDDIE J. SIMMONS, 0000 AN
DEBORAH G. SMITH, 0000 AN
ROBIN J. TEFFT, 0000 SP
JOAN K. VANDERLAAN, 0000 AN
RICKE J. WEICKUM, 0000 MS
JANNIFER E. WIGGINS, 0000 AN
CALVIN E. WILLIAMS, 0000 MS
THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, 0000 MS
PAUL W. WINGO, 0000 MS
MARK E. WOLKEN, 0000 VC
STACEY YOUNG MCCAUGHAN, 0000 AN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE MEDICAL CORPS (MC) AND DENTAL CORPS (DE) AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be colonel

*KEITH S. ALBERTSON, 0000 MC
BRIAN D. ALLGOOD, 0000 MC
CARLOS E. ANGUEIRA, 0000 MC
MICHAEL J. APICELLA, 0000 DE
JANIINE G. BABCOCK, 0000 MC
EVELYN M. BARRAZA, 0000 MC
HERMAN J. BARTHEL, 0000 MC
NICHOLAS J. BATTAFARANO, 0000 MC
DALE A. BAUR, 0000 DE
GREGORY A. BLYTHE, 0000 DE
CHARLES D. BOLAN, JR., 0000 MC
LAWRENCE G. BREAULT, 0000 DE
ELAINE L. BRENT, 0000 MC
JOHN W. BRYSON III, 0000 DE
HENRY B. BURCH, 0000 MC
JENNIFER L. CALAGAN, 0000 MC
CHARLES M. CALDWELL, 0000 MC
CHARLES W. CALLAHAN, 0000 MC
BRIAN S. CAMPBELL, 0000 MC
LESTER C. CAUDLE III, 0000 MC
BENJAMIN T. COOK, 0000 DE
MARYJO CORBETT, 0000 DE
PAUL R. CORDTS, 0000 MC
RAYMOND A. COSTABILE, 0000 MC
KATHRYN A. CRIPPS, 0000 DE
DENISE M. DEMERS, 0000 MC
JIM B. DUKE, JR., 0000 DE
MARK F. DUVERNOIS, 0000 DE
CALVIN L. EARLY, 0000 DE
TIMOTHY P. ENDY, 0000 MC
KELLY J. FAUCETTE, 0000 MC
JOHN P. FOLEY, 0000 MC
PHILIP R. FRANK, 0000 MC
MARIA L. FREYFOGLE, 0000 DE
MICHAEL S. FULKERSON, 0000 DE
JOHN A. GAWLIK, 0000 DE
DALE L. GIEBINK, 0000 DE
SCOTT G. GOODRICH, 0000 MC
COLIN M. GREENE, 0000 MC
HENRY A. GREENE, 0000 DE
*DONALD G. HEPPNER, JR., 0000 MC
CHARLES W. HOGE, 0000 MC
THOMAS L. IRVIN, 0000 MC
JOSEPH B. ISAAC, 0000 DE
JOHN M. JACOCKS, 0000 MC
JEFFREY P. KAVOLIUS, 0000 MC
WILLIAM R. KLEMME, 0000 MC
ROBERT J. LABUTTA, 0000 MC
DANIEL P. LAVIN, 0000 DE
DOUGLAS A. LIENING, 0000 MC
ALAN J. MAGILL, 0000 MC
CORNELIUS C. MAHER III, 0000 MC
KAY H. MALONE III, 0000 DE
*KIM R. MARLEY, 0000 MC
*BRYAN MARTIN, 0000 MC
CARL J. MASON, 0000 MC
GLENN D. MCDERMOTT, 0000 MC
NATHAN K. METHVIN, 0000 DE
MARTY G. MOON, 0000 DE
RUSSELL R. MOORES, JR., 0000 MC
JOSEPH T. MORRIS III, 0000 MC
WALTER J. MORRIS, JR., 0000 DE
*JEROME B. MYERS, 0000 MC
MARY C. NACE, 0000 MC
KAREN K. NAUSCHUETZ, 0000 MC
ROBERT J. NEWMAN, 0000 MC
JAMES H. NORTH, JR., 0000 MC
KEVIN S. OAKES, 0000 DE
SEAN D. ODONNELL, 0000 MC
STEPHEN B. OLSEN, 0000 MC
JAMES E. PARKER, 0000 DE
MARK E. PEELE, 0000 MC
DENNIS S. PEPPAS, 0000 MC
DAVID W. POLLY, JR., 0000 MC
SHIRLEY M. POLLY, 0000 MC
CHAEIM S. PONTIUS, 0000 MC
CLIFFORD A. PORTER, 0000 MC
ARLYNN G. RAEZ, 0000 DE
MATTHEW W. RAYMOND, 0000 MC
ROBERT B. ROACH, JR., 0000 DE
DANIEL K. ROBIE, 0000 MC
BRET F. SANDLEBACK, 0000 DE
HOWARD J. SCHMIDT, 0000 MC
RICHARD T. SHAFFER, 0000 MC
STEVEN R. SHANNON, 0000 MC
CRAIG D. SHRIVER, 0000 MC
PETER A. SILKOWSKI, 0000 MC
GARY E. SIMMONS, 0000 MC
DONALD R. SKILLMAN, 0000 MC
GEORGE R. SMITH, 0000 MC
LINDA L. SMITH, 0000 DE
*PAUL D. SMITH, 0000 MC
PATRICK ST PIERRE, 0000 MC
MARK A. SUNDBERG, 0000 DE
LOREE K. SUTTON, 0000 MC
GARY D. SWIEC, 0000 DE
MARTIN H. TIEVA, 0000 MC
PAULA K. UNDERWOOD, 0000 MC
JOHN F. UPHOFF, 0000 DE
THOMAS K. VAUGHAN, 0000 MC
TERRY J. WALTERS, 0000 MC
THOMAS P. WARD, 0000 MC
MICHAEL J. WILL, 0000 DE
JON J. WILSON, 0000 MC
MING T. WONG, 0000 DE
PETER ZAGURSKY, JR., 0000 DE
KARL N. ZEFF, 0000 MC
ROBERT K. ZUEHLKE, 0000 DE

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

RONALD S. CULP, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J. LORIA, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR ORIGINAL REGULAR APPOINTMENT AS A PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICER TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 5589:

To be lieutenant

KEVIN D. SULLIVAN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

STEPHEN L. COOLEY, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

BRIAN J.C. HALEY, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

WILLIAM J. NAULT, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JAMES P. SCANLAN, 0000

NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 5721:

To be lieutenant commander

DOUGLAS J. ADAMS, 0000
ERRIN P. ARMSTRONG, 0000
SCOTT A. BAIR, 0000
PAUL J. BERNARD, 0000
WARREN R. BULLER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J. CAVANAUGH, 0000
TIMOTHY A. CRONE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R. DEWILDE, 0000
MARK T. EVANS, 0000
DARRYL D. FIELDER, 0000
BILLY D. HUNTER, 0000
KRISTEN E. JACOBSEN, 0000
MARK D. KESSELRING, 0000
LAWRENCE F. LEGREE, 0000
PHILIP E. MALONE, 0000
TODD A. MAUERHAN, 0000
MICHAEL E. MULLINS, 0000
ALEJANDRO E. ORTIZ, 0000
CAREY M. PANTLING, 0000
DAVID T. PETERSON, 0000
MARSHALL R. PROUTY, 0000
JOHN W. REXRODE, 0000
TIMOTHY A. SALTER, 0000
BRIAN K. SORENSON, 0000
MICHAEL A. STEEN, 0000
THOMAS W. TEDESSO, 0000
MATTHEW W. VINCENT, 0000
FRANK G. WAKEHAM, 0000
DONALDSON E. WICKENS, 0000
GREGORY J. ZACHARSKI, 0000

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NOTCH BABY ACT OF 2001

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am again introducing legislation to assist the over 6 million senior citizens who have been negatively impacted by the Social Security Amendments of 1977. Seniors born between the years of 1917 and 1926—the Notch Babies—have received lower Social Security monthly payments than those seniors born shortly before or after this ten year period. My legislation, the Notch Baby Health Care Relief Act, will offset the reduction in Social Security benefits by providing a tax credit for Medicare Part B premiums.

The approach taken in this bill is different than taken by my Notch Baby Act of 2001 or in any other Notch bill that has been introduced. This legislation is particularly noteworthy because it was suggested to me by one of my constituents—adjust Medicare Part B premiums for senior citizens born between the years 1917 and 1926, their spouses and their widows or widowers. The bill also eliminates the Medicare Part B premium late enrollment penalty for these individuals.

As health care expenses can take up a large portion of a senior's retirement income, this tax credit can go a long way to both correct the inequity caused by the Notch and to help seniors meet their health care needs. I urge my colleagues to review the Notch Baby Health Care Relief Act, to discuss this legislation with the seniors in their districts, and to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE UNIVERSAL PRODUCT NUMBER ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to re-introduce today a bill that could provide a significant new tool in the battle against Medicare waste, fraud and abuse: the Medicare Universal Product Number Act.

In 1996, the first-ever comprehensive audit of Medicare's books revealed that Medicare was losing more than $23 billion every year to waste, fraud, and abuse—almost 14 percent of the program's budget. Since that time, the Department of Health and Human Services has taken important steps to crack down on abusive practices. By fiscal year 1999, net payment errors totaled an estimated $13.5 billion, or about 8 percent of total Medicare fee-for-service benefit payments.

While significant progress has been made, we must do more to ensure that all Medicare funds are used for the benefit of patients. In particular, room for improvement exists in Medicare's reimbursement for durable medical equipment (DME). Durable medical equipment includes supplies like catheters, wheelchairs, walkers, and ostomy supplies needed by patients. Many Americans would undoubtedly be shocked to learn that the Medicare program frequently pays for DME without knowing exactly what product was supplied to the beneficiary. Under the current system, items are grouped under broad codes. Medicare pays the average price for all the items included in that category, no matter whether the least or most expensive one was provided. Moreover, the coding system does not allow government officials to determine exactly which product under the code was supplied.

The Medicare Universal Product Number Act will empower Medicare to know precisely what items are being supplied. This bill would require all medical equipment paid for by Medicare to have a Universal Product Number (UPN) very similar to the bar codes on groceries. When suppliers submit claims for reimbursement, they will identify items by UPN. Medicare will know exactly what equipment has been provided and reimburse accordingly. The UPN can be an invaluable aid in tracking down improper payments, identifying willful upcoding and fraud, and reducing program waste.

UPNs are already used extensively by the Department of Defense, Veterans Administration, and many private hospitals and health care purchasing cooperatives. HCFA should recognize the utility of UPNs for Medicare and support the passage of the Medicare Universal Product Number Act.

I am proud to be joined in this effort by my distinguished colleague from Corning, Representative AMO HOUGHTON, who has a long record of activism on health and Medicare. I would also like to note that this legislation has the support of the American Orthotics & Prosthetics Association, the Healthcare Electronic Data Interchange Coalition (HEDIC), the Health Industry Distributors Association, the Health Industry Group Purchasing Association, Invacare, the National Association for Medical Equipment Services (NAMES), the National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, Premier, Inc., the Uniform Code Council, and VHA, Inc.

Medicare program integrity is improving, but we still have a long way to go. The current system is wasteful and vulnerable to abuse. UPNs are a common-sense solution to make Medicare a smart health consumer for the sake of older Americans, taxpayers, and medical equipment suppliers alike.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE FAIRNESS ACT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I talk about the Surviving Spouse Fairness Act that I will introduce today. I propose this legislation out of fairness and the need to make the tax code simpler to those who have suffered the loss of a spouse.

Today's tax code pressures a surviving spouse to sell their home within the same year that their spouse died in order to reap the full $500,000 capital gains exclusion. After the year of death, the surviving spouse is treated as a single person and only allowed $250,000 exclusion.

Why should a surviving spouse incur a tax penalty on the sale of their home just because their spouse died?

Why should a surviving spouse, who was married for decades, not be treated the same as a married person?

My bill would allow the full $500,000 of capital gains exclusion on the sale of the home of a widow or widower who has not remarried and would have otherwise qualified for the exclusion if their spouse had not died.

The Joint Committee on Taxation last year found that this bill would cost only $43 million over five years. The small revenue loss would be exceedingly affordable for the amount of emotional relief, justice and tax simplification the bill would provide.

I call on my colleagues to support this important legislation.

THE BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, the 2000 Report of the Social Security Board of Trustees projects that the amount of money going out of the Social Security Trust Fund will begin to exceed the tax dollars coming into the system in 2015 and, as a result, the Social Security Trust Fund will be depleted in 2037. At that time, only 72% of Social Security benefits would be payable with incoming receipts unless changes are made today.

The primary reason is demographic: the post-World War II baby boomers will begin retiring in less than a decade and life expectancy is rising. By 2025 the number of people age 65 and older is predicted to grow by 75%. In contrast, the number of workers supporting the system would grow by 13%.

If there are no other surplus governmental receipts, policymakers would have three choices: raise taxes or other income, cut

spending, or borrow the money. Mirroring this adverse outlook are public opinion polls showing that fewer than 50% of respondents are confident that Social Security can meet its long-term commitments. There also is a widespread perception that Social Security may not be as good a value in the future as it is today.

While it is accepted that Social Security reform is needed without undue delay, there clearly is no consensus on how this should be accomplished. This was evident by the Report of the 1994–1996 Social Security Advisory Council, which provided three very different plans but none of which received a majority's endorsement. It also is reflected by the many bills introduced in the 105th and 106th Congress and proposals by the Administration that represents a diversity of approaches to Social Security reform. As a result of differences within Congress and no clear direction from the outgoing Administration during the last 8 years, there has been no movement on Social Security reform.

This state of affairs shows the need for to develop consensus legislation between Congress and the Bush Administration that can be enacted into law without undue delay. To accomplish this goal, Mr. CONDIT and I are reintroducing a bill we offered last year to establish a Bipartisan Commission on Social Security Reform charged with developing a unified proposal to ensure the long-term retirement security of Americans. It is important to note that President-elect Bush has endorsed the concept of a bipartisan commission to pave the way to a consensus on Social Security reform.

The Commission we propose will consist of 17 members to be appointed by the House and Senate majority and minority leadership and the President. The commissioners are to be individuals of recognized standing and distinction who can represent the multiple generations who have a stake in the viability of the Social Security system. They also must possess a demonstrated capacity to carry out the commission's responsibilities. At least 1 of the commissioners will represent the interests of employees and 1 member will represent the interests of employers.

Reforming Social Security needs to be addressed sooner, not later, to allow for phasing in any necessary changes and for workers to adjust their plans to take account of those changes. Further delay simply is not acceptable, and it is my hope that we will take up the Bipartisan Commission on Social Security Reform Act of 2001 as one of the first pieces of business in the 107th Congress. Mr. CONDIT and I will be working with the leadership and the Bush Administration to make this goal a reality.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DRUG PRICE COMPETITION IN THE WHOLESALE MARKETPLACE

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will preserve drug price competition in the wholesale marketplace, prevent the destruction of thousands of small businesses across America and avoid a possible disruption in the national distribution of prescription drugs to nursing homes, doctors offices, rural clinics, veterinary practices and other pharmaceutical end users. As befitting such legislation, I am pleased to note that this bill has cosponsors from both political parties, a number of different committees and many different areas of the country.

Our objective is to prevent and correct the unintended consequences to prescription drug wholesalers of a Final Rule on the Prescription Drug Marketing Act (PDMA) issued by the Food and Drug Administration in December 1999. This regulation will require all wholesalers who do not purchase drugs directly from a manufacturer to provide their customers with a complete and very detailed history of all prior sales of the products all the way back to the original manufacturer.

Absent such sales history, it will be illegal for wholesalers to resell such drugs. But in a true ''Catch 22'' fashion, the regulation does not require either the manufacturer or the wholesaler who buys directly from the manufacturer to provide this sales history to the subsequent wholesaler. In addition, the wholesaler who does not purchase directly from a manufacturer has no practical way of obtaining all the FDA required information needed to legally resell Rx drugs. The result of this rule will be that most small wholesalers will be driven out of business. The FDA has estimated that there are about 4,000 such secondary wholesalers who are small businesses.

The FDA's Final Rule will also upset the competitive balance between drug manufacturers on the one hand and wholesalers and retailers on the other by granting the manufacturers the right to designate which resellers are ''authorized'' and which are not, quite apart from whether the reseller buys directly from the manufacturer or not. The original intent of the PDMA was that wholesalers who purchase directly from manufacturers be authorized distributors, exempt from the requirement to provide the sales history information to their customers. However, the FDA's regulation has separated the designation of an authorized distributor from actual sales of product, and will allow manufacturers to charge higher prices to wholesalers in exchange for designating them as authorized distributors. Drug price competition will also be significantly reduced if thousands of secondary wholesalers are driven out of business. The result of the FDA's regulation will be that consumers and taxpayers will pay even higher prices for prescription drugs.

Seems to me that the FDA is protecting the drug companies at the expense of the American public at a time when these companies must be encouraged to lower their outrageous prices so that our seniors and others in need can afford to pay for their medicine.

Thus, while the Congress wrestles with difficult questions regarding drug pricing for seniors, expanded insurance coverage for prescription drugs and the like, the PDMA Rules is a drug pricing issue that is relatively uncomplicated, easy to solve and not expensive.

The bill would make minor changes in existing language to correct the two problems described above. First, the bill would define an authorized distributor as a wholesaler who purchases directly from a manufacturer, making the definition self-implementing and removing the unfair advantage given to the manufacturer by the regulation. Second, the bill will add language to the statute which will greatly simplify the detailed sales history requirement for most wholesalers. If prescription drugs are first sold to or through an authorized distributor, subsequent unauthorized resellers will have to provide written certifications of this fact to their customers, but will not have to provide the very detailed and unobtainable sales history. For any product not first sold to or through an authorized distributor, a reseller would have to provide the detailed and complete sales history required by the FDA Rule. This would protect consumers against foreign counterfeits or any drugs which did not enter the national distribution system directly from the manufacturer, while eliminating a burdensome and expensive paperwork requirement on thousands of small businesses which has no real health or safety benefit in today's system of drug distribution.

My cosponsors and I invite and encourage Members to add their names to this bill and look forward to its prompt enactment this year. Unless the FDA regulation is reopened and significantly modified by the agency, overturned in court or, as I hope, corrected by this bill, wholesalers will have to start selling off their existing inventories as early as May because the products will be unsalable when the regulation goes into effect in December 2001. This forced inventory liquidation will be accompanied by an absence of new orders by thousands of wholesalers, and the result could easily be disruptions in the supply of prescription drugs to many providers and end users. Let us then move quickly to fix this problem and save consumers, taxpayers and thousands of small business men and women across the land from higher drug prices, potential health problems due to supply interruptions and significant economic loss and unemployment.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE COLLEGE STUDENT CREDIT CARD PROTECTION ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague Representative JOHN DUNCAN and I are proud to re-introduce the College Student Credit Card Protection Act.

I drafted this legislation in 1999 in response to a growing number of horror stories about young people and credit card debt. For example, I heard from a constituent whose stepson filed for bankruptcy at the age of 21. He was $30,000 in credit card debt. According to a University of Indiana administrator, we lose more students to credit card debt than to academic failure.

Credit card companies are aggressively marketing their cards to college students. We all receive credit card solicitations at home. In just one year, one of my employees received a shopping bag full of credit card solicitations. Now, magnify that number exponentially for college students.

I remember when an unemployed student was not able to get a credit card limit without a parent as a co-signer. Now, students are not only targeted through the mail and by phone, but also in person through booths set up on

campus that promise a free t-shirt or mug for every completed application. As fundraisers, student groups can earn $5 for every application they get their friends to fill out. Most of the time, all they require for approval is a student identification card.

The easy access to credit allows students to make costly purchases that would not have been possible under a typical student budget. Students then no longer make the connection between earnings and consumption—needs and wants. Students can go from getting the card just in case of an emergency to charging entertainment expenses such as nights out with their friends and then to extravagances like a spring break trip to Cancun.

While many college students are adults who are responsible for the debt they charge, the credit card industry's policy of extending high lines of credit to unemployed students needs to be reviewed. The College Student Credit Card Protection Act would require the banks to determine if a student can even afford to pay off a balance before the companies approve a card. My bill would limit credit lines to 20 percent of a student's annual income without a cosigner. Students could also receive a starter credit card with a lower credit limit, allowing increases over time for prompt payments. Another provision would eliminate the fine print in credit card agreements and solicitations, where fees and penalties are hidden. If a parent cosigns for their child's credit card, my bill would require the credit card company to notify the parent in writing of any credit line increase.

So before the credit card statements with Christmas purchases arrive, the message to credit card companies should be simple: determine if the student can afford to pay off a balance before approving a card.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION PRESERVING THE MORTGAGE INTEREST DEDUCTION

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I support the resolution preserving the mortgage interest deduction. I introduced this resolution today and I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this important resolution.

The mortgage interest deduction has served as one of the cornerstones of our national housing policy for most of this century and may well be one of the most important tax policies in America today. This incentive has transformed this nation from one that was ill housed to the best-housed nation in the world.

The value of home ownership to this nation is beyond measure. Home ownership is a fundamental American ideal that promotes social and economic benefits beyond the simple benefits that accrue to the occupant of a home.

Homeowners are allowed to deduct the interest paid on their home mortgage when filing their personal income tax returns. There have been a number of attempts in recent years, however, to convince Congress to repeal or restrict the deduction. My legislation is a resolution expressing the ''sense of Congress'' that the deduction should be left intact.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in this important resolution.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD J. MARUSKA

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a good friend and distinguished constituent, Edward J. Maruska, who recently stepped down as the long-serving Executive Director of the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden. He will be honored on January 12, 2001, by the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden for his outstanding accomplishments and steadfast work.

In 1962, Ed began his work at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden as General Curator. In 1968, he became the Zoo's Executive Director, and, since then, he has worked tirelessly to make it one of the very best in the nation.

The Zoo is known for its rare and diverse animal collection, which includes 75 endangered species. Thanks to Ed, the Zoo now also is recognized around the world for its state-of-the-art exhibits. Exhibits like the outdoor primate center, Big Cat Canyon and the outdoor red panda area are praised worldwide for their appearance and design. In addition, the Zoo has been very successful at breeding rare and endangered species.

Ed has written more than 20 books, articles and papers that cover a number of zoological topics ranging from exotic cats to amphibians and salamanders. He is also one of the world's foremost experts on salamanders, and his research interest in the maintenance and reproduction of amphibians has made the Zoo's research collections of salamanders among the best in the nation.

Ed has dedicated much of his time as a member of many organizations, including the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums; the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles; the Whooping Crane Conservation Association; the Explorer's Club; the International Society of Zooculturists; The Wilds; and the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens.

Ed plans to maintain an office at the Zoo where he will continue his work as a writer and on conservation efforts with a particular focus on species extinctions. All of us in the Cincinnati area are greatful to Ed for his vision and hard work, and we wish him well on his future endeavors.

DEFEND THE RIGHT TO LIFE

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a constitutional amendment for the protection of the right to life. Tragically, this most basic human right has been disregarded, set aside, abused, spurned, and sometimes altogether forgotten. Even more tragically, the United States Government has been a willing partner in this affair, and the sad consequence is the sacrifice of something far more important than just principle.

One of the things that sets America apart from the rest of the world is the fact that in this country, everyone is equal before the law. Regardless of race, religion, or background, each person has fundamental rights that are guaranteed by the law. However, we too often overlook the rights of perhaps the most vulnerable among us—the unborn. When abortion is legal and available on demand, then where are the rights of the unborn? When abortion is sanctioned and sometimes paid for by the government, then how do we measure the degree to which life has been cheapened? When an innocent life is taken before its time, then how can one say that this is justice in America?

My amendment would establish beyond a doubt the fundamental right to life. Congress has an obligation to do what it has failed to do for so long, fully protect the unborn. I urge this body to move forward with this legislation to put an end to a most terrible injustice.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RESEARCH CRITICAL ON WOMEN'S HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTERS ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce a very important bill that will enhance scientific research analyzing the relationship between women's health and the environment: the Women's Health Environmental Research Centers Act. This legislation seeks to address the current lack of initiatives specifically examining women's health in connection with the environment.

Scientists have recently uncovered startling linkages between environment exposures and disorders like Parkinson's Disease. These new findings have particular significance for women. Women may be at greater risk for disease associated to environmental exposures due to several factors, including body fat and size, a slower metabolism of toxic substances, hormone levels, and for many, more exposure to household cleaning reagents.

The Pew Environmental Health Commission just released the results of an 18 month study in which they found that the nation suffers from a troubling shortage of strong leadership in environmental health. The Pew report stressed that an understanding of environmental factors offers the best disease prevention and cost saving opportunities. Among the recommendations of the Pew report is the development of a nationwide tracking network for environment toxins and disease. The Commission is strongly urging the incoming Administration to strengthen our public health infrastructure. During the current fiscal year, Congress has already asked the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to develop a nationwide tracking network so we can begin to associate disease with certain environmental toxins, genetic susceptibility and lifestyle. I was proud to lead a group of my colleagues in writing to CDC Director Koplan to urge that this project be undertaken quickly and given priority by the agency.

Over the past decade, evidence has accumulated linking effects of the environment on women and reproductive health, cancer, injury, asthma, autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis, birth defects, Parkinson's Disease, mental retardation

and lead poisoning. Lead and other heavy metals found in the environment have been implicated in increased bone loss and osteoporosis in post-menopausal women.

Chronic diseases like those listed above account for 3 out of 4 deaths in the U.S. annually. One hundred million Americans, more than a third of the population, suffer from some form of chronic disease. And chronic conditions are on the rise. Rates of learning disabilities have risen 50 percent in the last decade. Endocrine and metabolic diseases such as diabetes and neurological diseases such as migraine headaches and multiple sclerosis increased 20 percent between 1986 and 1995.

The New York Breast Cancer Study found that women carrying a mutant form of a breast cancer gene are at higher risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer if they were born after 1940, as compared to women with the same mutant genes before 1940. This suggests that environmental factors are affecting the rates of incidence.

The interaction between environmental factors and one's genes also affect susceptibility to disease. This will be a major area of research now that the Human Genome Project has been completed and new disease-related genes are being found at a rapid pace.

While the scientific community has become increasingly aware of the unique susceptibilities of women to environmental and chemical exposures, our understanding of how these exposures contribute to the diseases of women, and how they interact with genetic factors, is quite negligible. It has been difficult to determine which genes are susceptible to certain environmental toxins because of the lack of large scale studies and centralized data collection. It is time we looked at these possible exposures and their effects from a variety of disciplines—oncology, microbiology, endocrinology and epidemiology.

Current scientific findings indicate that environmental factors affect women's health. For example:

More than 8 million Americans have autoimmune diseases. Most are several times more common in women than in men. More than 90% of patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) are women.

Studies have shown that occupational exposure to silica is related to SLE and other diseases. These occupations include mining, pottery and glass making, farming and construction.

Exposure to nitrous oxide (laughing gas) by women dental assistants has been correlated to a severe decrease in fertility according to one study.

Over 9 million working women also have serious back pain. Women are twice as likely to endure job related injuries and illnesses than men.

Dioxin exposure is a key factor in cancers and other reproductive health factors such as endometriosis, fertility and birth defects. Dioxins, which include 219 different chemicals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), have been found to disrupt human endocrine systems.

More than 70,000 synthetic chemicals are in commercial use today, with an estimated 1000 new chemicals being introduced each year. Most Americans would be shocked to learn that only a handful of these chemicals have ever been adequately tested to determine their effect on humans (full data exists for only about 7% of these chemicals).

The evidence is clear and accumulating daily that the byproducts of our technology are linked to illness and disease and that women are especially susceptible to these environmental health related problems. We need research programs that are specifically targeted towards women's health. The passage of the Women's Health Environmental Research Centers Act is a crucial step toward establishing the valuable and needed basic research on the interactions between women's health and the environment.

This legislation has the strong support of a range of organizations, including the Society for Women's Health Research, the National Women's Health Network, the Association of Women's Health, Obstetric, and Neonatal Nurses, and Physicians for Social Responsibility. I am proud to have as original cosponsors two distinguished colleagues: Rep. SUE KELLY of New York, a long-time activist on women's health issues, and Rep. DAVID PRICE, who represents the Research Triangle area of North Carolina, where the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences is located.

The Women's Health Environmental Research Centers Act is a simple, commonsense step Congress can take toward filling the current gaps in women's health research. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and support its speedy passage.

YOUNGER AMERICANS ACT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, on December 16, 2000, in accepting his appointment as Secretary of State, Colin Powell urged America to invest in its youth. He said, ''We have nothing more valuable as a national asset in anyone's country than the young people.'' Today, I rise to introduce the Younger Americans Act, a comprehensive, coordinated, community-based approach to youth development. This legislation, which is based on the principles promoted by General Powell's America's Promise group, is a major investment in the youth of this country.

Mr. Speaker, as General Powell has said, now is the time to invest in America's youth. This effort is long overdue. Too many of our programs for youth focus on problems after the fact. The Younger Americans Act is intended to help our young people stay on the road to success and survive the challenges along the way. This legislation is designed to provide additional resources for programs that prepare youth for adulthood. This is ''preventive medicine'' that will keep good youth from becoming ''problem youths.''

President-elect George W. Bush has urged this Nation's leaders and policymakers to ''leave no child behind.'' The Younger Americans Act is a bold, new investment in America's young people, providing the critical resources they need to develop skills, contribute to their communities, and build a better future for themselves and the Nation.

This legislation establishes, for the first time in our Nation's history, a comprehensive, coordinated national youth policy. The programs developed under the legislation will follow the five core principles of America's Promise, the organization founded by General Colin Powell to strengthen the ''character and competence'' of America's youth.

Ongoing relationships with caring adults—parents, mentors, tutors, or coaches.

Safe places with structured activities during non-school hours.

Access to services that promote healthy lifestyles, including those designed to improve physical and mental health.

Opportunities to acquire marketable skills through effective education.

Opportunities to give back through community service and civic participation.

Fulfilling these five promises will help prepare young people to be the parents, workers, voters, and leaders of the future. Under the Younger Americans Act, our national youth policy will not regard young people as problems or only seek to prevent risky behaviors such as delinquency, truancy, and drug abuse—as do most existing Federal programs for youth. Rather, it will support positive youth development efforts, creating positive goals and outcomes for all our country's youth. It will also ensure that young people are involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of efforts directed toward youth.

One key component of the bill is that mental health screening and services are made available to young people. Many youth who may be headed toward school violence or other tragedies can be helped if we identify their early symptoms. Just today, David Satcher, Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General, released a National Action Agenda for Children's Mental Health, in which it was found that the Nation is facing a public crisis in mental health for children and adolescents. According to the report, while 1 in 10 children and adolescents suffer from mental illness severe enough to cause some level of impairment, fewer than 1 in 5 of these children received needed treatment. Dr. Satcher urged that ''we must educate all persons who are involved in the care of children on how to identify early indicators for potential mental health problems.'' In fact, a tragedy of contemporary youth is the significant rise we have seen in suicide rates.

According to Dr. Satcher, ''the burden of suffering by children with mental health needs and their families has created a health crisis in this country. Growing numbers of children are suffering needlessly because their emotional, behavioral, and developmental needs are not being met by the very institutions and systems that were created to take care of them.'' This bill provides an important step in ensuring that children with mental health needs are identified early and provided with the services they so desperately need to help them succeed in school and become healthy and contributing members of society.

This bill provides resources for after-school programs, to ensure that youth have access to positive activities that promote their development. I was a member of the Bipartisan Working Group on Youth Violence in the 106th Congress. The findings of this group, and numerous studies, have indicated that charitable and community initiatives should promote access to after-school programs during the peak hours for youth crime of 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. Too often, children return after school to an empty home or to the streets. An estimated 5 to 7

million ''latchkey'' children go home alone after school. Children who are unsupervised during the after-school hours are more likely to engage in delinquent and other high-risk behaviors, such as alcohol and drug use. After school programs can provide safe, drug-free, supervised and cost-effective havens for children. Quality after-school programs can provide adult supervision of children during after-school hours, and they can provide children with healthy alternatives to and insulation from risk-taking and delinquent behavior. Students should be encouraged to participate in extracurricular school activities. Studies have shown that a student in one after school activity is almost 50 times less likely to commit crime.

One important aspect of the bill is the collaboration of public and private local organizations. I am pleased that faith based organizations have been included in the bill as collaborators in youth development activities. These organizations have proven effective in addressing the needs of youth and it is important that we have the benefit of their expertise when creating youth development programs.

Finally, let me say that there is no ''one size fits all'' way to helping our children become productive members of our society. We must allow for an array of programs to address the variety of youth in a variety of communities. This bill provides the flexibility necessary to allow each community to tailor their youth development efforts to their specific needs.

Investing wisely in children and youth by engaging them in positive activities is more effective and much less costly than waiting until young lives have taken a bad turn. The Younger American's Act is a common sense approach to what should be a high national priority. Young people are 23 percent of our population, but 100 percent of our future. This bill will help them achieve their full potential and their rightful place as valued—and valuable—members of their communities.

Let's make sure that ''we leave no child behind.'' General Powell has promised to use his new role as Secretary of State to spread the America's Promise message on the value of youth around the world. Let's be certain that his message is heard and taken to heart in the U.S. Congress.

MOVE SWIFTLY ON CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, as the 107th Congress convenes today to begin work on the nation's business, one of our first priorities must be reform of our campaign finance laws. In each of the past two Congresses, the House passed comprehensive legislation in this area by substantial bipartisan majorities. In this Congress, we can and must move swiftly to pass campaign finance legislation and assure that comprehensive reforms become the law of the land.

Later this month, I will be joining with many of my colleagues in cosponsoring bipartisan legislation offered by Mr. SHAYS of Connecticut and Mr. MEEHAN of Massachusetts. The Shays-Meehan bill is genuine, meaningful reform to prohibit the use of so-called ''soft'' money that pollutes our campaign system with unregulated, unlimited and unconscionable sums of money from special interests. Both major parties have become addicted to this flood of money. By adopting the Shays-Meehan bill, we all can just say ''No'' to soft money.

Another bill that I am cosponsoring is more limited, but no less important. This is the ''Stand by Your Ad'' bill offered by our colleague DAVID PRICE of North Carolina to require that advertisements put out by campaigns carry a clear and prominent statement identifying which candidate is responsible for the ad. This simple step toward accountability could do wonders for improving the tone of our campaigns. I commend Mr. PRICE for his work on this bill and I am proud to join him.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NOTCH BABY ACT OF 2001

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Notch Baby Act of 2001, which would create a new alternative transition computation formula for Social Security benefits for those seniors born between 1917 and 1926. These seniors, who are generally referred to as ''Notch Babies,'' have been receiving lower monthly Social Security benefits than seniors born the years just prior to or after this ten year period.

There are those who dispute the existence of a Notch problem. However, take into consideration the following example presented in a 1994 report by the Commission on Social Security Notch issue. There are two workers who retired at the same age with the same average career earnings. One was born on December 31, 1916 and the other was born on January 2, 1917. Both retired in 1982 at the age of 65. The retiree born 1917 received $110 a month less in Social Security benefits than did the retiree born just two weeks before in 1916. Also take into consideration that there are currently more than 6 million seniors in our Nation who are faced with this painfully obvious inequity in the Social Security benefit computation formula.

By phasing in an improved benefit formula over five years, the Notch Baby Act of 2001 will restore fairness and equity in the Social Security benefit computation formula for the Notch Babies. For once and for all this legislation would put to rest the Notch issue, and it would put an end to the constant barrage of mailings and fundraising attempts, which target our Nation's seniors in the name of Notch reform. Our seniors deserve fairness and equality in the Social Security system. They deserve an end to the repeated Congressional stalling on this issue. I urge my colleagues in the House to discuss this issue with the seniors in their districts, and to join me in ensuring that the Notch issue is addressed in the 107th Congress.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL COMMUNITIES ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague Representative SHERWOOD BOEHLERT and I are proud to reintroduce the Small Communities Assistance Act.

For years, small towns and villages have labored to satisfy environmental regulations tailored to the needs and resources of major cities. This bipartisan legislation would direct the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide more help for small communities in meeting their environmental obligations.

Larger urban areas can have an entire environmental services department that employs dozens of people to interpret the EPA's complex and sometimes costly regulations. At the same time, small communities often do not have even one full-time employee assigned to this task. This bill will assist small communities and give them a larger voice in drafting regulations with a fair and balanced approach considering they do not have the staff and financial capabilities of larger communities.

People who live in small towns are proud of their community and their environment. They want to comply with health and environmental standards in order to leave a healthy legacy for their children. However, small communities need flexibility in order to comply with environmental regulations as they seek to protect their families' health and the local environment. One size does not fit all.

The Small Communities Assistance Act would require each EPA regional office to establish a Small Town Ombudsman Office to advocate for small communities. The EPA would also develop a plan to increase the involvement of small communities in the regulatory review process so that EPA regulations would be flexible enough to account for small town priorities. The agency would be required to survey small communities and establish a small community advisory committee.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION FOR TRANSPORTATION

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend President-elect Bush for his nomination of Norman Mineta to be his Secretary of Transportation. Secretary Mineta will bring great distinction to his new role, building upon a distinguished record in this body and as Secretary of Commerce.

When I was first elected to Congress, Norm Mineta took me, a freshman in the minority party, around Congress and helped in any way he could. I will never forget that generosity, but it reflects the personality of this true gentleman. Secretary Mineta has lived a life that we can all learn from.

Growing up in California during the Second World War, I have strong feelings on the national shame perpetrated against the Japanese-American community during the war. I

have been touched by how that experience formed Norm, a period prominently displayed in his official portrait that hangs in 2167 Rayburn. Instead of harboring a lifetime of bitterness against the country that imprisoned him and his family, Norm Mineta devoted much of his life to public service. He has helped make this a better nation and has helped us become better Americans.

During his 21 year in this House, Norm Mineta was a leader in transportation policy and a fair chairman of what was then called the Committee on Public Works. He is well suited to leading the Department of Transportation in the years to come. Congress—and this body—has fought hard to provide our nation the funding necessary to address the many problems facing transportation today. Norm Mineta brings with him the intelligence, experience, and disposition to be an excellent member of the new Administration and I look forward to working with him in the years to come.

A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I fulfill the pledge I made to the citizens of southern Missouri to introduce and work tirelessly to pass an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that requires a balanced Federal budget. Over the course of the past several decades, fiscal irresponsibility has produced a Federal debt that is fast approaching $5 trillion. That's trillion, with a 't,' Mr. Speaker. A debt of $5 trillion is a mind-boggling figure, but it can be placed in a much clearer perspective. A child born today immediately inherits nearly $20,000 of debt, owed directly to Uncle Sam. The same is true for every American. The era of continuing annual budget deficits must end, and it is clear that the only way to restore conservative fiscal values to the Nation's budget is to pass the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

The stakes in this debate could not be more important. The fiscal future of the United States hinges on the ability of Congress and the President to make the difficult choices required to balance the Federal budget. It's more than debating trillion dollar figures. It's about making our economy stronger and providing every working American family with a better chance to make ends meet. A balanced budget will strengthen every sector of our economy with lower interest rates that will help families stretch each paycheck further. Home mortgages, automobiles, and a better education will become more affordable to every working family, making the American Dream closer to reality for all.

Mr. Speaker, I am committed to working with my colleagues in the new Congress to see that the balanced budget constitutional amendment is passed and sent to the States for ratification. A constitutional amendment is certainly no substitute for direct action on the part of the Congress. However, we have seen time and time again instances where those who object to conservative fiscal responsibility find convenient excuses to deny the American people a balanced budget. An unbreakable enforcement mechanism is clearly needed to ensure that those who would continue to spend our children's future further into debt are not able to do so.

I also want to make plain that the Social Security trust fund has no place in this debate. The independent trust fund is a sacred trust between generations and must never be used to balance the budget or hide the true size of the deficit.

Commonsense conservatives in Congress and the American people are committed to balancing the budget. I look forward to working throughout this session with all of my colleagues and the White House to pass the balanced budget constitutional amendment on a bipartisan basis. The obligations we owe to hard working American families, their children, and our Nation's future generations deserve nothing less than decisive action to preserve our future by balancing the budget. A constitutional amendment will ensure this outcome.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to reintroduce the Women's Right to Know Act in the 107th Congress. This bill ensures that so-called ''gag rules'' upon women's access to information about reproductive health care are not imposed by the states or the federal government in the future.

First imposed during the Reagan and Bush Administrations by executive order, the gag rule denied federal funds for any health care clinic whose employees counseled, referred, or discussed terminating a pregnancy in any way. If they did so, the clinic's funding could be rescinded. Congressional efforts to overturn these executive orders were vetoed.

Thankfully, President Clinton revoked the gag rule as his first order of business in 1993. While this marked major progress towards better health care for women on a federal level, it did not prevent individual states from imposing statewide gag rules. Currently two states, Missouri and Colorado, have gag rules—with Pennsylvania's state senate having considered and narrowly defeated a similar law in May 2000. With statewide ''gag rules'' on the rise, the threat of a federal ''gag rule'' being reimplemented looms on the horizon.

Contrary to the predictions of many gag rule supporters, abortion rates have not been linked to a reversal of this federal policy. In fact, abortion facts actually declined to a twenty year low in 1997 with record drops in teen pregnancy.

Leaving the gag rule to the power of executive order is playing Russian roulette with women's reproductive health. We must intensify our efforts to safeguard a women's access to full reproductive options and prevent the gag rule from ever being imposed again. For the government to withhold information about reproductive health care in a violation of our democratic principles and an unconscionable act against the people it intends to serve.

The Women's Right to Know Act ensures that gag rules will not be imposed by the states or the federal government in the future. This legislation states that no state or federal government entity may limit the right of any health care provider to supply, or any person to receive, factual information about reproductive health services, including family planning, prenatal care, adoption, or abortion.

The government has no right to interfere with private health care decisions. I therefore urge my colleagues to support this legislation and allow Americans to have access to complete, factual information so that can make informed decisions about their health care.

INTRODUCING H.R. 218, THE COMMUNITY PROTECTION ACT

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing my legislation to permit qualified current and former law enforcement officers to carry a concealed firearm in any jurisdiction. This measure is called the Community Protection Act, and I have requested that it be assigned the same bill number as in previous Congresses—H.R. 218.

The Community Protection Act provides three benefits to our police and to our country.

First, it effectively provides thousands more trained cops on the beat—at zero taxpayer cost.

Second, it enables current and former law enforcement officers to protect themselves and their families from criminals. When a criminal completes his or her sentence, that criminal can find where their arresting officer lives, where their corrections officer travels, and other information about our brave law enforcement personnel and their families.

And, third, it helps keep our communities safer from criminals.

This measure is very similar to the H.R. 218 reported by the Judiciary Committee in the 106th Congress.

Members and the public interested in additional background information on the Community Protection Act, I encourage them to read the Judiciary Committee report accompanying H.R. 218 from the 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–819), my testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime Tuesday, July 22, 1997, or my statement from introduction in the 106th Congress on January 6, 1999.

I urge all my colleagues to support this important common sense anti-crime legislation.

TRIBUTE TO MARK MIODUSKI

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, there are many people in this institution who work tirelessly and often thanklessly in order to improve the lives of the people we serve. Those who benefit from their work will never recognize their faces or know their names and day after day and year after year they produce a better country. Today, I rise to pay special tribute to one of them. I offer my most sincere gratitude to Mark Mioduski who has recently left the minority staff of the House Appropriations Committee after fourteen years of distinguished service to the federal government.

For the past five years, Mark Mioduski has been my right-hand man on the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Bill. He has applied a unique blend of technical know how from both budgetary and parliamentary standpoints, creativity and high energy to staffing this important bill. As many people know, the Labor, HHS bill is one of the most difficult appropriations bills to manage and is usually one of the last appropriations bills to pass. Mark has been instrumental in helping to navigate and negotiate numerous high profile and tricky issues affecting the Department of Labor, including funding for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and the recently published ergonomics regulation. In fact, Mark has lived and breathed the ergonomics issue over the last five years and knows the issue better than virtually anyone else on Capitol Hill. In addition, Mark has made significant contributions to a wide range of health and education issues, including working to expand funding for health care access, for biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health, for AIDS and emerging infectious diseases, for Low-Income Energy Assistance, for Head Start, for the Social Services Block Grant, and for Pell Grants for disadvantaged students. The Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Education also owe him a debt of gratitude for his detailed attention to their programs and appropriations requests.

Mark has spent most of his career in public service. He began his federal service after being selected to participate in the Presidential Management Intern Program, which is designed to attract the best and brightest to the federal government. He then spent four years with the Interior Department as a senior budget analyst before joining the staff of the House Appropriations Committee. For the last decade he has worked on the Appropriations Committee and, he has been of great assistance to many members and their staffs. I am sure a good many of you saw him as he wore a path to and from the Capitol often carrying his signature workbag which was passed down to him by his father.

Mr. Speaker, I have greatly appreciated the job that Mark has done with humility and good humor over the years. Mark has been not only an outstanding public servant, but also he is an outstanding human being. He cares a great deal about the well being of this country and the people in it who rely on those of us in government to help make this a better place for everyone, especially the most vulnerable among us. Not many of those Americans know his name or know the countless hours he has devoted to his job, but he can leave this institution knowing that many, many Americans and their families have been benefitted from his efforts.

He, like all of us, has been a public servant and he has measured up to the meaning of that term in the fullest possible measure. America's health care system with all its shortcomings provides more help for more deserving Americans because he has worked here. The National Institutes of Health are stronger and the research it oversees is better because he has worked here. Public health programs, not just in this country, but abroad provide more protection to millions of children and adults because he has worked here. Worker protection programs are better able to improve the safety and health of workers, and working families throughout this country have been able to take advantage of additional training and education to improve their livelihood because he has worked here.

Mark's dedication to the Appropriations Committee and to his work has resulted in many long hours. There were weeks on end when I am sure that Mark did not see much of his family. Mark's departure is a great loss for me as well as the Committee, but I hope that he will be able to spend more time with his wife Lori Whitehand and his two young sons, Ryan and Eric. I wish him the very best in his new endeavors and much success in this new chapter of his career.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL PRAYER

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a constitutional amendment to ensure that students can choose to pray in school. Regrettably, the notion of the separation of church and state has been widely misrepresented in recent years, and the government has strayed far from the vision of America as established by the Founding Fathers.

Our Founding Fathers had the foresight and wisdom to understand that a government cannot secure the freedom of religion if at the same time it favors one religion over another through official actions. Their philosophy was one of even-handed treatment of the different faiths practiced in America, a philosophy that was at the very core of what their new nation was to be about. Somehow, this philosophy is often interpreted today to mean that religion has no place at all in public life, no matter what its form. President Reagan summarized the situation well when he remarked, ''The First Amendment of the Constitution was not written to protect the people of this country from religious values; it was written to protect religious values from government tyranny.'' And this is what voluntary school prayer is about, making sure that prayer, regardless of its denomination, is protected.

There can be little doubt that no student should be forced to pray in a certain fashion or be forced to pray at all. At the same time, a student should not be prohibited from praying, just because he/she is attending a public school. This straightforward principle is lost on the liberal courts and high-minded bureaucrats who have systematically eroded the right to voluntary school prayer, and it is now necessary to correct the situation through a constitutional amendment. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and make a strong statement in support of the freedom of religion.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT OFFICE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my distinguished colleague, Representative CONNIE MORELLA, in introducing the Violence Against Women Office Act. This bill would make permanent the Violence Against Women Office within the Department of Justice.

Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is shockingly pervasive in our society today. The National Violence Against Women Survey, released by the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in July 2000, found that:

Domestic abuse rates remain disturbingly high. Nearly 25 percent of women and 7.6 percent of men surveyed reported they had been raped or physically assaulted by a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, or date at some point in their lifetime.

Stalking by intimates is more common than previously thought. Almost 5 percent of surveyed women and 0.6 percent of surveyed men reported being stalked by an intimate at some point in their lifetime; 0.5 percent of surveyed women and 0.2 percent of surveyed men reported being stalked by such a partner in the previous 12 months.

Domestic violence has major implications for public health and our health care system. Of the estimated 4.9 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults perpetrated against women annually, approximately 2 million will result in an injury to the victim, and 570,457 will result in some type of medical treatment to the victim. Of the estimated 2.9 million intimate partner physical assaults perpetrated against men annually, 581,391 will result in an injury to the victim, and 124,999 will result in some type of medical treatment to the victim.

According to these statistics, approximately 1.5 million women and 834,732 men are raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner each year in the United States. Domestic violence is nothing less than an epidemic, and must be attacked with all the resources we would bring to bear against a deadly disease.

We have made important progress over the past decade. One of my proudest accomplishments in Congress was my work as a lead author of the Violence Against Women Act. This bill, passed by Congress in 1994 and signed into law by President Clinton, has effected a sea change in the way our nation views and addresses domestic violence. VAWA made possible today's programs to educate judges and law enforcement officers, support shelters for battered women and children, and collect vital information on statistics on violence. Nevertheless, studies show that we still have a long way to go.

The legislation I am introducing today with Representative MORELLA would establish a permanent Office of Violence Against Women within the Department of Justice. At present, this office only exists by administrative fiat. It could be abolished or subsumed into another

part of the Department at any time. In our view, the existence of the Office of Violence Against Women should not be subject to changing political winds.

This legislation has the support of numerous domestic violence organizations all over our nation. In the 106th Congress, it garnered the support of almost 150 bipartisan cosponsors in short time. Representative MORELLA and I are hopeful that the 107th Congress will acknowledge the importance of this bill by passing it into law as soon as possible.

Tragically, there is no indication that domestic violence will disappear any time soon. Congress should signal its commitment to the fight against domestic abuse by establishing a permanent Office of Violence Against Women.

THE RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE FAITH-BASED LENDING PROTECTION ACT

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, each day our Nation's religious institutions quietly go about performing critical social programs that serve as lifelines to individuals and families in need. Besides providing places of worship, religious institutions also serve their communities by operating outreach programs such as food banks soup kitchens, battered family shelters, schools and AIDS hospices. To families in need, these programs often provide a last resource of care and compassion.

Yet, in spite of the clear social good that these programs provide to communities across America, we are faced with the growing reality that religious institutions are finding it increasingly difficult to secure the necessary capital resources at favorable rates that enable them to carry on this critical community work.

Mr. Speaker, today I am re-introducing legislation that I believe will help ensure that religious institutions have available all the financial resources necessary to carry out their missions of community service. The Faith-Based Lending Protection Act, which enjoys bipartisan support, seeks to amend the Federal Credit Union Act by clarifying that any member business loan made by a credit union to a religious nonprofit organization will not count toward total business lending caps imposed on credit unions by Federal law.

Each year credit unions loan millions of dollars to nonprofit religious organizations, many located in minority and/or lower income communities. Historically, these loans are considered safe and help sustain critical social outreach programs. Without legislative action, Mr. Speaker, these religious institutions will find it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to secure the necessary funds under favorable terms to allow them to continue their work. I urge my colleagues to join me in this legislative effort.

INTRODUCTION OF THE YOUNGER AMERICANS ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to re-introduce, along with my colleague Mrs. ROUKEMA, the Younger Americans Act. Last September, we introduced this bill with our counterparts in the Senate and a vast national coalition of supporters including former Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Colin Powell and America's Promise, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, the National Urban League, America's Promise, the Child Welfare League of America, the United Way, the National Mental Health Association, and others.

We knew then that we would not have enough time in the 106th Congress to pass the legislation. But we did want to signal the strong support of a bipartisan coalition in both the House and Senate and of a broad array of national and grassroots organizations. I look forward now to working with them to pass this legislation in the 107th Congress. This is landmark legislation that will dramatically increase after-school opportunities for youth by providing them with adult mentors, education, sports, and volunteer activities.

As any parent or teacher knows, the best way to keep kids out of trouble and help them learn and grow is to keep them busy and give them opportunity. Today's bill is an historic opportunity to dramatically expand safe and exciting programs for children and youth after school, a time when too many kids suffer from a lack of activity and adult supervision. A recent Urban Institute study found that one in five young people age 6–12 are left without adult supervision after school and before their parents come home from work, a critical period during the day to keep youth both positively engaged and out of trouble.

Thirty-five years ago, Congress made a decision to help seniors and passed the Older Americans Act. In doing so, Congress launched a series of highly effective local efforts that have improved and enriched the lives of our nation's elderly. It helped pay for senior centers, Meals on Wheels, and community service programs like Green Thumb. For too long, however, Congress has ignored the needs of our nation's young people. It has failed to make the issues of young people a priority and has failed to make an adequate investment in their development and well-being.

Our new bill attempts to correct that oversight. Today, we seek to repeat the success of the Older Americans Act by funding a national network of high-quality programs tailored to the particular challenges faced by youth today. Too often, we find that public programs for young people focus on the problems of youth and promote piecemeal policies that seek to redress negative behaviors like juvenile delinquency or teen pregnancy. But the evidence shows that the most promising approaches to helping young people are those that foster positive youth development, build social and emotional competence, and link young people with adult mentors. This is the future of youth social program in the 21st century and it is an approach we seek to advance through this legislation.

The Younger Americans Act will help coordinate and fund youth-mentoring, community service through volunteerism, structured academic and recreational opportunities, and other activities aimed at fostering the positive educational and social development of teens and pre-teens. Under the bill, the federal government would distribute funds by formula to community boards that would oversee the planning, operation, and evaluation of local programs. Funding for local programs in the initial year would be $500 million, and would rise to $2 billion in 2006, in addition to matching funds provided by local and state governments and the private sector.

To qualify, each local program would be required to adopt a comprehensive and coordinated system of youth programs with the following five general components: ongoing relationships with caring adults; safe places with structured activities; access to services that promote healthy lifestyles, including those designed to improve physical and mental health; opportunities to acquire marketable skills and competencies; and, opportunities for community service and civic participation. Thirty percent of funds would be targeted to youth programs that address specific, urgent areas of need such as urban and rural communities that currently lack sufficient access to positive and constructive opportunities.

I want to thank all of the members of the coalition behind this bill for bringing us together. I applaud their work on this legislation and the work that they do every day in each of our local communities. I want to express special appreciation to all of the young people from these associations, who have rightly played such a key role in drafting and advocating for this legislation.

Congress has enacted many worthwhile programs to help young people. But the bill we are introducing today has a different message. Our bill responds to the tremendous desire of young people to have the greatest opportunity possible to be active, creative, and productive citizens in our society, rather than receiving society's help only after they are in trouble. Kids are asking to be given a chance to make a difference in their own lives. We are saying that that is exactly what Congress can and should do. I am confident we can make that happen. I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Identity Theft Prevention Act. This act protects the American people from government-mandated uniform identifiers which facilitate private crime as well as the abuse of liberty. The major provision of the Identity Theft Prevention Act halts the practice of using the Social Security number as an identifier by requiring the Social Security Administration to issue all Americans new Social Security numbers within five years after the enactment of the bill. These new numbers will be the sole legal property of the recipient and the Social Security Administration shall be forbidden to divulge

the numbers for any purposes not related to Social Security Administration. Social Security numbers issued before implementation of this bill shall no longer be considered valid federal identifiers. Of course, the Social Security Administration shall be able to use an individual's original Social Security number to ensure efficient administration of the Social Security system.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has a moral responsibility to address this problem as it was Congress which transformed the Social Security number into a national identifier. Thanks to Congress, today no American can get a job, open a bank account, get a professional license, or even get a drivers' license without presenting their Social Security number. So widespread has the use of the Social Security number become that a member of my staff had to produce a Social Security number in order to get a fishing license!

One of the most disturbing abuses of the Social Security number is the congressionally-authorized rule forcing parents to get a Social Security number for their newborn children in order to claim them as dependents. Forcing parents to register their children with the state is more like something out of the nightmares of George Orwell than the dreams of a free republic which inspired this nation's founders.

Congressionally-mandated use of the Social Security number as an identifier facilitates the horrendous crime of identity theft. Thanks to the Congressionally-mandated use of the Social Security number as an uniform identifier, an unscrupulous person may simply obtain someone's Social Security number in order to access that person's bank accounts, credit cards, and other financial assets. Many Americans have lost their life savings and had their credit destroyed as a result of identity theft—yet the federal government continues to encourage such crimes by mandating use of the Social Security number as a uniform ID!

This act also forbids the federal government from creating national ID cards or establishing any identifiers for the purpose of investigating, monitoring, overseeing, or regulating private transactions between American citizens, as well as repealing those sections of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 that require the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a uniform standard health identifier. By putting an end to government-mandated uniform IDs, the Identity Theft Prevention Act will prevent millions of Americans from having their liberty, property and privacy violated by private-and-public sector criminals.

In addition to forbidding the federal government from creating national identifiers, this legislation forbids the federal government from blackmailing states into adopting uniform standard identifiers by withholding federal funds. One of the most onerous practices of Congress is the use of federal funds illegitimately taken from the American people to bribe states into obeying federal dictates.

Mr. Speaker, of all the invasions of privacy proposed in the past decade, perhaps the most onerous is the attempt to assign every American a ''unique health identifier''—an identifier which could be used to create a national database containing the medical history of all Americans. As an OB/GYN with more than 30 years in private practice, I know well the importance of preserving the sanctity of the physician-patient relationship. Oftentimes, effective treatment depends on a patient's ability to place absolute trust in his or her doctor. What will happen to that trust when patients know that any and all information given to their doctor will be placed in a government accessible data base?

Many of my colleagues will claim that the federal government needs these powers to protect against fraud or some other criminal activities. However, monitoring the transactions of every American in order to catch those few who are involved in some sort of illegal activity turns one of the great bulwarks of our liberty, the presumption of innocence, on its head. The federal government has no right to treat all Americans as criminals by spying on their relationship with their doctors, employers, or bankers. In fact, criminal law enforcement is reserved to the state and local governments by the Constitution's Tenth Amendment.

Other members of Congress will claim that the federal government needs the power to monitor Americans in order to allow the government to operate more efficiently. I would remind my colleagues that in a constitutional republic the people are never asked to sacrifice their liberties to make the job of government officials a little bit easier. We are here to protect the freedom of the American people, not to make privacy invasion more efficient.

Mr. Speaker, while I do not question the sincerity of those members who suggest that Congress can ensure citizens' rights are protected through legislation restricting access to personal information, the only effective privacy protection is to forbid the federal government from mandating national identifiers. Legislative ''privacy protections'' are inadequate to protect the liberty of Americans for several reasons. First, it is simply common sense that repealing those federal laws that promote identity theft is more effective in protecting the public than expanding the power of the federal police force. Federal punishment of identity thieves provides cold comfort to those who have suffered financial losses and the destruction of their good reputation as a result of identity theft.

Federal laws are not only ineffective in stopping private criminals, they have not even stopped unscrupulous government officials from accessing personal information. Did laws purporting to restrict the use of personal information stop the well-publicized violation of privacy by IRS officials or the FBI abuses by the Clinton and Nixon administrations?

Second, the federal government has been creating property interests in private information for certain state-favored third parties. For example, a little-noticed provision in the Patient Protection Act established a property right for insurance companies to access personal health care information. Congress also authorized private individuals to receive personal information from government databases in the copyright bill passed in 1998.

Perhaps the most outrageous example of phony privacy protection is the Clinton Administration's so-called ''medical privacy'' proposal, which allow medical researchers, certain business interests, and law enforcement officials' access to health care information, in complete disregard of the Fifth Amendment and the wishes of individual patients! Obviously, ''privacy protection'' laws have proven greatly inadequate to protect personal information when the government is the one providing or seeking the information.

The primary reason why any action short of the repeal of laws authorizing privacy violations is insufficient is because the federal government lacks constitutional authority to force citizens to adopt a universal identifier for health care, employment, or any other reason. Any federal action that oversteps constitutional limitations violates liberty because it ratifies the principle that the federal government, not the Constitution, is the ultimate judge of its own jurisdiction over the people. The only effective protection of the rights of citizens is for Congress to follow Thomas Jefferson's advice and ''bind (the federal government) down with chains of the Constitution.''

Mr. Speaker, those members who are unpersuaded by the moral and constitutional reasons for embracing the Identity Theft Prevention Act should consider the overwhelming opposition of the American people toward national identifiers. The overwhelming public opposition to the various ''Know-Your-Customer'' schemes, the attempt to turn drivers' licenses into National ID cards, the Clinton Administration's Medical Privacy proposal, as well as the numerous complaints over the ever-growing uses of the Social Security number show that American people want Congress to stop invading their privacy. Congress risks provoking a voter backlash if we fail to halt the growth of the surveillance state.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I once again call on my colleagues to join me in putting an end to the federal government's unconstitutional use of national identifiers to monitor the actions of private citizens. National identifiers threaten all Americans by exposing them to the threat of identity theft by private criminals and abuse of their liberties by public criminals. In addition, national identifiers are incompatible with a limited, constitutional government. I, therefore, hope my colleagues will join my efforts to protect the freedom of their constituents by supporting the Identity Theft Prevention Act.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MILITARY RETIREE HEALTH CARE TASK FORCE ACT

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to introduce the Military Retiree Health Care Task Force Act of 2001. This legislation will establish a Task Force that will look into all of the health care promises and representations made to members of the Uniformed Services by Department of Defense personnel and Department literature. The Task Force will submit a comprehensive report to Congress which will contain a detailed statement of its findings and conclusions. This report will include legislative remedies to correct the great injustices that have occurred to those men and women who served their country in good faith.

Let us not forget why we are blessed with freedom and democracy in this country. The sacrifices made by those who served in the military are something that must never be overlooked. Promises were made to those who served in the Uniformed Services. They were told that their health care would be taken

care of for life if they served a minimum of twenty years of active federal service.

Well, those military retirees served their time and expected the government to hold up its end of the bargain. They are now realizing that these were nothing more than empty promises. Those who served in the military did not let their country down in its time of need and we should not let military retirees down in theirs. It's time military retirees get what was promised to them and that's why I am introducing this legislation.

HONORING JUNE PINKNEY ROSS

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today I salute and honor the indomitable June Pinkney Ross of Galveston, Texas.

I was recently honored to have contributed to the ''Book of Letters'' being presented next week to Ms. Ross in celebration of her twenty-seven year career as Executive Director of the Galveston County Community Action Council.

The residents of Galveston County, particularly the disenfranchised and the children who could not speak for themselves, have been well served by June Ross' unselfish acts of caring, sharing, kindness and understanding of their plight.

It is well known that June Ross will literally fight to the bitter end for the right thing, is bluntly and sometimes frighteningly honest about how to address the needs of the poor and does not mind sharing her unedited opinion on any subject that is placed on the table. We who know her and have been privileged to work with her always knew that we could count on her to go after grants for which her agency qualified and, once the money was received, to disburse it where it was most needed. I have enjoyed working with June Ross and always felt that she would make a fair assessment of any situation that she was confronted with and react accordingly.

My one regret during our relationship is that I never got a chance to sample her cooking. Ms. Ross' radio cooking class was quite successful and listeners would bombard the station for her recipes. I am sure that she approached that job with the same diligence and commitment that she has given to the State of Texas and Galveston County throughout the years. I want to also take this opportunity to let her know that I am grateful for her service to our great nation as a member of the United States Military.

Mr. Speaker, I salute June Ross for all she has done to make the community better (United Way, one of the original founders of Hospice) and hope she knows how much she is respected and loved.

CHIEF PHILLIP MARTIN—CHAMPION OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce to the RECORD the following editorial that appears in Indian Country Today. As the piece points out, Chief Phillip Martin of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians has for more than a quarter of a century used the free market as a tool to better the lives of his fellow tribe members and neighbors.

Self-reliance and not government dependency is the secret to prosperity. But there is no need to tell Chief Martin that fact. He has lived his life promoting the economic vitality of his people and they have reaped the benefits of his progressive thinking. I salute Chief Martin for all he has done to further the cause of freedom—for his people and for our nation.

[From Indian Country Today, Dec. 27, 2000]

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS: THE BENEFITS OF PEACE CHIEFS

If a people are going to strive to achieve economic prosperity, the reduction of conflict, the acceptance and understanding of peace, is a most useful strategy. Mutual understanding, common cause and unity of action become possible. Little ever improves from virulent conflict and nothing moves forward in war. Leadership with vision often works actively to reduce conflict while putting its major efforts toward the positive building of fair community governance and efficient enterprises. At this moment of shifting political climates, when the future of Native nations is clouded by uncertainties on the national level, it seems proper to salute a consistent peace chief, one who led his own people from severe poverty and obscurity to sustained prosperity and regional political prominence.

He is Phillip Martin, long-time chief of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. A man of great perseverance, the 75-year-old Martin has led and guided his 6,000-member Choctaw tribe since 1959. Periodically, yet consistently reelected to the tribe's highest office for more than 40 years, Phillip Martin is universally credited for the success of the Choctaw, who are well posed to enter the 21st century as a self-determined people. While other, more conflictive tribes have deepened their economic dependencies and allowed spirals of violence to weaken their body politic, the Mississippi Choctaws have built steadily for more than 30 years. A well-entrenched tradition remembers the attitude of historical chief, Pushmataha, who in 1811 reasoned against war with their neighbors while Tecumseh appealed to the Choctaw warriors to join his war parties. While he had been a great warrior as a young man, Pushmataha opted for peace as he aged as a chief.

While Tecumseh has come down through the history as the greater leader, and Pushmataha is the lesser known. Interestingly, the response of Pushmataha, who coolly analyzed the horrible suffering war would bring, was actually quite sophisticated and just as completely dedicated to the preservation and survival of his people. He pointed out how his own tribe had painstakingly worked out friendly relations with their white neighbors. Their relations were reciprocal and as a result, things were going well. To start killing their neighbors with whom they had such relations did not seem a good idea to Pushmataha, who kept his people out of the war and guided them for another 14 years.

Like Pushmataha, Phillip Martin came home from war to embark in a career that would build education and civic action and economic opportunity for his people. He was one of those from what has been called ''the greatest generation.'' A World War II Air Force combat veteran who lost a brother in the war, Martin served in the military until 1955. When he returned home, his people had their pride and their language, but little else. They were among the poorest sharecroppers in a poor state, acutely discriminated against. They were basically just holding on to a tribal base, having come through a very dark historical period as a people of color in a racially polarized South. Suffering from 80 percent unemployment, 90 percent lived in poverty and the tribe averaged a sixth-grade education.

Appreciably, Martin returned home of sound mind and character and applied himself to the betterment of his people through self-sufficient enterprise. Martin led an early flight to construct and operated the first high school on the reservation in 1963, beginning a trend that has seen consistent improvement in the educational level of the reservation population. He began the planning that would lay out a modern community infrastructure with good housing. He pursued and constructed an industrial park and after 10 years of chasing contracts, began a successful 20 years of economic growth. General Motors, Ford Motor Co., Oxford Speakers and other companies have located manufacturing plants in the Choctaw's 80-acre industrial park, which boasts 500,000 square feet of manufacturing space.

By 1994, the year when their enterprises diversified and accelerated with construction of a casino and entertainment center, the nation ran a total payroll topping $84 million. It had sound management and was ready to take on the complexity of gaming. The nation's Chahta Enterprises is now one of the 10 top employers in Mississippi. Its entertainment complex receives more than 2.5 million visitors a year and the tribe has built more than 1,000 new houses, constructed a major hospital, schools, nursing home, shopping center and day care center.

In what used to be the poorest county in the poorest state in the United States, in one of the most conservative states in the union, the Choctaws led an economic revolution. Today, with nearly universal employment, only 2.7 percent of household income comes from social services and this mostly involves elderly and handicapped. The tribe's manufacturing plants, still going strong, consistently win high qualify awards. They employ some 8,000 people, mostly non-Natives.

Most interestingly, a stroll down the reservation's main elementary school will reveal a lot of students speaking fluent Choctaw.

''Tell the other tribes'' Martin says, ''we can all do this. If you really want to do it, and get your act together, you can do it.'' This is a generous thought, but such progress will also require vision, and political acumen. To Martin's credit, when the political winds turned right in 1994, he was positioned to solidify friendships with such Republican powerhouses as Sen. Trent Lott, R–Miss.

Hiring quality lobbyists as their new wealth allowed, the Choctaw leader persuaded a good sector of Republicans to the righteousness of the Native nations sovereignty from taxation. In particular, the Choctaw initiative convinced the country's major anti-tax organization—Americans for Tax Reform, whose 500-plus organizations network and 90,000 activists supported the Indian case as an anti-tax strategy.

Politics is the art of achieving your group's self-interest, and it certainly makes for diverse bedfellows. But always the proof is in the pudding. The Choctaw strategy, precise and proper for their geopolitical context, is pragmatically brilliant. In the hold of the old South, this Mississippi tribe provides a welcome signal, an example of where visionary leadership can make a huge difference to the future of a people. An appreciation and salutation is due Choctaw chief and statesman, Phillip Martin, visionary, quiet building, steady helm.

TRIBUTE TO MARK TOLBERT, JR.

HON. KAREN McCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mark Tolbert, Jr., a young man fatally injured in an automobile accident December 22. Affectionately known as ''Marky,'' he was the oldest son of Bishop Mark Tolbert, Sr. and Mrs. Emelda Tolbert, pastor and First Lady of Christ Temple Church in Kansas City, Missouri. Marky was taken to heaven by a ''chariot of fire'' one month past his nineteenth birthday. Although Marky left us at a young age, he led a remarkable and inspiring life.

He had recently completed his first semester of college at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, majoring in Business Administration. He was looking forward to working during the semester break at a local sporting goods store, continuing the work ethic he developed at an early age by working after school and during the summer.

Marky had a genuine love for people, especially children. He coached an after school basketball team at Faxon Montessori School that went undefeated for two years. He was a tutor at the Lee A. Tolbert Community Academy Saturday School and by his counseling, guidance, and initiative served as a role model to the youth of our community. With his strong work ethic and love of God and family he was destined to make the world a better place.

Before Marky could walk, he was involved in Christ Temple Church, beginning by making ''joyful noises'' on the drums. He further developed his musical talents over the years and played the keyboard at Sunday morning services even during his first semester of college. He helped serve the homeless during the church's annual ''Feed he Multitude'' ministry. He was President of the New Generation Choir and a member of the Sunday School. Marky was a founding member of the Radical Praise Steppers, a group of youth who showed praise to their heavenly Father through dance routines that encompassed clapping, stepping and stomping in unison while singing praises to God. They performed at church, district councils, national conventions and community events.

I attended his funeral December 30 with over 800 people. So many mourners came that the overflow of almost 300 people had to be accommodated in the church basement to watch the service on large screen television. Senior Pentecostal Ministers from around the country spoke in praise of Marky's life and legacy. The eulogy was performed by a family friend, Bishop Norman L. Wagner, President of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World. Bishop Wagner delivered a powerful, uplifting sermon from the Second Book of Kings of the Bible. He compared Marky with the prophet Elisha and ended his sermon by stating that ''God had to send a chariot of fire to take him out.'' Those in the congregation as well as the grieving family felt their hearts lifted from sorrow to joy knowing that Marky's greatness would not be diminished by death.

Marky's memory will live on in all those whose lives he has touched. His is a loss felt by his family and congregration, and the greater Kansas City community. Marky's beacon of light may be extinguished here on earth, but it glows brightly in heaven.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in expressing condolence to the Tolbert family for the loss of this very special child, and to paying tribute to the service he gave to family friends, church and community during his 19 years on this earth.

TRIBUTE TO DON H. COX

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to honor a distinguished public servant from my district in Imperial County, California. Don H. Cox retired on December 1, 2000 after serving for 12 years as a member of the Board of Directors for the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). He represented district 4, which includes the city of Brawley where he and his family reside.

Don was elected to the Board in 1988 and reelected in 1992 and 1996. He served as Board President in 1991 and 1997, and served as Vice-President in 1990, 1995, and 1996. Don also served on the District's Water, Budget, EPA, Geothermal, Salton Sea, Energy, and Salton Sea Emergency study groups. He was appointed by the Governor of California to serve as a director of the Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Colorado River area and also served as a member/director of the Colorado River Board of California, the IID Water Conservation Advisory Board, California Farm Water Coalition, and the Association of California Water Agencies' Water Rights Committee. I had the pleasure of working closely with Don through his leadership on the Salton Sea Authority since its inception in 1993.

Don served in the United States Navy during World War II and upon returning from the war, earned his degree in agriculture economics from the University of California, Berkeley. Following his studies, Don returned to the Imperial Valley to farm with his sons, which he has done for over 40 years. He is a past member of the Imperial Valley Vegetable Growers Association and was involved with many cotton boards. Despite his recent retirement, Don remains involved in the farming community as a newly elected member of the Board of Directors of the Imperial County Farm Bureau.

Don has been a member of the Brawley Rotary Club for over 30 years, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks-Lodge #1420 for over 40 years and a lifelong member of the Imperial Valley Navy League. He has also served his community as a member of the Brawley Union High School Quarterback Club.

Throughout my many years in Congress, I have valued Don's insight into, and knowledge of, the many important issues facing the IID and the farming community in the Imperial Valley. It is my distinct privilege to honor my distinguished friend.

FAIRNESS AND EQUITY FOR FEDERAL RETIREES WITH PART-TIME SERVICE

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing legislation to correct a longstanding inequity that affects a great number of Federal retirees in my district and throughout the Nation who have served for a portion of their careers in a part-time capacity. I am pleased that Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WYNN, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. GILMAN have joined me as original cosponsors of this important legislation.

The current retirement formula for Federal workers with part-time service was enacted by Congress in 1986 as a provision of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) (P.L. 99–272). For the most part, the reforms contained in COBRA were fair. They ensured an equitable calculation for all employees hired after 1986 and prevented part-time employees from gaming the system in order to receive a disproportionately higher benefit. The 1986 reforms were based on a procedure developed and recommended to the Congress by the General Accounting Office (GAO). In a nutshell, the new methodology determines the proportion of a full-time career that a part-time employee works and scales annuities accordingly. Under the formula, a part-time worker's salary is calculated on a full-time equivalent basis (FTE) for retirement purposes. Thus, a worker's ''high-three salary'' could occur during a period of part-time service. This often happens when a senior level worker cuts back on his or her hours to care for an ill spouse or deal with other personal matters. Many of the people in this situation are women.

The problem is that the 1986 law had unintended and often unfair consequences for workers hired before 1986 who have some part-time service after 1986. Specifically, according to the way the law has been implemented by OPM, some part-time workers are not able to apply their full-time equivalent (FTE) salary to pre-1986 employment. This effectively limits their ability to receive the advantage of their ''high-three average'' salary for their entire careers. The reason for this inequity can be traced to subsection (c) of Section 15204 of COBRA. It provides that the new formula shall be effective with respect to service performed ''on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.''

Whether this was a drafting error, or whether OPM has taken an unnecessarily restrictive reading of the statute is hard to determine. What is clear is that the current practice is plainly contrary to the intent of the Congress, which was to grandfather existing employees into the new system and to ensure that no Federal workers would be harmed by changes in the retirement formula.

In a letter dated February 19, 1987 to then-OPM Director Constance Horner, the Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, The Honorable William D. Ford, objected to this anomalous and unfair result. He wrote:

As in many other instances involving benefits, Congress chose to protect or to ''grandfather'' past service—to apply the new benefit

formula only to future service rather than previously performed service under the older, more generous formula. This policy is often adopted to avoid penalizing individuals through the retroactive application of changes not anticipated by them. (As a measure of fairness, the policy of prospectivity is often applied to benefit improvements as well.)

Notwithstanding Chairman Ford's efforts to clarify congressional intent, this inequity has continued for 14 years. OPM has publicly acknowledged that there is a problem with COBRA. Director Lachance stated publicly in a letter to Chairman Fred Thompson of the Senate Committee on Government Affairs: ''I agree that an end-of-career change to a part-time work schedule can have an unanticipated adverse effect on the amount of the retirement benefit.'' She also acknowledges in that same letter that a comparable bill in the other body, S. 772 introduced by Senator ROBB, ''would eliminate the potential for anomalous computations by providing that the full time salary would be applicable to all service regardless of when it was performed while the proration of service credit would apply only to service after April 6, 1986 [the date of enactment].''

This is precisely what the bill we are offering today does. It allows the retirees affected by this inequity to have their full-time equivalent salary for their high 3 years to apply to their entire careers, not just the portion after 1986. My bill differs from S. 772 in that it places the burden on affected retirees to request a recalculation of benefits. This is coupled with a requirement that OPM conduct a good faith effort to notify annuitants of their right to obtain a recalculation. For all future retirees, benefits will be calculated in accordance with the new formula.

This bill is identical to a measure I sponsored last year. That legislation was cosponsored by seven members of the House and was endorsed by the National Association of Federal Workers in July. NARFE has made the bill a high priority.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter of great consequence to many Americans who devoted their most productive years to public service. Some of my constituents have annuities that are thousands of dollars less than they would be under my bill. As I indicated, a disproportionate share of these retirees appears to be women, who left the federal service to care for others.

It is particularly appropriate that we address this issue now, as changing work-force needs and lifestyles make part-time service more popular, both from the standpoint of the worker and the employee. Many of the anticipated work-force shortages that are anticipated in the federal civil service can and should be met with part-time workers. I am concerned that they will not be so long as the anomalous and unfair provisions of P.L. 99–272 are allowed to stand. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

PROTECT OUR FLAG

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a constitutional amendment for the protection of our nation's flag. The flag is a revered symbol of America's great tradition of liberty and democratic government, and it ought to be protected from acts of desecration that diminish us all.

As you know, there have been several attempts to outlaw by statute the desecration of the flag. Both Congress and state legislatures have passed such measures in recent years, only to be overruled later by decisions of the Supreme Court. It is clear that nothing short of an amendment to the Constitution will ensure that Old Glory has the complete and unqualified protection of the law.

The most common objection to this kind of amendment is that it unduly infringes on the freedom of speech. However, this objection disregards the fact that our freedoms are not practiced beyond the bounds of common sense and reason. As is often the case, there are reasonable exceptions to the freedom of speech, such as libel, obscenity, trademarks, and the like. Desecration of the flag is this kind of act, something that goes well beyond the legitimate exercising of a right. It is a wholly disgraceful and unacceptable form of behavior, an affront to the proud heritage and tradition of America.

Make no mistake, this constitutional amendment should be at the very top of the agenda of this Congress. We owe it to every citizen of this country, and particularly to those brave men and women who have stood in harm's way so that the flag and what it stands for might endure. I urge this body to take a strong stand for what is right and ensure the protection of our flag.

IN HONOR OF BARBARA BASS BAKAR

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a wonderful San Franciscan as she celebrates her 50th birthday. Barbara Bass Bakar is a leader in our community whose commitment to quality health care, education, and the performing arts has greatly benefited our city. It is my honor to commend and thank her for her work.

Barbara has actively worked to promote better health care. Her efforts on behalf of the University of California, San Francisco's (UCSF) programs in the areas of cancer science and patient care have made a difference in many people's lives. She serves on the UCSF Board of Directors and helped to create the UCSF Foundation Wellness Lecture Series and the Raising Hope benefit series. With her husband, Gerson, she established the Gerson and Barbara Bass Bakar Distinguished Professor of Cancer Biology at UCSF's Cancer Research Institute.

Barbara's commitment to education is exemplified by her contributions to the Achievement Rewards for College Scientists (ARCF) Foundation, Inc. She has volunteered her time for many years on the Board of Directors of the ARCF Foundation and has been instrumental in their success at promoting science education in the U.S. through graduate scholarships.

In the arts community, Barbara is highly regarded for her service on the Board of the American Conservatory Theater. She has served on the Executive and Finance Committees of this resident professional theater. Barbara has also donated her time to the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, including as a member of the Accessions Committee, and to the endowment committee of the Jewish Community Endowment Fund.

All of Barbara's contributions to our community life are in addition to her remarkable career in the business world. After successful tenures with Bloomingdales, Macy's California, and Burdines, she rose to the post of President and CEO of Emporium and Weinstocks. Prior to that, she served as Chair and CEO of I. Magnin. She also sits on the Board of Directors of the Bombay Company and the DFS Group Ltd. and DFS Holdings Ltd.

San Francisco is fortunate to count Barbara Bass Bakar among its residents as she continues to direct her considerable talents and energies toward improving our world. It is my honor to thank her and to join her husband, Gerson, in wishing her a Happy Birthday.

IN MEMORY OF RALPH LAIRD, JR.

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who affected the lives of many during his career in public education and his community activities, Ralph Laird, Jr. Mr. Laird passed away on October 24 in Walnut Creek, California, after a long illness.

Ralph Laird, Jr., was born in Danville, Illinois on March 23, 1924. He graduated from Danville High School in 1942, served in an Army unit under the overall command of General George Patton in World War II, and returned to the United States to attend the University of South Dakota under the G.I. Bill. Graduating in 1949, and later receiving his Masters Degree in Education from San Francisco State University, Mr. Laird was the only one of his brothers and sister to receive an education past the eighth grade.

Mr. Laird worked for nineteen years at John Swett High School in Crockett, California. It was here that he began an incredible career in education working as a teacher, coach, Vice Principal and, for the last five years of his service there, as Principal. He was the coach of the 1959 championship John Swett basketball team, the first such championship for the school in decades, and also participated in community activities as a manager of an East Vallejo Little League team, camp director for the Vallejo YMCA, and a father in the Indian Guides program.

Mr. Laird was the first principal of San Dimas High School in San Dimas, California, and later was principal of Amador High School in Pleasanton, California. He ended his career in education as Assistant Superintendent of the Amador School District, but remained active as a leader in the SIRS organization and was a member of the Pleasanton Library Board.

In his life, he was committed to helping every person rise to their full potential. In all his school positions, he served as a mentor, worked extra hours, supported new teachers,

and stayed in touch with many students with whom he had worked during his thirty-five years in education. His dedication to public service in its most pure form—the education and nurturing of our children—is an example for all of us to strive for.

Beyond his professional life, Ralph Laird was also well known for his ability to tell a story or a joke on almost any subject. His obituary stated, ''He never met a pun he didn't like.'' He brightened any room he walked into, and was the patriarch of a wonderful family. He will be sorely missed not just by his community, but by his family—including his wife of 54 years, Dorothy; his sons, John, James and Thomas; and three grandchildren. All those touched by him during his life will miss his friendship, leadership, good humor, and guidance.

REGARDING THE RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE IMPOSITION OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY ON INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS BASED ON THE ACTIONS OF THEIR USERS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, as the Internet has grown in importance to our economy and our culture, Congress has considered a succession of bills addressing unsavory conduct on the Internet. While many of these proposals have been well-intentioned, they have proposed widely differing, sometimes technologically unrealistic, or unconstitutional approaches to this important issue.

The Internet offers Americans an unprecedented avenue for communication and commerce, changing the way we work, play, shop, and communicate. This phenomenon, referred to by the United States Supreme Court as the ''vast democratic fora of the Internet'' can be attributed chiefly to the policy embraced by the House in an amendment to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 offered by my distinguished colleagues CHRIS COX and RON WYDEN, and that I was pleased to support.

The Cox-Wyden amendment ensures that Internet service providers, website hosts, portals, search engines, directories and others are not burdened by the threat of civil tort liability for content created or developed by others. This measure has provided welcome certainty and uniformity with regard to civil tort liability on the Internet, while in no way limiting remedies against the provider of illegal content.

However, criminal bills continue to take widely varying and often quite different approaches to this issue. In addition, foreign nations and courts in Europe and Asia are stepping up efforts to hold U.S. companies liable for website content located in the United States that is criminal under their laws, but entirely lawful under our First Amendment. There is even a Cyber-crime Treaty that the Clinton Administration has been negotiating with countries that are part of the Council of Europe that could restrict Congress' ability to legislate in this area if we do not act soon.

For these reasons, I believe that the 107th Congress must act to preserve strong criminal penalties against criminals on the Internet, while creating a uniform and sensible structure limiting service providers' liability for content that third parties have stored or placed on their systems, but that may violate some criminal law. Given the importance of U.S. global leadership in the Internet industry, and of keeping the Internet open so that individuals can communicate and do business with one another, we cannot afford to cede the initiative or authority in this important area.

ON RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE NOTIFICATION AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION ACT

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am making good on a promise I made during the last days of the previous Congress. During a press conference on October 24th last year announcing the introduction of H.R. 5516, the Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination And Retaliation Act (the No FEAR Act) of 2000, I pledged to reintroduce this legislation on the first day of the 107th Congress. That day has arrived. I am pleased to introduce the No FEAR Act of 2001.

During that press conference, a spokesman for the NAACP noted the NAACP Task Force on Federal Sector Discrimination and other civil rights organizations are supporting this legislation. It was hailed as the first civil rights legislation of the 21st Century. I would like to thank the courageous individuals and organizations, which have spoken out on the need for this legislation for their support.

I would also like to thank Representative SHEILA JACKSON-LEE and Representative CONNIE MORELLA for their support of this bill when it was first introduced. This year I have made some modifications to the bill which ensure that its contents do not otherwise limit the ability of federal employees to exercise other rights available to them under federal law. The new draft also requires federal agencies to report their findings to the Attorney General in addition to Congress. Finally, the legislation makes more explicit references to reimbursement requirements under existing law. I believe that these changes make a good bill better.

As the Chairman of the Committee on Science during the last Congress, I was very disturbed by allegations that EPA practices intolerance and discrimination against its scientists and employees. For the past year, the Committee on Science has investigated numerous charges of retaliation and discrimination at EPA, and unfortunately they were found to have merit.

The Committee held a hearing in March 2000, over allegations that agency officials were intimidating EPA scientists and even harassing private citizens who publicly voiced concerns about agency policies and science. While investigating the complaints of several scientists, a number of African-American and disabled employees came to the Committee expressing similar concerns. One of those employees, Dr. Marsha Coleman-Adebayo, won a $600,000 jury decision against EPA for discrimination.

It further appears EPA has gone so far as to retaliate against some of the employees and scientists that assisted the Science Committee during our investigation. In one case, the Department of Labor found EPA retaliated against a female scientist for, among other things, her assistance with the Science Committee's work. The EPA reassigned this scientist from her position as lab director at the Athens, Georgia regional office effective November 5, 2000—a position she held for 16 years—to a position handling grants at EPA headquarters. In the October 3 decision, the Department of Labor directed EPA to cancel the transfer because it was based on retaliation.

EPA's response to these problems has been to claim that they have a great diversity program. Apparently, EPA believes that if it hires the right makeup of people, it does not matter if its managers discriminate and harass those individuals.

Diversity is great, but in and of itself, it is not the answer. Enforcing the laws protecting employees from harassment, discrimination and retaliation is the answer. EPA, however, does not appear to do this. EPA managers have not been held accountable when charges of intolerance and discrimination are found to be true. Such unresponsiveness by Administrator Browner and the Agency legitimizes this indefensible behavior.

Subsequent to the hearing, other federal employees have contacted me with information regarding their complaints of harassment and retaliation.

Federal employees with diverse backgrounds and ideas should have no fear of being harassed because of their ideas or the color of their skin. This bill would ensure accountability throughout the entire Federal Government—not just EPA. Under current law, agencies are held harmless when they lose judgements, awards or compromise settlements in whistleblower and discrimination cases.

The Federal Government pays such awards out of a government-wide fund. The No FEAR Act would require agencies to pay for their misdeeds and mismanagement out of their own budgets. The bill would also require Federal agencies to notify employees about any applicable discrimination and whistleblower protection laws and report to Congress and the Attorney General on the number of discrimination and whistleblower cases within each agency. Additionally, each agency would have to report on the total cost of all whistleblower and discrimination judgements or settlements involving the agency.

Federal employees and Federal scientists should have no fear that they will be discriminated against because of their diverse views and backgrounds. This legislation is a significant step towards achieving this goal.

NO TO A WORLD COURT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask his colleagues to consider carefully and submit the following editorial from the December 30, 2000, edition of the Omaha World-

Herald, entitled ''No to a World Court'' into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Dec. 20, 2000]

NO TO A WORLD COURT

America's political leaders are being wooed with a siren song they would do well to resist. Foreign governments, political activists and academics are sounding that song with the aim of enticing the United States into ratifying a treaty to create an International Criminal Court. The song goes something like this:

Turn away from old notions. Turn away from your antiquated allegiance to national sovereignty. Embrace a higher moral order. Recognize that if nations are to promote true justice, they must swallow their pride and bow to a higher authority, a court, that will decide questions of war crimes and genocide and see that wrongdoers receive the punishment they deserve.

If a treaty establishing the court is approved by 60 nations, the world would finally have a permanent international forum with the authority to prosecute masterminds of genocide and war crimes.

It is superficially appealing. But behind the high-minded sentiments lies an agenda hostile to U.S. interests.

Foreign governments and activists organizations have sent strong indications that they envision the court largely as a tool for reining in the assertion of U.S. power. Through its ability to prosecute American officials and military people, the court would give anti-American critics a powerful new instrument for undermining U.S. military operations and intimidating U.S. leaders from launching future ones.

Creation of the court would also aid its boosters in their efforts to create a new standard for military operations, an ''enlightened'' standard that would, in effect, severely restrict U.S. military options under threat of international prosecution.

The eagerness of international activists to promote such extravagant legal claims was demonstrated this year when human rights groups tried unsuccessfully to haul NATO officials before an international tribunal investigating war crimes from the Yugoslav civil war. The activists claimed, without foundation, that NATO's 1999 bombing campaign violated international law in reckless disregard for civilians.

That air campaign, ironically, was marked not be callousness on the part of NATO officials but by the extraordinary lengths to which they sought to minimize casualties, civilian as well as military. Regrettable losses of civilian life occurred nonetheless, fanning the criticism of such interventions.

As if all this weren't enough, the proposed procedures for the International Criminal Court would place it in direct opposition to civil liberties guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution. Proceedings before the court would allow no trial by jury, no right to a trial without long delays, no right of the defendant to confront witnesses, no prohibition against extensive hearsay evidence and no appeals.

David Rivkin and Lee Casey, two American attorneys with extensive experience in international law, note that the court would serve as ''police, prosecutor, judge, jury and jailer,'' with no countervailing authority to check its power.

Rivkin and Casey also point out that trying Americans under such conditions was precisely the sort of injustice that Thomas Jefferson warned against in the Declaration of Independence more than 200 years ago.

In listing the injustices committed by the British government, the Declaration heaped particular scorn on the way Americans had been abused by British vice-admiralty courts. Such courts, the Declaration said, had subjected American defendants ''to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws.'' The courts denied people ''the benefits of Trial by Jury'' and involved transporting them ''beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses.''

When the U.S. Constitution was drafted in the late 1780s, it specifically required that criminal trials be by jury and held in the state and district where the crime was committed.

The appropriate course for the United States would be to continue supporting international courts on an ad hoc basis, such as the Yugoslav tribunal, to meet the needs of particular situations. Such bodies have powers far more modest than that of the proposed court.

A chorus of foreign governments, advocacy groups and commentators has a far different agenda, however. They are urging the United States to sign and ratify the treaty creating the International Criminal Court. To hinder the court's creation, they say, would be the opposite of progressive.

But the siren song ought to be resisted. Otherwise, by bowing to foolhardy legal restrictions, the United States would be handing its clever critics the very chains with which they would bind this country. And so we would lose some of our ability to defend not only our own interests but the freedoms of others.

RECOGNIZING MRS. ANN HEIMAN OF GREELEY, COLORADO

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize one of my constituents, Mrs. Ann Heiman of Greeley, Colorado. Last autumn, Mrs. Heiman received The Daily Points of Light Award for her community action and acts of generosity.

Mrs. Heiman's story is remarkable. A cancer survivor of 47 years, she has never stopped in her service to her fellow citizens. Mrs. Heiman was a founding member of the original Eastside Health Center, served on the task force for a family assistance organization, and was a founding board member of the Weld Food Bank—which distributes 37 tons of food weekly to those in need. She was also one of the first board members of A Woman's Place, a center for abused women, and she is a member of the local board of education.

I am extremely proud of Mrs. Heiman. I am proud to recognize her as an outstanding Coloradan. Her dedication to our western community and her compassion for all have made an enduring difference in the lives of her neighbors. I ask the House to join me in extending congratulations to Mrs. Heiman of Colorado.

TRIBUTE TO MARQUETTE POLICE CHIEF SAL SARVELLO ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, as you and our House colleagues are aware, I have worked since my first day in Congress to bring a broad awareness of the needs and concerns of law enforcement officials to the floor of this chamber. I experience the great joy of this personal mission when I can speak, as I do today, to celebrate the career and dedication of a law enforcement officer at the house of this retirement.

Police Chief Salvatore Sarvello joined the Marquette, Michigan, Police Department as a patrolman in 1971, about the same time that I was joining public safety department in the nearby community of Escanaba. Our careers took different paths—I became a Michigan State Trooper and eventually entered politics, while Sal worked his way up through his department, becoming chief in 1995. Despite our different paths, we had numerous opportunities to work together, perhaps most significantly on the issue of methcathinone, an illegal drug that plagued northern Michigan for several years. Production of this drug, commonly known as CAT, took root in our area. With the help of Sal and other investigators in the region, I was able to develop legislation—my very first piece of federal legislation signed into law—that took the claws out of this highly addictive substance.

Sal has always been a supporter of the COPS program, the wonderfully ambition and successful plan to help cities, counties, townships and other municipalities hire additional law enforcement officers. I have worked hard in Congress to ensure this program continued to receive funding until the goal of hiring 100,000 new officers by the 2000 was reached, and the support grass-roots support of officers like Chief Salvatore was essential in accomplishing this task. I worked with Sal for the visit of Vice President Al Gore, first in 1992 as part of a campaign swing for the Clinton-Gore ticket, and again in '94. I appreciate and applaud his professionalism in dealing with the complications, uncertainties and last-minute decisions associated with a visit on short notice of a national political to a small community.

A recent article in the Marquette *Mining Journal* notes that Chief Sarvello's law enforcement career actually goes back to the mid-60s, when he served as a U.S. Air Force Security police officer in Vietnam. This lifetime of public service, the article notes won't end with the Chief's retirement, because he plans to remain active with the Marquette West Rotary Club and with his parish, St. Michael's Catholic Church.

The chief looks forward to spending more time with Joan, his wife of 34 years, and his sons, Michael and Scott. At a special gathering Friday, the community will have a chance to wish the best to its retiring chief. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in offering our thanks to this dedicated public servant, Chief Sal Sarvello, for a job well done.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO AMEND CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO, LANDS TRANSFER ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing a bill to provide additional

time for Clear Creek County to sell certain lands that it received from the United States under legislation passed in 1993.

Under that legislation—the Clear Creek County, Colorado, Public Lands Transfer Act—the County took title to certain public lands with explicit authority for their sale, subject to two basic requirements: the County must pay to the United States any net proceeds realized after deduction of allowable costs, as defined through agreement with the Secretary of the Interior; and any lands not sold within 10 years after enactment of the Transfer Act must be retained by the County.

In the last Congress, I introduced a bill to extend for an additional ten years the period during which the County will be authorized to sell these lands. This has been requested by the Commissioners of Clear Creek County because it has taken longer than anticipated for the county to implement this part of the Transfer Act. Additional time would mean a greater likelihood that the County can sell these lands, and thus a greater chance that the national taxpayers will benefit from payments by the County. Last year, the House passed the time-extension bill, but the Senate did not complete action on it.

The bill I am introducing today is almost identical to the one the House passed last year. The only difference is that the new bill would extend until May 19, 2015 the time for the county to sell the lands in question—one year longer than under the previous bill. The additional year would be provided in recognition of the additional time that will now be required for the bill to be enacted into law.

TMJ IMPLANTS

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 3, 2001

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, in April 1999, I received a phone call and correspondence from TMJ Implants, a company located in Golden, Colorado, in my district, which had been having problems with the review of its Premarket Approval Application of the TMJ Total and Fossa-Eminence Prosthesis by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Over the last year and a half—and delay after delay resulting in the pulling of the implants from the market, I have watched the process drag on, leading to the loss of millions of dollars by the company and countless number of patients who have been put through unnecessary pain. While I will let my submission speak for itself, suffice it to say that I sincerely believe that most of the frustration could have been avoided had everyone sat down and laid everything out on the table in the spirit of what was called for under the FDA Modernization Act. Unfortunately, the agency has been unwilling to do so—and it seems that these problems will continue into the foreseeable future.

Over the last year and a half, my office has received numerous letters from physicians all across the country—from the Mayo Clinic to the University of Maryland—each relaying to me the benefit of the partial joint and the fact that the partial and total joint results in immediate and dramatic decrease in pain, an increase in range of motion and increased function. To date, there is no scientific reasoning for the fact that the total and partial joints are not on the market. All of this calls into question the integrity of the agency—something that I find very disturbing.

Dr. Christensen is a true professional and a pioneer in his field and holder of the first patents. His implants are widely accepted as effective and safe throughout the dental and surgery community—indeed, several of my constituents have literally had their lives changed by the procedure.

I am convinced that the work of TMJ is based on solid, scientific principles and the removal of the implants from the market has been and continues to be erroneous, contrary to the Agency's earlier findings and the statutory standard that should be applied.

I would like to take this opportunity to submit into the RECORD a copy of a letter from Mr. Roland Jankelson to the FDA urging the agency to come to an agreement as soon as possible so that this disaster is remedied and thousands of patients in the general public can receive relief.

ROLAND JANKELSON,
15 PONCE DE LEON TERRACE,
Tacoma, WA, December 28, 2000.

MR. LES WEINSTEIN,
U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Ombudsman, Center for Devices and Radiological Health,
9200 Corporate Blvd., Rockville MD.

Re: TMJ Implants, Inc.

DEAR MR. WEINSTEIN,

With reference to our phone conversation today, please note the following comments (especially the last point, which I hope will shape your actions in the next couple of days):

1. There is no need for another meeting with ODE. The purposes of this meeting (as stated in the Blackwell E-mail) are bogus—just more obfuscation and more delay. As Mike Cole stated in his December 27, 2000 letter to Tim Ulatowski, a copy of which you have: ''You say we must arrive at an acceptable, consistent diagnosis criteria in order to write a label''. I say we are already there, and have been for two months . . . (Underlining is my emphasis).

2. There never has been any credible evidence before the FDA of a safety problem (in over thirty plus years of use) that would prevent the Christensen devices (total and partial joint) from meeting the required standard of reasonable assurance of safety. Approval was given to TMJ Concepts device with limited data and little history. The information, data and history given to FDA for the TMJ Implants device exceeds many-fold, by every possible measure, the composite of information used to approve its competitor. The Christensen Company, its consultants and its attorneys have responded to every issue, every hypothetical concern posed by FDA, no matter how far-fetched these issues and concerns were. See Mike Cole's notes attached for just a quick summary of the Company's responses since the October Panel meeting. As Mr. Cole states in his letter, the questions posed in the Blackwell E-mail were addressed two months ago. Yet, for two months, there has been no response from the Ulatowski side. You and Mr. Ulatowski have been informed that this was a company on the verge of financial ruin. This does not make any difference to Mr. Ulatowski—It is not his concern, not his focus. A man's reputation, ruined. A company financially gutted. Patients suffering. ''Myotronics'' all over again. How could this happen again? it has.

With respect to the meeting called for in the Blackwell E-mail: There is no more explanation needed from the Company. There is no more ''perspective (Blackwell's word) to share. Just more delay.

3. Forget that Dr. Christensen faces financial ruin. Forget that his company's resources are nearly exhausted. Every day that goes by without FDA approval of the TMJ Implants, Inc. total joint, and partial joint in particular, is a day that patients suffer. The PMA record is indisputable. Physicians and patients have uniformly made it clear that the FDA is harming them. The FDA is on notice that physicians are withholding needed surgery, waiting for the Christensen devices, both total and partial joint. The physicians have uniformly made it clear to the FDA that the TMJ Concepts, Inc. joint is unacceptable for their patients. Others have made it clear that without the availability of a partial joint, patients will be subjected to surgery that unnecessarily destroys healthy anatomy. Witholding approval of these devices is a willful disregard by FDA of the public health. Ulatowski does not care.

4. About five years ago, Rick Blumberg, Deputy Counsel for Litigation, for whom I have great respect, persuaded me to forego what would have extended FDA's involvement in the Myotronics matter, i.e. litigation by Myotronics that would have further publicized the already well-publicized findings of more than two years of Congressional hearings, OIA and IGHHS investigations. Rick assured me, and I believe he believed, that the FDA was, indeed, changed in reaction to the revelations of the multiple and extra-legal activities of FDA employees intentionally directed at and intended to harm Myotronics. BUT HE WAS WRONG! The abuse, misuse of agency authority for the pursuit of a private agenda to harm a targeted company, retaliation and punishment, is all repeated against TMJ Implants, Inc., whose devices for thirty plus years served a specialized ''salvage need'' and relieved human suffering. Standing in the middle of these abuses: the same Mr. Tim Ulatowski.

5. The record cries out for intervention by you and other responsible FDA officials. Neither Susan Runner nor Tim Ulatowski have credibility in this matter. In reviewing this matter, you and senior FDA and OIA officials should look at a number of issues:

(a) A phone call from Dr. Susan Runner to Dr. Christensen days before the May 1999 Panel meeting informing Dr. Christensen that his PMA would be disapproved, and advising him to withdraw it.

(b) Information leaked by the FDA prior to the 1999 Panel that TMJ Implants, Inc. devices ''were either withdrawn by FDA or would soon be''. Remember the FDA leaking in the Myotronics case.

(c) Treatment of TMJ Implants, Inc. PMA's with standards different than used for its competitor, TMJ Concepts, Inc.'s PMA: TMJ Concepts, Inc. was approved without delay in spite of a device history covering only a few years and limited data, compared to a device history of more that thirty years for the Christensen devices, and much more data.

(d) Removal of the partial and total joint form the market in spite of a 9–0 Panel approval and a need acknowledged the FDA Panel.

(e) Allegations that Dr. Susan Runner had a conflict of interest stemming from her past relationship with Dr. Mecuri, TMJ Concepts, Inc. chief technical consultant—allegations rejected by OIA without any apparent serious injury.

(f) Data and evidence covering over thirty years of use that demonstrates a remarkable safety record. Why has this device been held hostage?

(g) Staff's dismissal of TMJ Implants, Inc. request for the addition of qualified experts for the October 2000 Panel.

(h) The assembly of a Panel for the October 2000 meeting which lacked balance and qualifications. Only one certified Oral Maxillo-Facial surgeon among five consultants. Why?

(i) Concerns about the independence of a number of October 2000 Panel members and consultants.

(j) Acknowledgement by one of the October 2000 Panel members to Dr. Christensen *prior to the Panel meeting* that he believed (knew) the Panel would recommend disapproval.

(k) Acknowledgement by the same Panel member that he knew by the noon break in the October 2000 Panel meeting that members intended to vote for disapproval.

(l) Acknowledgement by the same Panel member that he believed the PMA (the TMJ Implant, Inc. partial joint) should be approved, but that he voted for disapproval (with the majority) because he believed he would not otherwise be invited to another panel. So much for the idea of independence!

(m) Questions concerning why the partial joint PMA was subjected to a second Panel (the October 2000 Panel) after a May 1999 Panel recommended approval 9–0 (what conditions).

(n) Questions regarding the appropriate level of micro-management of diagnostic protocols, and pathology indications, and why labeling provided by the company was deemed unacceptable. On the issue of concern about improper staff micro-management, see December 31, 2000 letter from Roland Jankelson to Lee Weinstein.

(o) Did the Ulatowski group, particularly Susan Runner, ignore information and misrepresent data and information provided by the Company? Incompetence? Deliberate?

(p) Did the Ulatowski group ignore for two months the Company's responses following the October 2000 Panel meeting when it knew the delay threatened the financial viability of the Company? See (1) Mile Cole notes, and (2) Mike Cole letter to Ulatowski dated December 27, 2000.

(q) Questions about Susan Runner's independence and objectivity. Appearances of a personal agenda to favor TMJ Implants, Inc. competitor. Differences of standards and treatments applied to each are indisputable. Why did it happen?

(r) Concern about the extraordinary delay in the review process, continuing to this date, and whether it is intended to deliberately punish TMJ Implants, Inc. There are similarities between this case, and a history of retaliation by FDA employees revealed by 1995–1996 hearings of the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

(s) Concern about Susan Runner's competence (qualifications, training and experience) to review these particular devices.

(t) Questions about why the Ulatowski group has ignored the physicians' claims of patient harm from the removal of these devices from the market. See sample of physicians' letters. See sample of patients' letters.

6. No more meetings, please. No more conference calls that just provide more delay. Have Tim Ulatowski put in writing all matters with which he is not satisfied, any standing in the way of approval. If he cannot state it in writing, ''it should not exist''. Have this happen on Tuesday, Ulatowski's first day back (while he took last week away from work, Dr. Christensen continued to ''bleed'' more money). Get this PMA done next week. We can argue about culpability, need for investigations and legal remedies later. I thank you in advance for doing what needs to be done.

Sincerely,

ROLAND JANKELSON.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 4, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 9

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on a United Nations Reform Report.

SD–419

JANUARY 16

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Colin L. Powell, to be Secretary of State.

SH–216

JANUARY 17

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Colin L. Powell, to be Secretary of State.

SH–216

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

First Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress convened.

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert of the State of Illinois was elected Speaker of the house of Representative.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1–S15

Measures Introduced: Nine resolutions were submitted as follows: S. Res. 1–7, and S. Con. Res. 1–2. **Page S13**

Administration of Oath of Office: The Senators-elect were administered the oath of office by the Vice President of the United States. **Pages S5–6**

Measures Passed:

Informing the President: Senate agreed to S. Res. 1, informing the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled. **Page S6**

Informing the House of Representatives: Senate agreed to S. Res. 2, informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled. **Page S6**

Election of President Pro Tempore: Senate agreed to S. Res. 3, to elect Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, and to elect Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, to be President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States. **Pages S6–7**

Notifying the President: Senate agreed to S. Res. 4, notifying the President of the United States of the election of a President pro tempore. **Page S7**

Notifying the House of Representatives: Senate agreed to S. Res. 5, notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate. **Page S7**

Hour of Daily Meeting: Senate agreed to S. Res. 6, fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate. **Page S7**

Designating Committee Chairmen: Senate agreed to S. Res. 7, designating Chairmen of the following Senate committees. **Pages S7–8**

Counting of Electoral Votes: Senate agreed to S.Con.Res. 1, to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. **Page S7**

Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies Extension: Senate agreed to S.Con.Res. 2, to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 90. **Page S7**

Unanimous Consent Agreements:

Select Committee on Ethics: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Ethics Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate. **Page S8**

Time for Roll Call Votes: Senate agreed that, during the 107th Congress, there be a limitation of 15 minutes each upon any roll call vote, with the warning signal to be sounded at the midway point, beginning at the last 7½ minutes, and when roll call votes are of 10-minute duration, the warning signal be sounded at the beginning of the last 7½ minutes. **Page S8**

Authority to Receive Reports: Senate agreed that, during the 107th Congress, it be in order for the Secretary of the Senate to receive reports at the desk when presented by a Senator at any time during the day of the session of the Senate. **Page S8**

Recognition of Leadership: Senate agreed that, the Majority and Minority Leaders may daily have up to 10 minutes each on each calendar day following the prayer, and disposition of the reading of, or the approval of, the Journal. **Page S8**

House Parliamentarian Floor Privileges: Senate agreed that, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and his three assistants be given the privileges of the floor during the 107th Congress. **Page S8**

Printing of Conference Reports: Senate agreed that, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXVIII, conference reports and statements accompanying them not be printed as Senate reports when such conference reports and statements have been printed as a House report unless specific request is made in the Senate in each instance to have such a report printed. **Page S8**

Authority for Appropriations Committee: Senate agreed that, the Committee on Appropriations be authorized during the 107th Congress to file reports during adjournments or recesses of the Senate on appropriations bills, including joint resolutions, together with any accompanying notices of motions to suspend Rule XVI, pursuant to Rule V, for the purpose of offering certain amendments to such bills or joint resolutions, which proposed amendments shall be printed. **Page S8**

Authority for Corrections in Engrossment: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make technical and clerical corrections in the engrossments of all Senate-passed bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, and Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate amendments to House bills or resolutions. **Page S8**

Authority to Receive Messages and Sign Enrolled Measures: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, when the Senate is in recess or adjournment, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to receive messages from the President of the United States, and—with the exception of House bills, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions—messages from the House of Representatives; and that they be appropriately referred; and that the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions. **Page S8**

Privileges of the Floor: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, Senators be allowed to leave at the desk with the Journal Clerk the names of two staff members who will be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the specific matter noted, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to rotate such staff members as space allows. **Page S8**

Referral of Treaties and Nominations: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 107th Congress, it be in order to refer treaties and nominations on the day when they are received from the President, even when the Senate has no executive session that day. **Page S8**

Authority to Introduce Measures: Senate agreed that, no bills or further resolutions, or Committee-reported legislation, other than those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the Majority Leader, following consultation with the Republican Leader, be in order prior to January 22, and further, that for the remainder of the 107th Congress, Senators may be allowed to bring to the desk, bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions, for referral to appropriate committees. **Page S8**

Appointments:

Electoral Votes: The Chair appointed Senators Dodd and Warner as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes. **Page S8**

Senate National Security Working Group: The Chair announced the following appointment made on December 18, 2000, during the sine die adjournment: Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 105 (adopted April 13, 1989), as amended by S. Res. 149 (adopted October 5, 1993), as amended by Public Law 105–275, further amended by S. Res. 75 (adopted March 25, 1999), and S. Res. 383 (adopted October 27, 2000), on behalf of the Majority Leader, the appointment of the following Senators to serve as members of the Senate National Security Working Group for the 107th Congress: Senators Cochran (Republican Administrative Co-chairman), Stevens (Co-Chairman), Kyl (Co-Chairman), Thurmond, Helms, Lugar, Warner, Lott, Thompson, and Allard. **Pages S14–15**

NATO Parliamentary Assembly: The Chair announced the following appointment made on December 18, 2000, during the sine die adjournment: Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a–1928d, as amended, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, the appointment of Senator Smith, of Oregon, as Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly during the 107th Congress. **Pages S14–15**

Removal of Injunction of Secrecy: The injunction of secrecy was removed from the following treaty:

Convention on Safety of UN and Associated Personnel (Treaty Doc. No. 107–1).

The treaty was transmitted to the Senate today, considered as having been read for the first time, and referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and was ordered to be printed. **Page S15**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

James A. Wynn, Jr., of North Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Bonnie J. Campbell, of Iowa, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit.

James E. Duffy, Jr., of Hawaii, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Barry P. Goode, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Roger L. Gregory, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Kathleen McCree Lewis, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Enrique Moreno, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

Sarah L. Wilson, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Helene N. White, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

1 Coast Guard nomination in the rank of admiral.

7 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard. **Pages S15–18**

Messages From the House: **Page S13**

Communications: **Page S13**

Additional Statements: **Pages S12–13**

Quorum Calls: One quorum call was taken today. (Total—1) **Page S6**

Recess: Senate met at 12 noon, and, recessed at 4:58 p.m. until 12 noon, on Thursday, January 4, 2001.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 93 public bills, H.R. 11–103; and 32 resolutions, H.J. Res. 1–4; H. Con. Res. 1–10, and H. Res. 1–18, were introduced. **Pages H25–28**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed as follows:

Filed on Dec. 15, 2000, H.R. 2441, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce fees on securities transactions, amended (H. Rept. 106–1034);

Filed on Dec. 15, 2000, H.R. 4737, to require an inventory of documents and devices containing Restricted Data at the national security laboratories of the Department of Energy, to improve security procedures for access to the vaults containing Restricted Data at those laboratories, amended (H. Rept. 106–1035, Pt. 1);

Filed on Dec. 21, 2000, Report on the Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Ways and Means During the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1036);

Filed on Dec. 28, 2000, The Tragedy at Waco: New Evidence Examined (H. Rept. 106–1037);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Summary of Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1038);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001 Report on Activities of the Committee on Appropriations, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1039);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001 Report on the Activities of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1040);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activities Report of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1041);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activities of the Committee on Agriculture During the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1042);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report of the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services for the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1043);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activities of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, One Hundred Sixth Congress (H. Rept. 106–1044);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activities of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1045);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Resources, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1046);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activity of the Committee on Commerce, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1047);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Report on the Activities of the Committee on the Judiciary During the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1048);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Legislative Review Activities of the Committee on International Relations During the 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1049);

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Summary of Activities of the Committee on Small Business, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1050); and

Filed on Jan. 2, 2001, Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules, 106th Congress (H. Rept. 106–1051). **Pages H24–25**

Election of Speaker: The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert of the State of Illinois was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives and received 222 votes (yea and nay vote of 222 yeas to 207 nays with 2 voting "present", Roll No. 2). The Honorable Richard A. Gephardt of the State of Missouri received 206 votes, the Honorable John P. Murtha of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania received one vote, and two members-elect voted "present". The Clerk appointed the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair: Representatives-elect Gephardt, Armey, DeLay, Bonior, Watts of Oklahoma, Frost, Crane, Hyde, Evans, Lipinski, Costello, Manzullo, Rush, LaHood, Weller, Jackson of Illinois, Blagojevich, Davis of Illinois, Shimkus, Biggert, Phelps, Schakowsky, Johnson of Illinois, and Kirk. **Pages H2–5**

Administration of the Oath of Office: The Dean of the House, the Honorable John D. Dingell of the State of Michigan, administered the oath of office to the Speaker. The Speaker then administered the oath

to the Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates. Page H5

Speaker Nominees and Election Tellers: Earlier, the names of the Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois and the Honorable Richard A. Gephardt, a Representative-elect from the State of Missouri were presented for election to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Subsequently, the Clerk appointed the following Election Tellers: Mr. Thomas from California, Mr. Hoyer from Maryland, Mrs. Roukema from New Jersey, and Ms. Kaptur from Ohio. Pages H2–3

Credentials Showing the Election of the Resident Commissioner and Delegates: The Clerk announced that credentials have been received showing the elections of the following: Honorable Aníbal Acevedo-Vila, Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton, Delegate from the District of Columbia; Honorable Donna M. Christensen, Delegate from the Virgin Islands; Honorable Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, Delegate from American Samoa; and Honorable Robert A. Underwood, Delegate from Guam. Page H2

Vacancy in the Thirty-Second District of the State of California: The Clerk announced that since the last regular election of Representatives to the 107th Congress, a vacancy now exists in the thirty-second district of the State of California, occasioned by the death of the late Honorable Julian C. Dixon. Page H2

Election of Majority and Minority Leaders: The Chairman of the Republican Conference, Representative Watts of Oklahoma, announced the election of Representative Armey as the Majority Leader. The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Representative Frost announced the election of Representative Gephardt as the Minority Leader. Pages H5–6

Election of Majority and Minority Whips: The Chairman of the Republican Conference, Representative Watts of Oklahoma, announced the election of Representative DeLay as the Majority Whip. The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Representative Frost announced the election of Representative Bonior as the Minority Whip. Page H6

Electing Officers of the House of Representatives: The House agreed to H. Res. 1, choosing the following officers of the House of Representatives: Jeffrey J. Trandahl, Clerk; Wilson S. Livingood, Sergeant at Arms; James M. Eagen, III, Chief Administrative Officer; and Father Daniel P. Coughlin, Chaplain. Page H6

On a division of the question, rejected the Frost amendment that sought to choose Dan Turton as Clerk; Steve Elmendorf as Sergeant at Arms; and Moses Mercado as Chief Administrative Officer. Page H6

Notify the Senate that a Quorum Has Assembled: The House agreed to H. Res. 2, to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk. Page H6

Notify the President of the Assembly of the Congress: The House agreed to H. Res. 3, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress. Subsequently, the Speaker appointed Representatives Armey and Gephardt to the committee. Page H6

Notify the President of the Election of the Speaker and the Clerk: The House agreed to H. Res. 4, authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk. Page H6

Adopting Rules for the One Hundred Seventh Congress: The House agreed to H. Res. 5, adopting rules for the One Hundred Seventh Congress by a yea and nay vote of 215 yeas to 206 nays, Roll No. 4.

Rejected the Moakley motion to commit the resolution to a select committee comprised of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report it back with amendments dealing with committee ratios and election reform by a yea and nay vote of 199 yeas to 213 nays, Roll No. 3. Pages H6–18

Rules Committee Membership: The House agreed to H. Res. 6, electing the following majority members to the Committee on Rules: Representative Dreier, Chairman, and Representatives Goss, Linder, Pryce, Diaz-Balart, Hastings of Washington, Myrick, Sessions, and Reynolds. Subsequently, the House agreed to H. Res. 7, electing the following minority members to the Committee on Rules: Representatives Moakley, Frost, Hall of Ohio, and Slaughter. Page H18

Designation of Minority Employees: The House agreed to H. Res. 8, designating six minority employees pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended. Page H19

Daily Hour of Meeting: The House agreed to H. Res. 9, fixing the daily hour meeting of the first Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress. Page H19

Counting of Electoral Votes: The House agreed to S. Con. Res. 1, providing for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Page H19

Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies: The House agreed to S. Con. Res. 2, to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 90. Subsequently, the Chair reappointed Speaker Hastert and Representatives Armey and Gephardt as members of the Joint Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice

President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 2001. **Page H19**

Inaugural Ceremonies: The House agreed to H. Res. 10, providing for the attendance of the House at the Inaugural Ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States. **Page H19**

Conditional Adjournment of Both Houses: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 1, providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the House of Representatives and Senate. **Pages H19–20**

Meeting Hour—Saturday, January 6, 2001: Agreed that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Saturday, January 6, 2001. **Page H20**

Resignations—Appointments: Agreed that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, January 30, 2001, the Speaker, Majority Leader and Minority Leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House. **Page H20**

Extension of Remarks: Agreed that for the First Session of the 107th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the record entitled ''Extensions of Remarks.'' **Page H20**

Morning-Hour Debate: Agreed that on legislative days of Monday and Tuesday during the first session of Congress, the House shall convene 90 minutes earlier for the purpose of conducting ''Morning-Hour Debate.'' **Page H20**

House Office Building Commission: The Chair announced that pursuant to the provisions of 40 United States Code 175 and 176 that Representatives Armey and Gephardt will serve as members of the House Office Building Commission with Speaker Hastert. **Page H22**

Clerk Designations: Read a letter from the Clerk wherein he designated Ms. Martha C. Morrison, Deputy Clerk; Mr. Gerasimos C. Vans, Assistant to the Clerk; or Mr. Daniel J. Strodel, Assistant to the Clerk to sign any and all papers and do all other acts in case of his temporary absence or disability. **Page H20**

Senate Messages: Message received from the Senate today appear on pages H23–24.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One Quorum Call (Roll No. 1) and three yea and nay votes occurred during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H1–2, H3, H17–18, and H18. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 4:40 p.m.

Committee Meetings

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

Committee on Rules: Met for organizational purposes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of January 4 through January 6, 2001

Senate Chamber

On *Saturday,* Senate will meet in joint session with the House of Representatives to count the electoral ballots of the several States cast in the election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: January 4, to hold hearings on the nomination of Donald Evans, to be Secretary of Commerce, 10 a.m., SR–253.

House Chamber

Thursday and Friday, the House is not in Session.

Saturday, Ratification of Committee Assignments and Joint Session for the Certification of Electoral Votes.

House Committees

No committee meetings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

12 noon, Thursday, January 4

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate's program is uncertain.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

11 a.m., Saturday, January 6

House Chamber

Program for Saturday: Joint Session for the Certification of Electoral Votes.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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Cunningham, Randy ''Duke'', Calif., E6
DeLay, Tom, Tex., E10
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