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No. 18

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Reverend Jerry Sullivan, St. Mary of the Lake Church, Hamburg, New York, offered the following prayer:

Praise and glory to You, God of all nations.

Bless the Representatives of this Nation as they meet in session. May Your Will be the guiding force for their intentions, words, and actions. Forgive them the times when convenience and self-interest have substituted for courage, kindness, and justice. Grant them the grace to listen to one another with open minds and hearts. May the clarity and charity of their words reflect respect for their colleagues.

Give them an understanding of the needs of our sisters and brothers in this country who are often ignored, whose voices cry out to be heard. As You have blessed this land with abundance, help the Members of this House, and all of us who are citizens, to be generous to the neediest of persons beyond our borders, with a generosity that only You can make possible.

We ask this in Your holy Name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. QUINN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. QUINN 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 248. An act to amend the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001, to adjust a condition on the payment of arrearages to the United Nations that sets the maximum share of any United Nations peacekeeping operation's budget that may be assessed of any country.

S. 279. An act affecting the representation of the majority and minority membership of the Senate Members of the Joint Economic Committee.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106-553, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, announces the appointment of the following Senators to serve as members of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Board—

the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN); and

the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT).

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 96-388, as amended by Public Law 97-84 and Public Law 106-292, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the following Senators to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council for the One Hundred Seventh Congress—

the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH);
the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI); and

the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS).

WELCOME TO THE REVEREND JERRY SULLIVAN

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

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor for me to welcome Father Monsignor Jerome Sullivan, as the Speaker pointed out, but back home in Wanakah, Clover Bank, and Hamburg, New York, he prefers to be referred to as Father Jerry.

We are honored to have Father Jerry with us this morning to offer these opening remarks. I know that, as a parishioner of his now for over 20 years, when he suggests to the Members, when he suggests to the audience, and then to the country this morning, that we listen to each other and that we show respect for each other, it is the same exact thing that he suggests of his parishioners back at St. Mary of the Lake.

I know all of us who work here in Washington, D.C., on both sides of the aisle, in both Chambers, know that we should do a little bit more listening, and we should make certain that we respect each other.

Father Jerry, we appreciate your remarks this morning. We could use you here in Washington, D.C.; but we sure are glad you are at St. Mary of the Lake.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to sections 5580 and 5581 of the revised statutes (20 U.S.C. 42-43), the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

Mr. REGULA of Ohio;

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas;

Mr. MATSUI of California.

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

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



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APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 1505 of Public Law 99-498 (20 U.S.C. 4412), the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development:

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska;
Mr. KILDEE of Michigan.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 103 of Public Law 99-371 (20 U.S.C. 4303), the Chair appoints the following Member of the House to the Board of Trustees of Gallaudet University:

Mr. LAHOOD of Illinois.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

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

DEAR SPEAKER HASTERT: Please accept my resignation from the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. It has been an honor and a privilege to serve my constituents through my membership on this committee.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BASS,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

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

DEAR SPEAKER HASTERT: Please accept my resignation from the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. It has been an honor and a privilege to serve my constituents through my membership on this committee.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BASS,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Resources:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,
U.S. Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER HASTERT: Effective today, February 7, 2001, I resign my seat on the House Committee on Resources. I appreciate your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

ROBIN HAYES,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, February 6, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Effective today, I wish to resign from the Committee on Science. Your assistance in accommodating my request is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr.,
Chairman.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

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

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

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

SPEAKER HASTERT: Effective today, I resign my position on the House Committee on Government Reform. Thank you.

Sincerely,

JEFF FLAKE,
First District, Arizona.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation

as a member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

Hon. Speaker HASTERT,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I resign from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure effective immediately. If you have any questions feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

ROBERT W. NEY,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Resources:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Office of the Speaker,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER HASTERT: Pursuant to my appointment to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, I hereby resign my assignments to the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Resources.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

CHRIS JOHN,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 7, 2001.

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

DEAR SPEAKER HASTERT: I hereby resign my seat on the House Science Committee and the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

Sincerely,

MIKE DOYLE,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on

International Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House,
Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am writing to submit to you my resignation from the House Committee on International Relations and the House Committee on Judiciary in order to be appointed to the House Committee on Appropriations. It has been my honor and privilege to serve on the International Relations and Judiciary Committees during the past four years.

I respectfully request that you consider my resignation from these Committees effective February 7, 2001.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

STEVEN R. ROTHMAN,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Government Reform:

FEBRUARY 7, 2001.

Speaker J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker's Floor Office, The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER HASTERT: This letter will serve as official notification of my resignation from both the Education and the Workforce and Government Reform Committees. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me or my Administrative Assistant, Michelle Anderson Lee (202) 225-4001.

Very truly yours,

CHAKA FATTAH,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science:

FEBRUARY 7, 2001.

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

DEAR SPEAKER HASTERT: In order to comply with the rules of the Caucus so that I may serve on the committee on the Budget, I hereby resign from the Committee on Science. Pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I understand that my rights for seniority on the Science Committee will be preserved.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL E. CAPUANO.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Small Business:

FEBRUARY 7, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, I am writing to inform you of my resignation, effective immediately, from the Small Business Committee. I have enjoyed serving my constituents' interests on small business matters, and I will continue to do so during the 107th Congress.

Sincerely,

SHELLEY BERKLEY,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

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

FEBRUARY 8, 2001.

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

DEAR SPEAKER HASTERT: Pursuant to my appointment to the Committee on Financial Services, I hereby resign my assignment to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

HAROLD E. FORD, JR.,
Member of Congress.

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

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 32) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 32

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

Budget: Mr. Kirk.
Energy and Commerce: Mr. Bass to rank after Mr. Radanovich.

Government Reform: Mr. Weldon of Florida; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Putnam; Mr. Otter, and Mr. Schrock.

Resources: Mr. Flake and Mr. Rehberg.
Science: Mr. Shays to rank after Mrs. Morella.

Transportation and Infrastructure: Mr. Pombo and Mr. Hayes to rank after Mr. Isakson.

Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Brown of South Carolina.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF 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. 33) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 33

Resolved, That the following named members be, and are hereby, elected the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Fattah of Pennsylvania, Mr. Rothman of New Jersey;

Committee on Agriculture: Mr. Larsen of Washington, Mr. Ross of Arkansas, Mr. Acevedo-Vilá of Puerto Rico;

Committee on the Budget: Mrs. McCarthy of New York, Mr. Moore of Kansas, Mr. Capuano of Massachusetts, Mr. Honda of California;

Committee on Education and the Workforce: to rank after Mr. Holt of New Jersey, Ms. Solis of California, Mrs. Davis of California, Ms. McCollum of Minnesota;

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Mr. Doyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. John of Louisiana, Ms. Harman of California;

Committee on Financial Services: Mr. Ford of Tennessee, Mr. Hinojosa of Texas, Mr. Lucas of Kentucky, Mr. Shows of Mississippi, Mr. Crowley of New York, Mr. Clay of Missouri, Mr. Israel of New York, Mr. Ross of Arkansas;

Committee on Government Reform: Mr. Clay of Missouri;

Committee on International Relations: Mr. Blumenauer of Oregon, Ms. Berkley of Nevada, Mrs. Napolitano of California, Mr. Schiff of California;

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Schiff of California;

Committee on Resources: Mr. Rahall of West Virginia, Mr. Markey of Massachusetts, Mr. Kilde of Michigan, Mr. DeFazio of Oregon, Mr. Faleomavaega of American Samoa, Mr. Abercrombie of Hawaii, Mr. Ortiz of Texas, Mr. Pallone of New Jersey, Mr. Dooley of California, Mr. Underwood of Guam, Mr. Smith of Washington, Mrs. Christensen of the Virgin Islands, Mr. Kind of Wisconsin, Mr. Inslee of Washington, Mrs. Napolitano of California, Mr. Udall of New Mexico, Mr. Udall of Colorado, Mr. Holt of New Jersey, Mr. McGovern of Massachusetts, Mr. Acevedo-Vilá of Puerto Rico, Ms. Solis of California, Mr. Carson of Oklahoma, Ms. McCollum of Minnesota;

Committee on Science: Mr. Matheson of Utah, Mr. Israel of New York;

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Langevin of Rhode Island.

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

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.

PREVENTING WASTEFUL FEDERAL BOONDOGGLES

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the Orlando Sentinel published a headline yesterday saying "Anger Over Courthouse Won't Die."

The anger concerns a proposed \$60,000,000 Federal courthouse in Orlando that the judges are unhappy with. I have been told by an expert that to build what the judges want could potentially double the cost and send several million dollars in architect's fees down the drain. At \$60 million, the building will already cost \$195 a square foot.

The cost is already too high. If costs explode because of spoiled judges, it will be far too expensive to build if we have any consideration at all for the poor taxpayers who are footing the bill.

Too many times we have allowed Federal judges to demand Taj Mahal-type courthouses because the money is not coming out of their pockets. Too often they have a taxpayers-be-damned attitude. The Commissioner for Public Buildings said, "The problem here is we have some judges who think they should be architects."

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, Hazardous Materials and Pipeline Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on which I served for 10 years will not let this project become another wasteful Federal boondoggle.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection and pursuant to clause 11 of rule X and clause 11 of rule I, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

Mr. CHAMBLISS of Georgia, to rank after Mr. BURR of North Carolina.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

CONCERNS REGARDING EDUCATION

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, education is to be one of the new administration's top priorities, and I commend them for this. I would like to express

two major concerns I have in regard to education that I hope the President and Secretary Paige will take into consideration.

First, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HILL) and I started a Smaller Schools Initiative within the Department of Education. We were fortunate enough to secure \$45 million in funding for this program last year and \$125 million this year. This money is supposed to be for grants and assistance to school systems to help keep small schools open and/or reduce the size of some very large schools.

At a smaller school, a young person has a better chance to make a sports team, serve on the student council, lead a club, be a cheerleader or excel or stand out in some other way. Also a student at a smaller school can get more individual attention, and not just feel like a number in some education factory. Actually, very large high schools sometimes breed Columbine-type situations, because while 99.9 percent of students can handle big schools, a few always feel like they have to resort to strange or even dangerous behavior to get noticed.

Three or four years ago I read an article in the Christian Science Monitor saying that New York City's largest high school had 3,500 students, and then it was broken down into five separate schools and their drug and discipline problems went way down.

□ 1015

Augusta Kappner, a former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Education wrote recently in USA Today that "good things happen" when large schools are remade into smaller ones. She said, "Incidents of violence are reduced; students' performance, attendance and graduation rates improve; disadvantaged students significantly outperform those in large schools on standardized tests; students of all social classes and races are treated more equitably; teachers, students and the local community prefer them."

Students are better off going to smaller schools even in older buildings, as long as they are clean and well lighted, than they are to very large centralized high schools even in brand-new buildings.

We have done a good job reducing class sizes in most places, but too often we are making a very bad mistake in making students go to very large schools.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, the so-called teacher "shortage" is a special interest shortage aided by the government. We would have no shortage at all if we simply could give local school boards the flexibility to hire well-qualified teachers, even if they had never taken an education course. It makes no sense whatsoever to say that a Ph.D. chemist, for example, with many years experience in the field cannot be hired over a 22-year-old with a bachelor's degree simply because of a few education courses.

I realize that there are special interests which want to limit or restrict the pool of eligible applicants for teaching positions, but this is harmful to our children; and it will become even more harmful in the next few years if we allow this to continue. Local school boards, or preferably even principals at schools, should be allowed to hire the best-qualified teachers, even if they never took an education course. Many people are well qualified through advanced education and/or experience to teach, but the government, because of special interest pressure groups, will not allow them to be hired.

A few years ago, two small colleges in my district almost went under. Fortunately, neither one did. But it is ridiculous to say, for instance, that a Ph.D. political scientist or English professor with 20 or 25 years' teaching experience at the college level cannot teach in high school or even elementary school if their college went under just because they had not taken an education course. Local school boards should be allowed to consider an education degree as a real plus if everything else is basically equal. But they should not be forced to hire a less-qualified teacher simply because one spent more time studying and/or working in the subject they are to teach rather than taking a few education courses.

If local school officials were allowed to hire the most qualified person, even if they did not have an education degree, this artificial, government and special interest-induced teacher shortage could be wiped out very quickly; and most importantly, our children would get a better education. We should immediately give local school boards the authority to give alternative certification to people who are well qualified through education and/or experience in the field, even if they never took an education course.

The next time anyone says something about a teacher shortage, we should just say, remove the artificial, unjustified, harmful restrictions in the State law and this problem will be solved very quickly.

A TRIBUTE TO KAREN S. LORD

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe lost one of its most noble, most gifted, dedicated, effective, and kind members of our staff, Karen Lord, to the ravages of cancer on January 29 of this year. Karen was only 33—a heartwrenching tragedy for her family, and all of us who knew and loved her.

Since 1995, Karen has faithfully served as counsel for Freedom of Religion on the staff of the commission of which I serve as the cochairman. In

this capacity, she diligently defended the principle of "religious liberty for all" and became one of the commission's most trusted advisors on the subject. We will miss her wise counsel, her demonstrable passion, her wealth of knowledge, and her energetic advocacy on behalf of the persecuted church.

As counsel for Freedom of Religion, Karen meticulously monitored the fundamental "freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief" and always would take the initiative when violations arose. She was recognized and respected in this city, within the U.S. Government, in Europe and in Central Asia as a knowledgeable, passionate, and hard-working expert on the right to freely profess and practice one's faith. She was intolerant of religious intolerance and was a champion to all those who were disenfranchised and dispossessed. She lived the gospel, especially our Lord's admonition in Matthew, 25, when our Lord said, "When I was in prison, did you visit me." "Whatever you do to the least of my brethren you do to me." Time and time again Karen interceded on behalf of those who were unjustly imprisoned by dictators and despotic governments. Karen always took the time and had the energy to pursue the truth, and to chronicle in a meticulous way the information about someone who was persecuted or harassed by their government, in some way put at risk because of their faith.

Karen played an active role as a member of numerous U.S. delegations to meetings of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and she was selected and served on a panel of religious liberty experts for the OSCE's Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Whether the interaction was with nongovernmental organizations, religious believers and clergy, academics or government authorities, Karen was an active listener, an informed interlocutor, and a vigorous and respectful advocate. She was a force with whom others had to reckon, because she was so strong and she would always stand up, on behalf of those who were persecuted for their faith.

Karen surely distinguished herself as the expert on laws affecting religious communities in various countries of the OSCE region, whether the issues were in the Caucasus, Central Asia, Western Europe, or Eastern Europe. Just 3 months ago, even while she was suffering the devastation and the terrible pain of cancer, she participated in conferences in Sofia, Bulgaria and Baku and Azerbaijan, which were focused on religious liberty, rule of law and international standards for protection of the freedom of conscience. She often served as an expert at various venues in other countries with the U.S. Department of State and for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Members of the commission knew that they could depend on her and her thor-

ough knowledge and vigorous advocacy of this precious freedom of religion.

Time and again as I sat in the chair holding hearings on religious freedom, I would turn to Karen, get her advice and her informed expert opinion.

Karen was a great woman, Mr. Speaker. She was smart, she was articulate, she was a quick study, she was tenacious, and she was breathtakingly courageous. She never uttered a word of complaint. While she was suffering, while she was going through her frightening ordeal, knowing full well what that cancer was doing to her body, she would have a quiet smile on her face and a very, very deep faith in Jesus Christ. She spent much time in prayer. She suffered her agonies of cancer with courage, working on behalf of religious freedom of all people: Muslims, Jews, Catholics, Christians, Pentecostals. Believers of every stripe will miss her. Karen possessed within herself an abiding tranquility—the peace that surpasses all understanding that our Lord spoke of in the Gospel.

Mr. Speaker, we will greatly miss Karen Lord. She was a dear friend, and I ask all of the Members of the House to keep her in your prayers. Because hers was a life so faithfully lived, she is no doubt looking down from heaven. She was a wonderful person, she will be missed dearly. Our loss is surely Heaven's gain.

PRESIDENT'S TAX CUT NOT FAIR, NOT BASED ON REALITY, AND NOT AFFORDABLE

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today is a big day on Capitol Hill. The President is sending a \$1.6 trillion tax cut plan to Congress. A very big day. A big day for the White House, a big day for Congress. The only three problems that I can discern with the President's plan thus far, despite the huge size of it: it is not based on reality, it is not fair, and it is not affordable. Other than that, it is a pretty good idea.

Now, the plan is based on an economic scenario that does not exist. The plan is based upon a rosy economic scenario. Even as the country is sliding into recession, and on the one hand, they use the excuse of a projected future tax cut, particularly favoring those at the top, as a rationale for rushing it through Congress, they say, the economy is actually going to grow at 2.4 percent this year, so we will have a surplus to spend, and more than 3 percent every year thereafter.

Mr. Speaker, they are defying the reality of the current economy. Others are saying, in fact, that growth has slowed to near zero and, in fact, that we may even slide into negative growth. So first off, it is not based in the reality of our current economy or current economic assumptions. So we are spending money we might not have,

or forgoing income that would drive us back into periods of deficits and add to the national debt.

Secondly, it is not fair. It is very heavily slanted toward people at the top. The top 1 percent, those who earn over \$320,000 per year and up, will average \$46,500 in savings under this legislation. So if one earns over \$320,000, one gets \$46,000 back, on average.

Now, if one is in the lower 40 percent of American families for income, they will get an average of \$110. So what does that translate to? Well, the family that earns over \$320,000 a year can go out and buy a nice new Yukon Denali XL with heated leather seats; not bad, nice ride, and the average American family can take and invest their \$110 in a lube, oil change and minor tune-up for their 8-year-old family jalopy. That is not fair. That is not fair.

Finally, it is not affordable. It is a lot like a very honest man, David Stockman, told us at the beginning of the Reagan administration. He said he knew we could not cut taxes, dramatically increase military spending, and balance the budget; that, in fact, it was a Trojan horse to get at all those social programs and to make Congress reduce funding for or eliminate those social programs, because they knew they could not defeat them frontally.

The American people support Social Security and Medicare and more funding for education and help with our kids getting a higher education. They know they cannot take those things on frontally, so we are back to the Trojan horse scenario, locked in tax cuts projected out over 10 years with the huge tax cuts coming toward the end of the 10 years, projected on a rosy scenario that does not exist. Then, when we go into deficits or we are threatened with deficits, they say, oh, my God we have locked in the tax cuts and people have planned their estates and things around it, so we cannot change the rules now. We will just have to cut spending, cut Medicare, cut Social Security. We cannot afford those increases in education.

Mr. Speaker, that is where this is really headed. People just need to know that when they support it.

Now, it is not fair to criticize if one does not have an alternative, and I have an alternative which has been put together by the Progressive Caucus. Our alternative is fair, it is based on reality, and it is affordable, and it is very simple. Every American would share in the surplus, from the tiniest, teeniest baby to the oldest senior citizen in a nursing home, all would share and share alike, because all have played a role in building the prosperity of this Nation. The American people's dividend.

This year, it would average about \$300 per person, a family of four, \$1,200, no matter what their income. So for that family of four who falls into that lower 40 percent who would only get \$110 under the Bush plan, they would get \$1,200. They could afford more than

a lube and the oil change on the family jalopy and the minor tune-up. Of course it is a little disappointing to the family who earns over \$320,000 a year. They would only get \$1,200. One cannot buy a Yukon Denali for \$1,200; but I think that they could probably finance one, and it would be a couple of months' payments on a 6-year payment plan. So it is fair.

I hear so much from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that we should go to a flat tax; that would be fair. Somehow, to extract money from the American people on a flat tax is fair, but they will say it is not fair to give it back in an equitable way.

Mr. Speaker, my plan is fair, affordable, based in reality, not spending money we do not have. A better plan.

□ 1030

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Resources:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I respectfully tender to you my resignation from the Resources Committee effective today. I have enjoyed the four years I have spent with the Committee and am honored to have had the opportunity.

During my years on the Committee we considered many important measures. We did a great deal of good for the American people and we exercised our oversight responsibilities in a judicious manner. I look forward to continuing this work with the Committee as opportunities arise and on the House floor.

I am pleased to have made many friends among the Committee's membership and developed relationships with the hard working staff. Thank you for the opportunity to serve with such dedicated people.

Sincerely,

KEVIN BRADY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

POTENTIAL FOR WAR

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this special order today to express my concerns for our foreign policy of interventionism that we have essentially followed throughout the 20th century.

Mr. Speaker, foreign military interventionism, a policy the U.S. has followed for over 100 years, encourages war and undermines peace. Even with the good intentions of many who support this policy, it serves the interests of powerful commercial entities.

Perpetual conflicts stimulate military spending. Minimal and small wars too often get out of control and cause more tragedy than originally anticipated. Small wars, like the Persian Gulf War, are more easily tolerated, but the foolishness of an out-of-control war like Vietnam is met with resistance from a justifiably aroused Nation.

But both types of conflicts result from the same flawed foreign policy of foreign interventionism. Both types of conflict can be prevented. National security is usually cited to justify our foreign involvement, but this excuse distracts from the real reason we venture so far from home. Influential commercial interests dictate policy of when and where we go. Persian Gulf oil obviously got more attention than genocide in Rwanda.

If one were truly concerned about our security and enhancing peace, one would always opt for a less militaristic policy. It is not a coincidence that U.S. territory and U.S. citizens are the most vulnerable in the world to terrorist attacks.

Escalation of the war on terrorism and not understanding its causes is a dangerous temptation. Not only does foreign interventionism undermine chances for peace and prosperity, it undermines personal liberty. War and preparing for war must always be undertaken at someone's expense. Someone must pay the bills with higher taxes, and someone has to be available to pay with their lives.

It is never the political and industrial leaders who promote the policy who pay. They are the ones who reap the benefits, while at the same time arguing for the policy they claim is designed to protect freedom and prosperity for the very ones being victimized.

Many reasons given for our willingness to police the world sound reasonable: We need to protect our oil; we need to stop cocaine production in Colombia; we need to bring peace in the Middle East; we need to punish our adversaries; we must respond because we are the sole superpower, and it is our responsibility to maintain world order; it is our moral obligation to settle disputes; we must follow up on our dollar diplomacy after sending foreign aid throughout the world. In the old days, it was, we need to stop the spread of communism.

The excuses are endless. But it is rarely mentioned that the lobbyists and the proponents of foreign intervention are the weapons manufacturers, the oil companies, and the recipients of huge contracts for building infrastructures in whatever far corners of the Earth we send our troops. Financial interests have a lot at stake, and it is important for them that the United States maintains its empire.

Not infrequently, ethnic groups will influence foreign policy for reasons other than preserving our security. This type of political pressure can at times be substantial and emotional. We

often try to please too many, and by doing so support both sides of conflicts that have raged for centuries. In the end, our effort can end up unifying our adversaries while alienating our friends.

Over the past 50 years, Congress has allowed our Presidents to usurp the prerogatives the Constitution explicitly gave only to the Congress. The term "foreign policy" is never mentioned in the Constitution, and it was never intended to be monopolized by the President. Going to war was to be strictly a legislative function, not an executive one. Operating foreign policy by executive orders and invoking unratified treaties is a slap in the face to the rule of law and our republican form of government. But that is the way it is currently being done.

U.S. policy over the past 50 years has led to endless illegal military interventions, from Korea to our ongoing war with Iraq and military occupation in the Balkans. Many Americans have died and many others have been wounded or injured or have just simply been forgotten.

Numerous innocent victims living in foreign lands have died as well from the bombings and the blockades we have imposed. They have been people with whom we have had no fight but who were trapped between the bad policy of their own leaders and our eagerness to demonstrate our prowess in the world. Over 500,000 Iraqi children have reportedly died as a consequence of our bombing and denying food and medicine by our embargo.

For over 50 years, there has been a precise move towards one-world government at the expense of our own sovereignty. Our Presidents claim that our authority to wage wars come from the United Nations or NATO resolution, in contradiction to our Constitution and everything our Founding Fathers believed.

U.S. troops are now required to serve under foreign commanders and wear U.N. insignias. Refusal to do so prompts a court-martial.

The past President, before leaving office, signed the 1998 U.N.-Rome treaty indicating our willingness to establish an international criminal court. This gives the U.N. authority to enforce global laws against Americans if ratified by the Senate. But even without ratification, we have gotten to the point where treaties of this sort can be imposed on non-participating nations.

Presidents have, by executive orders, been willing to follow unratified treaties in the past. This is a very dangerous precedent. We already accept the international trade court, the WTO. Trade wars are fought with the court's supervision, and we are only too ready to rewrite our tax laws as the WTO dictates.

The only portion of the major tax bill at the end of the last Congress to be rushed through for the President's signature was the foreign sales corporation changes dictated to us by the WTO.

For years the U.S. has accepted the international financial and currency management of the IMF, another arm of one-world government.

The World Bank serves as the distributor of international welfare, of which the U.S. taxpayer is the biggest donor. This organization helps carry out a policy of taking money from poor Americans and giving it to rich foreign leaders, with kickbacks to some of our international corporations.

Support for the World Bank, the IMF, the international criminal court, always comes from the elites and almost never from the common man. These programs, run by the international institutions, are supposed to help the poor, but they never do. It is all a charade. If left unchecked, they will bankrupt us and encourage more world government mischief.

It is the responsibility of Congress to curtail this trend by reestablishing the principles of the U.S. Constitution and our national sovereignty. It is time for the United States to give up its membership in all these international organizations.

Our foreign policy has led to an incestuous relationship between our military and Hollywood. In December, our Secretary of Defense used \$295,000 of taxpayers' money to host a party in Los Angeles for Hollywood bigwigs. Pentagon spokesman Kenneth Bacon said it was well worth it. The purpose was to thank the movie industry for putting the military in a good light.

A similar relationship has been reported with TV stations licensed by the U.S. Government. They have been willing to accept suggestions from the government to place political messages in their programming. This is a dangerous trend, mixing government and the media. Here is where real separation is needed.

Our policy should change for several reasons. It is wrong for our foreign policy to serve any special interest, whether it is for financial benefits, ethnic pressures, or some contrived moral imperative. Too often the policy leads to an unintended consequence, and more people are killed and more property damaged than was intended.

Controlling world events is never easy. It is better to avoid the chance of one bad decision leading to another. The best way to do that is to follow the advice of the Founders and avoid all entangling alliances, and pursue a policy designed solely to protect U.S. national security interests.

The two areas in the world that currently present the greatest danger to the United States are Colombia and the Middle East. For decades we have been engulfed in the ancient wars of the Middle East by subsidizing and supporting both sides. This policy is destined to fail. We are in great danger of becoming involved in a vicious war for oil, as well as being drawn into a religious war that will not end in our lifetime.

The potential for war in this region is great, and the next one could make

the Persian Gulf War look small. Only a reassessment of our entire policy will keep us from being involved in a needless and dangerous war in this region.

It will be difficult to separate any involvement in the Balkans from a major conflict that breaks out in the Middle East. It is impossible for us to maintain a policy that both supports Israel and provides security for western-leaning secular Arab leaders, while at the same time taunting the Islamic fundamentalists. Push will come to shove, and when that happens in the midst of an economic crisis, our resources will be stretched beyond the limit. This must be prevented.

Our involvement in Colombia could easily escalate into a regional war. For over 100 years, we have been involved in the affairs of Central America, but the recent escalation of our presence in Colombia is inviting trouble for us. Although the justification for our enhanced presence is the war on drugs, protecting U.S. oil interests and selling helicopters are the real reasons for the last year's \$1.3 billion emergency funding.

Already neighboring countries have expressed concern about our presence in Colombia. The U.S. policymakers gave their usual response by promising more money and support to the neighboring countries that feel threatened.

Venezuela, rich in oil, is quite nervous about our enhanced presence in the region. Their foreign minister stated that if any of our ships enter the Gulf of Venezuela, they will be expelled. This statement was prompted by an overly aggressive U.S. Coast Guard vessel intrusion into Venezuela's territorial waters on a drug expedition. I know of no one who believes this expanded and insane drug war will do anything to dampen drug usage in the United States, yet it will cost us plenty.

Too bad our political leaders cannot take a hint. The war effort in Colombia is small now, but under current conditions, it will surely escalate. This is a 30-year-old civil war being fought in the jungles of South America. We are unwelcome by many, and we ought to have enough sense to stay out of it.

Recently, new policy has led to the spraying of herbicides to destroy the coca fields. It has already been reported that the legal crops in the nearby fields have been destroyed, as well. This is no way to win friends around the world.

There are many other areas of the world where we ought to take a second look and then come home. Instead of bullying the European Union for wanting to have their own rapid deployment force, we should praise them and bring our troops home.

World War II has been over for 55 years. It is time we look at Korea and ask why we have to broker, with the use of American dollars and American soldiers, the final settlement between North and South Korea. Taiwan and China are now trading and investing in

each other's country. Travel restrictions have been recently liberalized. It is time for us to let the two of them settle their border dispute.

We continue to support Turkey with dollars and weapons. We once supported Iraq with the same. Now, we permit Turkey, armed with American weapons, to kill Kurds in Iraq, while we bomb the Iraqis if they do the same. It makes no sense.

Selling weapons to both factions of almost all the major conflicts of the past 50 years reveals that our involvement is more about selling weapons than spreading the message of freedom. That message can never be delivered through force to others over their objection. Only a policy of peace, friendship, trade, and our setting a good example can inspire others to look to what once was the American tradition of liberty and justice for all. Entangling alliances will not do it. It is time for Congress and the American people to wake up.

The political system of interventionism always leads to social discord. Interventionism is based on relative rights, majoritarianism, and disrespect for the Constitution. Degenerating moral standards of the people encourages and feeds on this system of special interest favoritism, all of which contributes to the friction.

Thomas Jefferson was worried that future generations might one day squander the liberties the American Revolution secured. Writing about future generations, Jefferson wondered if, in the enjoyment of plenty, they would lose the memory of freedom. He believed material abundance without character is the path to destruction.

□ 1045

The challenge to America today is clearly evident. We lack character. And we also suffer from the loss of respect, understanding, and faith in the liberty that offers so much. The American Republic has been transformed and only a remnant remains. It appears that, in the midst of plenty, we have forgotten about freedom.

We have just gone through a roaring decade with many Americans enjoying prosperity beyond their wildest dreams. Because this wealth was not always earned and instead resulted from borrowing, speculation and inflation, the correction that is to come will contribute to the social discord already inherent in a system of government interventionism.

If indeed the economy enters a severe recession, which is highly possible, it will compound the problems characteristic of a system that encourages government supervision over all that we do.

Conflicts between classes, races and ethnic groups and even generations are already apparent. This is a consequence of pitting workers and producers against the moochers and the special-interest rich. Divvying up half of the GDP through a process of confiscatory taxation invites trouble. It is

more easily tolerated when wealth abounds. But when the economy slips, quiescent resentment quickly turns to noisy confrontation.

Those who feel slighted become more demanding at the same time resources are diminished. But the system of government we have become accustomed to have has for decades taken over responsibilities that have never intended to be the prerogative of the Federal Government under the Constitution.

Although mostly well-intended, the efforts at social engineering have caused significant damage to our constitutional republic and have resulted in cynicism toward all politicians.

Our presidents now are elected by less than 20 percent of those old enough to vote. Government is perceived to be in the business of passing out favors rather than protecting individual liberty. The majority of the people are made up of independents and non-voters.

The most dramatic change in the 20th century social attitudes was the acceptance of abortion. This resulted from a change in personal morality that then led to legislation nationally through the courts and only occurred by perverting our constitutional system of government.

The Federal costs should never have been involved, but the Congress compounded the problem by using taxpayers' funds to perform abortions both here and overseas. Confrontation between the pro-life and pro-abortion forces is far from over. If governments were used only to preserve life rather than act as an accomplice in the taking of life, this conflict would not nearly be so rancorous.

Once a society and a system of laws deny the importance of life, privacy and personal choices are difficult to protect. Since abortions have become commonplace, it has been easier to move the issue of active euthanasia to center stage. As Government budgets become more compromised, economic arguments will surely be used to justify reasonable savings by not wasting vital resources on the elderly.

Issues like abortion and euthanasia do not disappear in a free society but are handled quite differently. Instead of condoning or paying for such act, the State is responsible for protecting life rather than participating in taking it. This is quite a different role for Government than we currently have.

We can expect the pro-life and pro-abortion and euthanasia groups to become more vocal and confrontational in time as long as Government is used to commit acts that a large number of people find abhorrent. Partial-birth abortion dramatize the issue at hand and clearly demonstrates how close we are to legalizing infanticide. This problem should be dealt with by the States and without the Federal courts or the U.S. Congress involvement.

The ill-conceived drug war of the past 30 years has caused great harm to our society. It has undermined privacy

and challenged the constitutional rights of all our citizens. The accelerated attack on drug usage seen since the early 1970s has not resulted in any material benefit. Over \$300 billion has been spent on this war, and we are less free and poorer because of it. Civil liberties are sacrificed in all wars, both domestic and foreign.

It is clear that even if it were a legitimate function for Government to curtail drug usage, eliminating bad habits through Government regulation is not achievable. Like so much else the Government tries to do, the harm done is not always evenly distributed. Some groups suffer more than others, further compounding the problem by causing dissension and distrust.

Anthony Lewis of The New York Times reported last year, "The 480,000 men and women now in U.S. prisons on drug charges are 100,000 more than all prisoners in the European Union, where the population is 100 million more than ours."

There are 10 times the number of prisoners for drug offenses than there were in 1980, and 80 percent of the drug arrests are for nonviolent possession. In spite of all the money spent and energy wasted, drug usage continues at a record pace.

Some day we must wake up and realize the Federal drug war is a farce, it has failed, and we must change our approach.

As bad as drug addiction is and the harm it causes, it is minuscule compared to the dollar cost, the loss of liberty and social conflict that results from our ill-advised drug war.

Mandatory drug sentencing have done a great deal of harm by limiting the discretion that judges could use in sentencing victims in this drug war. Congress should repeal or change these laws just as we found it beneficial to modify seizure and for forfeiture laws 2 years ago. The drug laws, I am sure, were never meant to be discriminatory. Yet they are.

In Massachusetts, 82.9 percent of the drug offenders are minorities, but they make up only 9 percent of the State population. The fact that crack-cocaine users are more likely to land in prison than powder-cocaine users and with harsher sentences discriminates against black Americans.

A wealthy suburbanite caught using drugs is much less likely to end up in prison than someone from the inner city. This inequity adds to the conflict between races and between the poor and the police. And it is so unnecessary.

There are no documented benefits from the drug war. Even if reduction in drug usage could have been achieved, the cost in dollars and loss of liberty would never have justified it. But we do not have that to deal with since drug usage continues to get worse.

In addition, we have all the problems associated with the drug war. The effort to diminish the use of drugs and to improve the personal habits of some of

our citizens has been the excuse to undermine our freedoms.

Ironically, we spend hundreds of billions of dollars waging this dangerous war on drugs while Government educational policies promote a huge and dangerous overusage of Ritalin. This makes no sense whatsoever.

Seizure and forfeiture laws, clearly in violation of the Constitution, have served as a terrible incentive for many police departments to raise money for law enforcement projects outside the normal budgeting process. Nationalizing the police force for various reasons is a trend that should frighten all Americans. The drug war has been the most important factor in this trend.

Medicinal use of illegal drugs, in particular, marijuana, has been prohibited and greater human suffering has resulted. Imprisoning a person who is dying from cancer and AIDS for using his own self-cultivated marijuana is absolutely bizarre and cruel.

All addiction, alcohol and illegal drugs, should be seen as a medical problem, not a legal one. Improving behavior just for the sake of changing unpopular habits never works. It should never be the responsibility of government to do so. When government attempts to do this, the government and its police force become the criminals.

When someone under the influence of drugs, alcohol, also a drug, or even from the lack of sleep, causes injury to another, local law enforcement officials have a responsibility. This is a far cry from the Justice Department using Army tanks to bomb the Davidians because Federal agents claimed an amphetamine lab was possibly on the premises.

An interventionist government, by its nature, uses any excuse to know what the people are doing. Drug laws are used to enhance the IRS agent's ability to collect every dime owed the government. These laws are used to pressure Congress to use more dollars for foreign military operations in places, such as Colombia. Artificially high drug prices allow governments to clandestinely participate in the drug trade to raise funds to fight the secret controversial wars with off-budget funding. Both our friends and foes depend on the drug war at times for revenue to pursue their causes, which frequently are the same as ours.

The sooner we wake up to this seriously flawed approach to fighting drug usage, the better.

The notion that the Federal Government has an obligation to protect us from ourselves drives the drug war. But this idea also drives the do-gooders in Washington to involve themselves in every aspect of our lives.

American citizens cannot move without being constantly reminded by consumer advocates, environmentalists, safety experts and bureaucratic busybodies what they can or cannot do.

Once government becomes our protector, there are no limits. Federal regulations dictate the amount of water in

our commodes and the size and shape of our washing machines. Complicated USDA regulations dictate the size of the holes in Swiss cheese. We cannot even turn off our automobile air bags when they present a danger to a child without Federal permission.

Riding in a car without a seatbelt may be unwise, but should it be a federal crime? Why not make us all wear rib pads and football helmets that would reduce serious injuries and save many dollars for the government health system.

Regulations on holistic medicine, natural remedies, herbs and vitamins are now commonplace and continue to grow. Who gave the Government the right to make these personal decisions for us? Are the people really so ignorant that only the politicians and bureaucrats can make these delicate decisions for them?

Today, if a drug shows promise for treating a serious illness and both patient and doctor would like to try it on an experimental basis, permission can be given only by the FDA and only after much begging. Permission frequently is not granted, even if the dying patient is pleading to take the risk.

The Government is not anxious to give up any of its power to make these decisions. People in Government think that is what they are supposed to do for the good of the people. Free choice is what freedom is all about and it means freedom to take risks, as well.

As a physician deeply concerned about the health of all Americans, I am convinced that the Government encroachment into the health care choices has been very detrimental.

There are many areas where the Federal Government has been involved when they should not have and created more problems than it solved. There is no evidence that the Federal Government has improved education or medicine in spite of the massive funding and mandates of the last 40 years, yet all we hear is a call for increased spending and more mandates.

How bad will it get before we reject the big government approach is anybody's guess.

Welfarism and government interventionism are failed systems and always lead to ever more intrusive government.

The issue of privacy is paramount. Most Americans and Members of Congress recognize the need to protect everyone's privacy. But the loss of privacy is merely the symptom of an authoritarian government.

Effort can and should be made, even under today's circumstances, to impede the Government's invasion of privacy. But we must realize that our privacy and our liberty will always be threatened as long as we instruct our Government to manage a welfare state and to operate a foreign policy as if we are the world's policemen.

If the trends we have witnessed over the past 70 years are not reversed, our

economic and political system will soon be transposed into a fascist system. The further along we go in that direction, the more difficult it becomes to reverse the tide without undue suffering. This cannot be done unless respect for the rule of law is restored. That means all public officials must live up to their promise to follow the written contract between the people and the Government, the U.S. Constitution.

□ 1100

For far too long, we have accepted the idea that government can and should take care of us. But that is not what a free society is all about. When government gives us something, it does two bad things. First, it takes it from someone else; second, it causes dependency on government. A wealthy country can do this for long periods of time, but eventually the process collapses. Freedom is always sacrificed and eventually the victims rebel. As needs grow, the producers are unable or unwilling to provide the goods the government demands. Wealth then hides or escapes, going underground or overseas, prompting even more government intrusion to stop the exodus from the system. This only compounds the problem.

Endless demands and economic corrections that come with the territory will always produce deficits. An accommodating central bank then is forced to steal wealth through the inflation tax by merely printing money and creating credit out of thin air. Even though these policies may work for awhile, eventually they will fail. As wealth is diminished, recovery becomes more difficult in an economy operating with a fluctuating fiat currency and a marketplace overly burdened with regulation, taxes and inflation.

The time to correct these mistakes is prior to the bad times, before tempers flare. Congress needs to consider a new economic and foreign policy.

Why should any of us be concerned about the future, especially if prosperity is all around us? America has been truly blessed. We are involved in no major military conflicts. We remain one of the freest nations on Earth. Current economic conditions have allowed for low unemployment and a strong dollar, with cheap purchases from overseas further helping to keep price inflation in check. Violent crimes have been reduced; and civil disorder, such as we saw in the 1960s, is absent.

We have good reason to be concerned for our future. Prosperity can persist, even after the principles of a sound market economy have been undermined; but only for a limited period of time.

Our economic, military, and political power, second to none, has perpetuated a system of government no longer dependent on the principles that brought our Republic to greatness. Private-property rights, sound money and self-reliance have been eroded; and they

have been replaced with welfarism, paper money, and collective management of property. The new system condones special-interest cronyism and rejects individualism, profits and voluntary contracts.

Concern for the future is real, because it is unreasonable to believe that the prosperity and relative tranquility can be maintained with the current system. Not being concerned means that one must be content with the status quo and that current conditions can be maintained with no negative consequences. That, I maintain, is a dream.

There is growing concern about our future by more and more Americans. They are especially concerned about the moral conditions expressed in our movies, music and television programs. Less concern is expressed regarding the political and economic system. A nation's moral foundation inevitably reflects the type of government and, in turn, affects the entire economic and political system.

In some ways I am pleasantly surprised by the concern expressed about America's future, considering the prosperity we enjoy. Many Americans sense a serious problem in general, without specifically understanding the economic and political ramifications.

Inflation, the erosion of the dollar, is always worse than the government admits. It may be that more Americans are suffering than generally admitted. Government intrusion in our lives is commonplace. Some unemployed are not even counted. Lower middle-class citizens have not enjoyed an increase in the standard of living others have. The fluctuation in the stock market may have undermined confidence.

Most Americans still believe everyone has a right to a free education, but they don't connect this concept to the evidence: That getting a good education is difficult; that drugs are rampant in public schools; that safety in public schools is a serious problem; and that the cost is amazing for a system of free education if one wants a real education.

The quality of medical care is slipping and the benefits provided by government are seen by more and more people to not really be benefits at all. This trend does not make Americans feel more confident about the future of health care. Let there be no doubt, many Americans are concerned about their future, even though many still argue that the problem is only that government has not done enough.

I have expressed concern that our policies are prone to lead to war, economic weakness, and social discord. Understanding the cause of these problems is crucial to finding a solution. If we opt for more government benevolence and meddling in our lives, along with more military adventurism, we have to expect an even greater attack on the civil liberties of all Americans, both rich and poor.

America continues to be a great country, and we remain prosperous. We

have a system of freedom and opportunities that motivate many in the world to risk their lives trying to get here.

The question remains, though, can we afford to be lax in the defense of liberty at this juncture in our history? I do not think so.

The problems are not complex, and even the big ones can be easily handled if we pursue the right course. Prosperity and peace can be continued, but not with the current system that permeates Washington. To blindly hope our freedom will remain intact without any renewed effort in its defense or to expect that the good times will automatically continue places our political system in great danger.

Basic morality, free markets, sound money, and living within the rule of law, while clinging to the fundamental precepts that made the American Republic great, are what we need. And it is worth the effort.

OUR POLITICAL TRADITION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, our only manual of House Rules, Jefferson's Manual, traces its heritage back to the mother of parliaments at the Palace of Westminster in London. Our manual still refers to the upper and lower Chambers of this House as the Commons and the Lords. The tradition of our rules is part of my own tradition here as a new Member of Congress.

Early in the 1980s, I served for a member of the House of Commons under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. And in Parliament, great weight is put on a member's maiden speech. That speech reflects on a new member and what they stand for. And as I enter service for the people of Northern Illinois, I ask myself, what would my maiden speech in this House concern.

I chose to focus on our own political tradition with a special emphasis on the men and women who represented us in this House in the past. A look at their accomplishments and service mirrors who we are and the gifts we provide to the Nation.

On review, and helped by the patient research of Patrick Magnuson of my staff, I found that our community has a 180-year tradition of sending leaders to this Congress who were very independent and ahead of their times. Ours is a rich tradition that I can only hope to reflect well upon in the coming years. Our tradition traces its roots to 1818 when a new State of Illinois stood on the frontier of a growing Nation. My predecessors were committed to the people of Illinois and to especially the good of this Union. At the same time, they understood the important role of the United States in the world as a beacon of freedom; and while they fought for civil rights here at home,

they also fought for human rights abroad and condemned those who would spread intolerance and hate wherever it occurred.

Within its current boundaries, our congressional district encompasses a diverse community. Including northern Cook and eastern Lake Counties, it stretches from Wilmette north along Lake Michigan's shore to the Wisconsin border. To tour our district is to see firsthand both the promise of the American dream and those who have not yet realized it.

We are home to the best educated ZIP code in the Nation, and yet we are also home to some of the most economically challenged schools in Illinois. We have pristine wetlands and forests, as well as the worst PCB contamination in the Great Lakes, and more than 1,000 tons of highly radioactive spent nuclear fuel is stored 120 yards from Lake Michigan. We are also home to the only training center for new recruits in the United States Navy.

But we are mainly communities of commuters where each day 20 percent of my constituents commute to Chicago, clawing their way each morning into the city and repeating the process each evening.

In serving the people of the 10th district, I follow a long list of role models who represented us in Washington. Understanding that I have some very large shoes to fill, I begin my service with a look back at those Members who preceded me.

Our first representative, John McLean, was one of the State's pioneer political leaders. He took his seat in the old House Chamber on December 3, 1818 serving just 1 year. He was later elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Ninian Edwards in 1824 and served through March of the following year. While our pathfinder's service was very brief in both Chambers of this Congress, he was honored by the State, which named McLean County after him. It was about this time that the first European family settled on the North Shore in what is now known as Evanston, residing in a place that was described as "a rude habitation of posts, poles and blankets." More notable, though, was the construction of the first permanent structure on the North Shore, a roadside grocery serving cold beer and liquor to travelers. This grocery was described as "the headquarters of counterfeiters, fugitives from justice and generally speaking a vile resort." Ironically, 100 years later Evanston would become the international headquarters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; and it is from these Spartan but colorful beginnings that we trace our suburban history.

Representative McLean was succeeded in office by Daniel P. Cook, who in 1824 faced a political situation all too familiar today. He was given the unenviable task of casting the sole

vote for the State of Illinois for President after no candidate garnered sufficient electoral votes. He cast his vote for the eventual winner, President John Quincy Adams; and Cook County bears his name and is one of the most populous counties in the Nation.

Congressman Cook was followed in office by a series of leaders who included war heroes; Jacksonians; Whigs; Democrats; Republicans; several Civil War veterans; a German immigrant; and, in Representative John T. Stuart, a law partner of President Lincoln.

Numerous shifts in population brought many changes in the boundary lines of today's 10th Congressional District and redistricting has changed the landscape of the 10th no fewer than nine times in the past 180 years. We face another change soon as Illinois prepares to lose a congressional seat before the next election.

By 1902, Lake and northern Cook Counties were part of the 10th district, and the first outlines of the current district were formed as a new phenomenon in American living emerged, the suburbs.

In 1913, the election of a Progressive candidate, Charles M. Thompson, was indicative of the new independent voting spirit of the 10th district and our willingness to elect whoever will best represent our interests, regardless of incumbency or party affiliation.

Independent, thoughtful leadership are common themes among the men and women who represented our 10th district. Names like John Stuart, James Woodworth, Isaac Arnold, Charles Farwell, Lorenzo Brentano, George Foss and Abner Mikva. Representatives like George Adams, a Civil War veteran who fought in the First Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Artillery, and Robert McClory, who served for nearly 20 years and was a House manager for the Equal Rights Amendment in 1972.

But there are five men and women who represented the 10th district that stand out among this impressive crowd and deserve star treatment. These five heroes fought against slavery, advocated equal pay for women and civil rights initiatives, the rule of law and served a number of Presidents as they battled for human rights abuses abroad while funding biomedical research here at home. These five exemplify a high standard of leadership demanded by our constituents and expected by our nation.

Elected in the 33rd Congress as a Whig, Representative Elihu B. Washburne served his final seven terms as a Republican. During his tenure in Congress, he served as chairman of the Committee on Commerce and, in the 40th Congress, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In 1862, President Lincoln personally lobbied to have him elected Speaker, ultimately falling short.

Representative Washburne's independence is legendary. He was a strong opponent of slavery and became known

as one of the leaders of the Radical Republicans along with Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. This group was outspoken in its opposition to slavery and went well beyond calling for simple abolition.

□ 1115

They called for complete equality under law for freed slaves. The Radical Republicans were critical of the Reconstruction policies of both President Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson. Representative Washburne argued that southern plantations should be subdivided and redistributed among former slaves, and when President Johnson attempted to veto the extension of the Freeman's Bureau, the Civil Rights Act and the Reconstruction Act, Representative Washburne and his colleagues took action and were successful in their effort to pass the Reconstruction Act.

The Radical Republicans and Washburne became leaders in the impeachment of President Johnson, and when his close friend, General Ulysses S. Grant, became President, Representative Washburne was appointed as our country's Secretary of State. He resigned just 11 days later, ending what remains the shortest term of any U.S. Secretary of State.

Congressman Washburne left that high office because the President offered him the opportunity to assume the leadership of the American Diplomatic Mission in Paris. Congressman Washburne served as our ambassador to France through the Franco-Prussian War, and there he demonstrated true independence and initiative. Ambassador Washburne offered refuge to diplomats from various German states and other foreigners who were abandoned by their respective diplomatic missions.

In grave danger on the street, those diplomats found safety under the American flag with Ambassador Washburne, and when the German Army surrounded Paris in late 1870, Washburne remained at his post and was the only foreign diplomat still resident in Paris during the days of the Commune. Those were tough times for besieged Parisians who were reduced to eating rats.

Washburne honored our Revolutionary War debt to France by continuing his humanitarian service. His international service and commitment to humanitarian relief presaged our own time when America has become the foundation of freedom in the international system and humanitarian relief missions around the world. Congressman Washburne remained in Paris until 1877, when he then returned to Chicago.

Sixty years later, we come to the opening of the career of another star in our story. Congressman Ralph Church won election to the Congress in the 74th, 75th and 76th Congresses, and again in the 78th Congress, through his death in the 80th Congress. Many peo-

ple living in our community today still remember Congressman Ralph Church and his wife Marguerite.

The second star in our story is a representative far ahead of her time, Representative Church's widow, Marguerite Church. Mrs. Church succeeded her late husband in the Congress, and during her first term, Illinois redistricted its congressional seats for the first time since 1901. It placed northern Cook and Lake Counties in the 13th District.

Mrs. Church brought a common sense approach to Federal spending. She spoke against what she called extravagant and reckless spending, earning her respect from both her colleagues and constituents. Her seat on the Committee on Government Operations gave her an ideal platform to urge restraint in spending, and her assignment to the Committee on Foreign Affairs allowed her to encourage the growth of democracy across the globe.

Many of Mrs. Church's policy proposals were ahead of their time. Earlier in her career, she advocated equal pay for women, and civil rights initiatives. The progress of the early 1960s finds its roots 10 years earlier in the service of Marguerite Stitt Church. She was the only female member of the Illinois Delegation and her voting record is impeccable; answering more than 11,000 roll calls during her tenure in the House, missing only 4.

In 1959, as a ranking member of the Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee, she traveled more than 40,000 miles and visited 17 different countries. In 1960, at the invitation of President Eisenhower, she participated in the White House Conference on Children and Youth, and in 1961 served as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nation's 15th Assembly.

While participating, she jumped far ahead of her time, especially in her outspoken criticism of South Africa and their policy of apartheid. Mrs. Church then retired after 1962.

The 88th Congress saw the beginning of another legendary career, one that is just now moving into its brightest days. Donald Rumsfeld was elected representative of the 13th District, having previously served on the staff of Congressman David Dennison and Robert Griffin. While in the House, Rumsfeld sat on the Committees on Science and Astronautics and Government Operations. This was during the heyday of President Kennedy's space program, including Lake Forest's own Jim Lovell, who went on to command Apollo XIII.

Rumsfeld also had a seat on the Joint Economic Committee in both the 90th and 91st Congresses. His campaigns were indicative of what politics used to be and what they were to become. He accepted only small donations and limited expenditures of his campaign, while relying on an army of volunteers to canvass neighborhoods and perform day-to-day tasks, which are the lifeblood of a congressional campaign.

In 1969, he resigned his seat to accept President Nixon's appointment to head

the Office of Economic Opportunity. Not knowing a lot about the office's mission at the time, he turned to his chief of staff, Bruce Ladd, who had an intern friend of his who had written a college paper on the Office of Economic Opportunity. That intern came in to brief Congressman Rumsfeld on the new opportunities that were there and walked out with a job. That intern's name was RICHARD CHENEY.

In 1971, President Nixon appointed Rumsfeld as Director of the Cost of Living Council, a position he held until 1973 when he became U.S. ambassador to NATO for 2 years. When President Ford took office in 1974, he re-called Rumsfeld to Washington to coordinate a four-man transition team. His performance earned him an appointment as White House Chief of Staff, although he personally did not like the title and preferred to be called staff coordinator, and he brought Secretary CHENEY with him.

In 1975, Rumsfeld was appointed Secretary of Defense, a position he held through the end of the Ford administration in 1977. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom that same year; and during the Reagan administration, Rumsfeld's expertise led him to accept membership on the President's General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and a role as an adviser on government and national security affairs in 1983 and 1984. He was named Special Presidential Envoy to the Middle East in 1984.

Rumsfeld's experience in the private sector as CEO of GD Searle & Company and as senior advisor to William Blair & Company complemented his impressive government service and will help to make him an exceptional Secretary of Defense for the current administration. I am proud to call Secretary Rumsfeld a friend.

Building on the records of Washburne, Church and Rumsfeld, among others, we touch on other stars in our story.

Congressman McClory represented Lake County and really serves as a symbol of independence in service to the Nation. Congressman McClory, conservative, loyal Republican, a staunch defender of President Nixon until the evidence became too strong. It was Congressman McClory's votes for two impeachment articles that set the standard for political independence and judgment and the rule of law in this House.

For us, we come now to the final predecessor of mine in this seat, Congressman John Edward Porter, who won a special election in 1980 to follow Abner Mikva. I will touch on Congressman Mikva's service, that it was brilliant in its way and set another standard for independence, both in this Chamber and on the Federal bench.

Following him, Congressman Porter gained a seat on the Committee on Appropriations in 1980, where he served until his retirement in the last Congress.

Following a trip to the Soviet Union in 1983, Congressman Porter founded the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. He witnessed numerous human rights abuses while in the Soviet Union and decided to enlist the support of his colleagues to bring pressure to bear on nations and groups that mistreat the innocent or prisoners of conscience.

In his role as cochairman of the Human Rights Caucus, he helped free refuseniks, fought for the rights of Northern Korean refugees and religious freedom in China, spoke out against the use of child soldiers in Africa and condemned the brutal regime of Sani Abacha in Nigeria.

The Congressional Human Rights Caucus was the first U.S. Government entity to host the Dalai Lama in Washington, and Congressman Porter sponsored legislation authorizing the creation of Radio Free Asia and then secured appropriations to fund this groundbreaking program, helping move the agenda of freedom in China.

Mr. Porter's record of accomplishments in foreign policies is impressive, but his record of constituent service is unmatched. He led efforts to improve safety at Waukegan Regional Airport by updating the radar at the control tower. He brought back the Coast Guard Rescue Unit to the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan, the same rescue unit that saved my life after a boating accident when I was a teenager.

He worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to control flooding along the north branch of the Chicago River, and his commitment to the environment also led him to be a strong supporter of the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act. He orchestrated the effort to designate 290 acres of land at Fort Sheridan as open space and was one of only six House Members named taxpayer super hero by the Grace Commission's Citizens Against Government Waste in 1992.

He was named to the Concord Coalition's honor roll in 1997 and 1998 for his commitment to eliminating deficits and balancing the budget. John Porter was always willing to take chances when he truly believed in an issue, and 15 years ago, long before it was safe to do so, he proposed dramatic reform to the 3rd rail of American politics, Social Security.

His proposal, in fact, can be considered revolutionary because it was one of the first and is remarkably similar to that of the plan announced by President George W. Bush during his campaign.

What Congressman Porter may be most remembered for was his improvement for health care for all Americans. In his role as chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education of the Committee on Appropriations, Congressman Porter launched the effort to double funding for the National Institutes of Health within 5 years. This additional funding has already helped re-

searchers develop new and better treatments for illnesses ranging from AIDS to cancer, diabetes and flu.

His commitment to improving biomedical research is an investment in the future and will undoubtedly result in better medical care for all people, Americans and non-Americans alike.

John Porter served us all in the highest tradition of public service and commitment to the greater good. Having served as his administrative assistant, I could not have had a better role model from whom to learn about public service. I have some very large shoes to fill and can only hope to represent and serve my constituents as well as he did.

This record clearly demonstrates Northeastern Illinois' character: Strongly independent and ahead of our time. Ideas like emancipation, equal pay for women and an end to apartheid were all part of our representatives' leadership in decades ahead of the body politic of the time. Our opinions do not necessarily adhere to strict party lines, and therefore anyone who represents our area must demonstrate independence and break from the party on occasion to cast a vote with the people. My predecessors did this, and while I am a firm believer in my party's vision, it is a tradition of independence that I will follow.

Elihu Washburne, Marguerite Stitt Church, Don Rumsfeld, Robert McClory, John Porter, they are not household names, but their service shaped the history of our Nation because of their commitment for what was right and a decision to take action to protect those who were most in need. It is an example of what I must live up to and take heart as I embark on the greatest honor of my life, representing the people of the 10th district.

Drawing on this tradition, I will focus my service on constituent service modeled after Mrs. Church, on national defense modeled after Don Rumsfeld, and America's role in the world modeled after Elihu Washburne, and finally on the foundation of biomedical research founded on John Porter's tradition.

As we enter the 21st century, we face key challenges, challenges of solving the increasing gridlock in our communities; challenges on the environmental front of cleaning up nuclear waste and PCBs; challenges of maintaining the tradition of 10th district education excellence; challenges like keeping the U.S. health care system on the cutting edge so that each American lives a full and healthy life, and providing tax fairness for married people and ending the death tax and stopping government waste.

□ 1130

Y tengo algo para un comunidad nuevo en nuestra pueblo. A la comunidad Hispanica yo digo "bienvenido" y vamos a trabajar juntos para escuelas mejores y una sistema de salud para todos.

And I have something for a new community in our town. To the Hispanic community, I say "welcome" and we will work together for better schools and a health system for all.

It is in this spirit, built on the foundations of service to others by my predecessors, that I begin my work.

I thank the people of the 10th district of Illinois for the opportunity to serve them as I enter service here in this House in a new century.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 31 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1655

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ARMEY) at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

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:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on February 8, 2001 at 11:35 a.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress that he has submitted his agenda for tax relief.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

THE PRESIDENT'S AGENDA FOR TAX RELIEF—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-43)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Enclosed please find my plan to provide needed tax relief to the American people. Over the last several months, the economy has slowed dramatically. I believe that the best way to ensure that our prosperity continues is to put more money in the hands of consumers and entrepreneurs as soon as possible. I

look forward to working with the Congress to enact meaningful tax cuts into law.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 2001.

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:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on February 8, 2001 at 11:35 a.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress that he has submitted a periodic 6-month report on the Iraq emergency.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH,
Clerk of the House.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO
IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-44)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 2001.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF
THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION—107TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting the attached Committee on House Administration rules for the 107th Congress for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD pursuant to House Rule XI, Clause 2(a)(2). These Rules were adopted by the Committee on February 7, 2001.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

RULE NO. 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee so far as applicable, except

that a motion to recess from day to day is a privileged motion in the Committee.

(b) The Committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under House Rule X and, subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by House Rule X, clause 6, to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) The Committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee, and to distribute such information by electronic means. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee shall be paid from the appropriate House account.

(d) The Committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the committee under House Rules X and XI during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

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

RULE NO. 2.—REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting date of the Committee on House Administration shall be the second Wednesday of every month when the House is in session in accordance with Clause 2(b) of House Rule XI. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman of the Committee (hereinafter in these rules referred to as the "Chairman") as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the members of the Committee in accordance with Clause 2(c) of House Rule XI. The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to Clause 2(c) of House Rule XI. A regularly scheduled meeting may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need for the meeting.

(b) If the Chairman is not present at any meeting of the Committee, or at the discretion of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman of the Committee shall preside at the meeting. If the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee are not present at any meeting of the Committee, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at the meeting.

RULE NO. 3.—OPEN MEETINGS

As required by Clause 2(g), of House Rule XI, each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee, shall be open to the public except when the Committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person, or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House: Provided, however, that no person other than members of the Committee, and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize, shall be present in any business or markup session which has been closed to the public.

RULE NO. 4.—RECORDS AND ROLLCALLS

(a) The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be transmitted for publication in the Congressional Record as soon as possible, but in no case later than two legislative days following such record vote, and shall be made available

for inspection by the public at reasonable times at the Committee offices, including a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition; the name of each member voting for and against; and the members present but not voting.

(b) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as Chairman; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

(c) House records of the Committee which are at the National Archives shall be made available pursuant to House Rule VII. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority party member of any decision to withhold a record pursuant to the rule, and shall present the matter to the Committee upon written request of any Committee member.

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

(e) All Committee resolutions and Committee motions (other than procedural motions) adopted by the Committee during a Congress shall be numbered consecutively.

RULE NO. 5.—PROXIES

No vote by any member in the Committee may be cast by proxy.

RULE NO. 6.—POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House Rules X and XI, the Committee, is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph)—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings; and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents; as it deems necessary. The Chairman, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subparagraph (a)(2) may be delegated to the Chairman pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the Committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any member designated by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman or such member.

(2) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

RULE NO. 7.—QUORUMS

No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House unless a majority of the Committee is actually present. For the purposes of taking any action other than reporting any measure, issuance of a subpoena, closing meetings, promulgating Committee orders, or changing the rules of the Committee, one-third of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two members shall constitute a quorum.

RULE NO. 8.—AMENDMENTS

Any amendment offered to any pending legislation before the Committee must be made available in written form when requested by any member of the Committee. If such amendment is not available in written

form when requested, the Chair will allow an appropriate period of time for the provision thereof.

RULE NO. 9.—HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) The Chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the Committee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one (1) week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) Unless excused by the Chairman, each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the clerk of the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of his or her appearance, a written statement of his or her proposed testimony and shall limit his or her oral presentation to a summary of his or her statement.

(c) When any hearing is conducted by the Committee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearings thereon.

(d) Committee members may question a witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member can be extended as provided by House Rules. The questioning of a witness in Committee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority. The Chairman may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(e) The following additional rules shall apply to hearings:

(1) The Chairman at a hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) A copy of the Committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The Chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) If the Committee determines that evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, it shall—

(A) afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness;

(B) receive such evidence or testimony in executive session; and

(C) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (e)(5), the Chairman shall receive and the Committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the Committee.

(8) In the discretion of the Committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The Committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the Committee.

RULE NO. 10.—PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MEASURES OR MATTERS

(a)(1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the Committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, the report of the Committee on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairman notice of the filing of that request.

(b)(1) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

(2) With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall include the matters required by clause 3(c) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

(d) Each report of the Committee on each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the Committee shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

(e) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives notice of intention of file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice, commencing on the day on which the measure or matter(s) was approved, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the Committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the Committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the Committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been sub-

mitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under subparagraph (c) are included as part of the report. This subparagraph does not preclude—

(A) the immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by paragraph (c); or

(B) the filing of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee upon that measure or matter.

(3) shall, when appropriate, contain the documents required by clause 3(e) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

(f) If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the Committee shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings published and available to the members of the House prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the House.

(g) The Chairman may designate any member of the Committee to act as “floor manager” of a bill or resolution during its consideration in the House.

RULE NO. 11.—COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

The Committee shall conduct oversight of matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee in accordance with House Rule X, clause 2 and clause 4. Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall, in a meeting that is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt its oversight plans for that Congress in accordance with House Rule X, clause 2(d).

RULE NO. 12.—REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS; BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriation for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirement, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purposes of this paragraph a Government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 4(e) of Rule X of House Rules.

(b) The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdictions for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

(c) The Committee shall, on or before February 25 of each year, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions, and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the Committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocation made to it, the joint explanatory statement accompany the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the

manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE NO. 13.—BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography, as provided in Clause 4 of House Rule XI, subject to the limitations therein. Operation and use of any Committee Internet broadcast system shall be fair and non-partisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of rule XI and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House.

RULE NO. 14.—COMMITTEE STAFF

The staff of the Committee on House Administration shall be appointed as follows:

A. The Committee staff shall be appointed, except as provided in paragraph (B), and may be removed by the Chairman and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman;

B. All staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the ranking minority member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member;

C. The Chairman shall fix the compensation of all staff of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member regarding any minority party staff, within the budget approved for such purposes for the Committee.

RULE NO. 15.—TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of Committee members and staff. Travel for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the travel;
- (2) The dates during which the travel will occur;
- (3) The locations to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the Committee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the committee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairman. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) the purpose of the travel;
- (B) the dates during which the travel will occur;
- (C) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of committee jurisdiction involved; and
- (E) the names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, members and staff attending meetings or conferences shall submit a written report to the Chairman covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

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

RULE NO. 16.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBUNITS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Chairman is authorized to establish appropriately named subunits, such as task forces, composed of members of the Committee, for any purpose, measure or matter; one member of each such subunit shall be designated chairman of the subunit by the Chairman. All such subunits shall be considered ad hoc subcommittees of the Committee. The rules of the Committee shall be the rules of any subunit of the Committee, so far as applicable, or as otherwise directed by the Chairman. Each subunit of the Committee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary, and to report to the full Committee on all measures or matters for which it was created. Chairmen of subunits of the Committee shall set meeting dates with the approval of the Chairman of the full Committee, with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subunit meetings or hearings wherever possible. It shall be the practice of the Committee that meetings of subunits not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full Committee. In order to ensure orderly and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, hearings and meetings should be arranged in advance with the Chairman through the clerk of the Committee.

RULE NO. 17.—OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

The Chairman may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee.

RULE NO. 18.—DESIGNATION OF CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE

For the purposes of these rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives, the staff director of the Committee shall act as the clerk of the Committee.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KIRK) to revise and extend

their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. NEY, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 248. An act to amend the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001, to adjust a condition on the payment of arrearages to the United Nations that sets the maximum share of any United Nations peacekeeping operation's budget that may be assessed of any country; to the Committee on International Relations.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported that on the following date he presented to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

On February 7, 2001:

H.J. Res. 7. Recognizing the 90th birthday of Ronald Reagan.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 12, 2001, at 2 p.m.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Neil Abercrombie, Anibal Acevedo-Vilá, Robert B. Aderholt, W. Todd Akin, Robert E. Andrews, Richard K. Armey, Spencer Bachus, Richard H. Baker, Cass Ballenger, Bob Barr, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Joe Barton, Charles F. Bass, Ken Bentsen, Doug Bereuter, Shelley Berkley, Howard L. Berman, Judy Biggert, Michael Bilirakis, Rod R. Blagojevich, Roy Blunt, Sherwood L. Boehlert, John A. Boehner, Henry Bonilla, David E. Bonior, Leonard L. Boswell, Rick Boucher, Sherrod Brown, Henry E. Brown, Jr., Ed Bryant, Richard Burr, Dan Burton, Steve Buyer, Sonny Callahan, Dave Camp, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brad Carson, Saxby Chambliss, Wm. Lacy Clay, Jr., Eva M. Clayton, Howard Coble, Mac Collins, Larry Combest, Gary A. Condit, Christopher Cox, William J. Coyne, Philip M. Crane, Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Barbara Cubin, John Abney Culberson, Randy "Duke" Cunningham, Danny K. Davis, Jo Ann Davis, Thomas M. Davis, Nathan Deal, Diana DeGette, William

D. Delahunt, Rosa L. DeLauro, Tom DeLay, Jim DeMint, Peter Deutsch, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Norman D. Dicks, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Calvin M. Dooley, John T. Doolittle, Michael F. Doyle, David Dreier, John J. Duncan, Jr., Jennifer Dunn, Chet Edwards, Vernon J. Ehlers, Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr., Jo Ann Emerson, Eliot L. Engel, Lane Evans, Terry Everett, Sam Farr, Mike Ferguson, Jeff Flake, Ernie Fletcher, Mark Foley, Vito Fossella, Barney Frank, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Martin Frost, Elton Gallegly, Greg Ganske, George W. Gekas, Richard A. Gephardt, Jim Gibbons, Wayne T. Gilchrest, Paul E. Gillmor, Benjamin A. Gilman, Charles A. Gonzalez, Virgil H. Goode, Jr., Bob Goodlatte, Bart Gordon, Porter J. Goss, Lindsey O. Graham, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Mark Green, Felix J. Grucci, Jr., Gil Gutknecht, Tony P. Hall, James V. Hansen, J. Dennis Hastert, Alcee L. Hastings, Robin Hayes, J.D. Hayworth, Wally Herger, Van Hilleary, Earl F. Hilliard, Maurice D. Hinchey, David L. Hobson, Joseph M. Hoeffel, Peter Hoekstra, Rush D. Holt, Stephen Horn, John N. Hostettler, Amo Houghton, Steny H. Hoyer, Asa Hutchinson, Henry J. Hyde, Jay Inslee, Johnny Isakson, Steve Israel, Ernest J. Istook, Jr., Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Sheila Jackson-Lee, Christopher John, Eddie Ber-

nice Johnson, Nancy L. Johnson, Sam Johnson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Walter B. Jones, Paul E. Kanjorski, Ric Keller, Sue W. Kelly, Brian D. Kerns, Dale E. Kildee, Peter T. King, Jack Kingston, Mark Steven Kirk, Gerald D. Kleczka, Joe Knollenberg, Jim Kolbe, Dennis J. Kucinich, Ray LaHood, Nick Lampson, James R. Langevin, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Barbara Lee, Jerry Lewis, John Lewis, Ron Lewis, John Linder, William O. Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, Zoe Lofgren, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Ken Lucas, Bill Luther, Carolyn B. Maloney, James H. Maloney, Donald A. Manzullo, Edward J. Markey, Frank Mascara, Carolyn McCarthy, John McHugh, Michael R. McNulty, Carrie P. Meek, Gregory W. Meeks, John L. Mica, Dan Miller, Gary G. Miller, Patsy T. Mink, John Joseph Moakley, Alan B. Mollohan, Dennis Moore, James P. Moran, Jerry Moran, Constance A. Morella, John P. Murtha, Sue Wilkins Myrick, Jerrold Nadler, Robert W. Ney, Charlie Norwood, Jim Nussle, John W. Olver, Doug Ose, C.L. Otter, Michael G. Oxley, Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Mike Pence, John E. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, Charles W. Pickering, Joseph R. Pitts, Todd Russell Platts, Richard W. Pombo, Rob Portman, Deborah Pryce, Adam H. Putnam, George Radanovich, Nick J. Ra-

hall, II, Jim Ramstad, Ralph Regula, Dennis R. Rehberg, Silvestre Reyes, Thomas M. Reynolds, Lynn N. Rivers, Ciro D. Rodriguez, Tim Roemer, Mike Rogers, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Steven R. Rothman, Marge Roukema, Edward R. Royce, Loretta Sanchez, Bernard Sanders, Max Sandlin, Tom Sawyer, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Edward L. Schrock, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Brad Sherman, Don Sherwood, John Shimkus, Ronnie Shows, Michael K. Simpson, Joe Skeen, Ike Skelton, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Christopher H. Smith, Lamar S. Smith, Nick Smith, Vic Snyder, Mark E. Souder, Floyd Spence, John N. Spratt, Jr., Cliff Stearns, Charles W. Stenholm, Bob Stump, Bart Stupak, John E. Sununu, John E. Sweeney, Thomas G. Tancredo, Ellen O. Tauscher, W.J. (Billy) Tauzin, Charles H. Taylor, Lee Terry, William M. Thomas, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, John R. Thune, Patrick J. Tiberi, James A. Traficant, Jr., Mark Udall, Robert A. Underwood, Fred Upton, Peter J. Visclosky, David Vitter, James T. Walsh, Maxine Waters, Wes Watkins, J.C. Watts, Jr., Henry A. Waxman, Curt Weldon, Dave Weldon, Jerry Weller, Ed Whitfield, Roger F. Wicker, Heather Wilson, Frank R. Wolf, C.W. Bill Young, Don Young.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for official foreign travel during the first and fourth quarters of 2000, by Committees of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, and for miscellaneous groups in connection with official foreign travel during the first quarter of 2000 are as follows:

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
David Abramowitz	7/7	7/8	Romania		125.00						125.00
Commercial airfare	7/7	7/8					91.92				91.92
David Adams	7/29	7/31	Venezuela		530.00						530.00
	7/31	8/1	Colombia		193.00						193.00
	8/1	8/2	Nicaragua		284.00						284.00
Hon. Cass Ballenger	7/29	7/31	Venezuela		50.00				3,158.37		1,408.87
	7/31	8/1	Colombia		153.30						153.00
	8/1	8/2	Nicaragua		113.00				3,175.34		1,867.34
Paul Berkowitz	8/24	8/25	Thailand		182.00		527.57		3,110.00		720.67
	8/25	8/28	Bhutan		225.00						225.00
	8/28	8/30	Nepal		372.00		167.95		3,969.00		549.60
	8/30	8/31	India		260.00				3,873.00		347.30
Commercial airfare	8/23	8/31					5,631.90				5,631.90
Deborah Bodlander	7/2	7/6	Israel		1,244.00						1,244.00
	7/6	7/10	Lebanon		810.00						810.00
Commercial airfare	7/1	7/10					5,733.13				5,733.13
Malik Chaka	7/1	7/2	Guinea		186.00						186.00
	7/2	7/5	Sierra Leone		300.00						300.00
	7/5	7/7	Guinea		372.00						372.00
Commercial airfare	7/1	7/7					4,792.51				4,792.51
Mark Clack	7/1	7/2	Guinea		186.00						186.00
	7/2	7/5	Sierra Leone		300.00						300.00
	7/5	7/7	Guinea		325.00						325.00
Commercial airfare	7/1	7/7					4,792.51				4,792.51
	7/26	7/30	Nigeria		887.81						887.81
Commercial airfare	7/25	7/31					5,508.61				5,508.61
John Conger	9/14	9/18	Colombia		684.00						684.00
Commercial airfare	9/14	9/18					1,827.80				1,827.80
Hon. John Cooksey	7/1	7/2	Guinea		186.00						186.00
	7/2	7/5	Sierra Leone		300.00						300.00
	7/5	7/6	Guinea		186.00						186.00
Commercial airfare	7/1	7/6					6,223.11				6,223.11
Hon. William D. Delahunt	7/29	7/31	Venezuela		222.50						222.50
	7/31	8/1	Colombia		193.00						193.00
	8/1	8/2	Nicaragua		284.00						284.00
Nisha Desai	8/15	8/20	India		1,460.04						1,460.04
	8/20	8/24	Sri Lanka		767.05						767.05
Commercial airfare	8/14	8/24					7,792.92				7,792.92
Barbara Feinstein	7/8	7/15	South Africa		1,309.00						1,309.00
Commercial airfare	7/6	7/16					8,091.27				8,091.27
Aldolfo Franco	8/8	8/12	South Africa		812.00						812.00
	8/12	8/15	Mozambique		557.00						557.00
	8/15	8/17	Zimbabwe		430.00						430.00
	8/18	8/20	India		951.04						951.04
	8/20	8/24	Sri Lanka		767.04						767.04
Commercial airfare	8/7	8/25					6,850.85				6,850.85
Mark Gage	7/8	7/8	Romania to U.S. ⁴				2,274.22				2,274.22
Charisse Glassman	8/15	8/17	Eritrea		368.00						368.00
	8/17	8/18	Saudi Arabia		166.00						166.00
	8/18	8/24	Ethiopia		880.00						880.00
	8/24	8/26	Sudan		530.00						530.00
Commercial airfare	8/14	8/15					3,676.00				3,676.00
Amos Hochstein	7/2	7/6	Israel		1,004.00						1,004.00

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2000—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial airfare	7/6	7/10	Lebanon		650.00						650.00
Hon. Tom Lantos	7/1	7/10					5,733.17				5,733.17
Commercial airfare	8/26	9/1	Russia		1,750.00			³ 221.77			1,971.77
Hon. Barbara Lee	7/8	7/10	South Africa		342.00				³ 523.63		1,017.58
Commercial airfare	7/6	7/11					7,901.00				7,901.00
John Mackey	8/21	8/23	United Kingdom		616.00				³ 260.12		876.12
Commercial airfare	8/23	8/27	Ireland		924.00				³ 504.94		1,428.94
Commercial airfare	8/21	8/27					1,149.36				1,149.36
Commercial airfare	9/14	9/18	Colombia		884.00						884.00
Caleb McCarr	6/29	7/4	Mexico		1,115.00						1,115.00
Commercial airfare	6/29	7/4					691.63				691.63
Kelly McDonald	9/14	9/18	Colombia		684.00						684.00
Commercial airfare	9/14	9/18					1,827.80				1,827.80
Kathleen Moazed	8/24	8/25	Thailand		182.00						709.57
Commercial airfare	8/25	8/28	Bhutan		225.00						225.00
Commercial airfare	8/28	8/30	Nepal		372.00						538.95
Commercial airfare	8/30	8/31	India		260.00						260.00
Vince Morelli	8/23	8/31					5,631.90				5,631.90
Commercial airfare	7/29	7/31	Venezuela		430.00						430.00
Commercial airfare	7/31	8/1	Colombia		193.00						193.00
Commercial airfare	8/1	8/2	Nicaragua		14.00						14.00
Frank Record	7/2	7/6	Israel		1,104.00				³ 71.00		1,175.00
Commercial airfare	7/6	7/10	Lebanon		700.00				³ 3,721.60		4,421.60
Grover Joseph Rees	7/1	7/10					5,733.17		³ 95.49		5,733.17
Commercial airfare	8/12	8/18	Kenya		791.00						886.49
Commercial airfare	8/18	8/19	Sudan		234.00						234.00
Commercial airfare	8/19	8/20	Kenya		158.50						158.50
Commercial airfare	8/20	8/21	Sudan		234.00						234.00
Commercial airfare	8/21	8/26	Kenya		722.50						875.50
Matthew Reynolds	8/11	8/26					6,721.40				6,721.40
Commercial airfare	8/1	8/3	Australia		318.00				³ 197.17		515.17
Commercial airfare	8/3	8/6	East Timor		450.00						450.00
Commercial airfare	8/6	8/11	Indonesia		839.00						839.00
Commercial airfare	8/11	8/13	Hong Kong SAR		555.00				³ 103.10		658.10
Peter Yeo	7/30	8/13					8,493.91				8,493.91
Commercial airfare	8/2	8/3	Australia		165.00						165.00
Commercial airfare	8/3	8/6	East Timor		450.00						450.00
Commercial airfare	8/6	8/7	Indonesia		277.00						277.00
Commercial airfare	8/1	8/8					7,445.94				7,445.94
Committee total					34,794.78		122,992.38		8,920.12		166,707.28

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Delegation costs.
⁴ Commercial airfare.

BENJAMIN GILMAN, Chairman, Jan. 2, 2001.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE DELEGATION TO RUSSIA AND GERMANY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 27 AND DEC. 3, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Amory Houghton, Jr	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.12	362.77	158.00
Hon. Paul Gillmor	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.12	362.77	158.00
Hon. Ruben Hinojosa	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.12	362.77	158.00
Hon. Peter King	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.12	362.77	158.00
Hon. James McDermott	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.12	362.77	158.00
Hon. Marty Meehan	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.12	362.77	158.00
Hon. Donald Payne	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.12	362.77	158.00
Hon. Charles Taylor	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	11/27	12/1	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.12	362.77	158.00
Hon. Robert W. Van Wicklin	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.12	362.77	158.00
Mrs. Nancy R. Clark	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00		(³)				1,400.00
Commercial airfare	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00				4164.09	362.77	158.00
Committee total					15,580.00				1,641.17		17,221.17

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
⁴ Embassy charge.

AMORY HOUGHTON, Chairman, Jan. 3, 2001.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, TRAVEL TO SOUTH KOREA AND NORTH KOREA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 24 AND NOV. 30, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Richard A. Carne	11/24	11/30	South and North Korea		1,581.00		³ 3,745.30				5,326.30
Committee total					1,581.00		3,745.30				5,326.30

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ This amends attached filing as transportation amount was incorrect.

RICHARD A. CARNE, Feb. 1, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Tina Jonas	10/30	11/5	Russia			1,700.00					1,700.00
Commercial airfare							4,824.70				4,824.70
Christopher J. Walker	10/29	11/2	Columbia			1,105.00					1,105.00
Commercial airfare							2,278.70				2,278.70
Edward E. Lombard	11/26	11/28	Russia			700.00					700.00
	11/28	11/30	Hungary			502.00					502.00
	11/30	12/2	Austria			382.00					382.00
Commercial airfare							4,940.56				4,940.56
Hon. David L. Hobson	12/10	12/14	England			1,404.00					1,404.00
	12/14	12/19	Germany			1,401.00					1,401.00
Commercial airfare							3,377.40				3,377.40
Elizabeth Dawson	12/9	12/13	England			1,404.00					1,404.00
Commercial airfare							5,052.63				5,052.63
Brian Potts	12/8	12/14	England			1,755.00					1,755.00
	12/14	12/16	Germany			437.00					437.00
Commercial airfare							4,893.76				4,893.76
Tom Forham	12/10	12/13	England			1,053.00					1,053.00
Commercial airfare							3,022.30			40.00	3,022.30
Hon. John W. Olver	12/10	12/14	England			1,404.00					1,404.00
Commercial airfare							5,988.63				5,988.63
Hon. Robert B. Aderholt	11/25	12/2	Italy			2,254.00					2,254.00
Commercial airfare							5,420.80				5,420.80
Committee total								15,501.00	39,798.78	40.00	55,339.78

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BILL YOUNG, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Jack G. Downing	11/06	11/10	Taiwan		822.75		5,812.57		153.32		6,788.64
	11/10	11/14	Hong Kong		1,253.75						1,253.75
	11/14	11/17	China		678.00						678.00
Norman H. Gardner, Jr.	10/28	10/30	Austria		289.25		5,413.10				5,702.35
	10/30	10/31	Slovenia		165.00						165.00
Carroll L. Hauver	12/07	12/10	Hong Kong		714.00		5,094.46		422.77		6,231.23
	12/10	12/14	Thailand		682.50						682.50
	12/14	12/15	Myanmar		192.00						192.00
	12/16	12/16	Japan		223.50						223.50
Paul J. O'Brien	10/08	10/13	Japan		1,210.50		6,350.39		155.62		7,716.51
Margaret R. Owens	12/07	12/10	Hong Kong		714.00		5,094.46		137.68		5,946.14
	12/10	12/14	Thailand		682.50						682.50
	12/14	12/15	Myanmar		192.00						192.00
	12/16	12/16	Japan		223.50						223.50
Robert J. Reitwiesner	10/08	10/13	Japan		1,210.50		6,350.39		186.02		7,746.91
	11/10	11/12	Japan		421.25		5,803.21		174.70		6,399.16
	11/12	11/14	Hong Kong		590.00						590.00
	11/14	11/17	China		678.00						678.00
Committee Subtotal					10,943.00		39,918.58		1,230.11		52,091.69
Robert J. Reitwiesner	12/07	12/10	Hong Kong		714.00		5,094.46		155.71		5,964.17
	12/10	12/15	Thailand		955.50						955.50
Charles J. Semich	11/06	11/07	Taiwan		822.75		5,812.67		233.85		6,869.27
	11/07	11/14	Hong Kong		1,253.75						1,253.75
	11/14	11/17	China		678.00						678.00
William D. Thompson	10/08	10/13	Japan		1,210.50		6,350.39		167.01		7,727.90
R.W. Vandergrift, Jr.	10/28	10/30	Austria		289.25		5,413.10		272.82		5,975.17
	10/30	10/31	Slovenia		165.00						165.00
	12/10	12/15	Thailand		925.75		4,819.18		267.10		6,012.03
T. Peter Wyman	10/28	10/30	Austria		289.25		5,413.10		27.30		5,729.65
	10/30	10/31	Slovenia		165.00						165.00
	12/07	12/10	Hong Kong		714.00		5,094.46		125.47		5,933.93
	12/10	12/14	Thailand		682.50						682.50
	12/14	12/15	Myanmar		192.00						192.00
	12/16	12/16	Japan		223.50						223.50
Committee total					20,223.75		77,915.94		2,479.37		100,619.06

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BILL YOUNG, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Travel to Korea, Thailand, Singapore and Taiwan, November 30–December 2, 2000:											
Hon. Floyd D. Spence	22/11	24/11	Korea		546.00						546.00
	24/11	28/11	Thailand		928.00						928.00
	28/11	30/11	Singapore		468.00						468.00
	30/11	2/12	Taiwan		600.00						600.00
Hon. Solomon P. Ortiz	22/11	24/11	Korea		546.00						546.00
	24/11	28/11	Thailand		928.00						928.00
	28/11	30/11	Singapore		468.00						468.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 2000—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. John M. McHugh	30/11	2/12	Taiwan		600.00						600.00
	22/11	24/11	Korea		546.00						546.00
	24/11	28/11	Thailand		928.00						928.00
	28/11	30/11	Singapore		468.00						468.00
	30/11	1/12	Taiwan		300.00						300.00
Commercial airfare							3,866.59				3,866.59
Hon. Silvestre Reyes	22/11	24/11	Korea		546.00						546.00
	24/11	28/11	Thailand		928.00						928.00
	28/11	30/11	Singapore		468.00						468.00
	30/11	2/12	Taiwan		600.00						600.00
Mr. Peter M. Steffes	22/11	24/11	Korea		546.00						546.00
	24/11	28/11	Thailand		928.00						928.00
	28/11	30/11	Singapore		468.00						468.00
	30/11	2/12	Taiwan		600.00						600.00
Mr. B. Ryan Vaart	22/11	24/11	Korea		546.00						546.00
	24/11	28/11	Thailand		928.00						928.00
	28/11	30/11	Singapore		468.00						468.00
	30/11	2/12	Taiwan		600.00						600.00
Mr. James L. Lariviere	22/11	24/11	Korea		546.00						546.00
	24/11	28/11	Thailand		928.00						928.00
	28/11	30/11	Singapore		468.00						468.00
	30/11	2/12	Taiwan		600.00						600.00
Travel to Ecuador and Colombia, November 27–December 1, 2000:											
Hon. Ellen O. Tauscher	27/11	29/11	Ecuador		420.00						420.00
	29/11	1/12	Colombia		442.00						442.00
Commercial airfare							2,007.80				2,007.80
Mr. William H. Natter III	27/11	29/11	Ecuador		442.00						442.00
Commercial airfare	29/11	1/12	Columbia		420.00						420.00
Travel to Bolivia and Panama, November 27–December 2, 2000:											
Hon. Gene Taylor	11/27	11/29	Bolivia		496.00						496.00
	11/29	12/2	Panama		856.00						856.00
Commercial airfare							618.40				618.40
Mr. George O. Winters	11/27	11/29	Bolivia		496.00						496.00
Commercial airfare	11/29	12/2	Panama		856.00						856.00
Commercial airfare							618.40				618.40
Travel to Bahrain, December 5–7, 2000:											
Mr. David J. Trachtenberg	12/5	12/7	Bahrain		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							6,425.80				6,425.80
Mr. Dionel M. Aviles	12/5	12/7	Bahrain		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							6,425.80				6,425.80
Mr. Roger M. Smith	12/5	12/7	Bahrain		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							6,425.80				6,425.80
Mr. Dudley L. Tademey	12/5	12/7	Bahrain		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							6,425.80				6,425.80
Travel to Germany, France and England, December 10–16, 2000:											
Hon. Loretta Sanchez	12/10	12/12	Germany		486.00						486.00
	12/12	12/14	France		488.00						488.00
	12/14	12/16	England		702.00						702.00
Travel to Israel, December 14–18, 2000:											
Hon. Vic Snyder	12/14	12/18	Israel		1,007.00						1,007.00
Commercial airfare							4,303.80				4,303.80
Committee total					26,813.00		39,517.54				66,330.54

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BOB STUMP, Chairman Jan. 31, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Gregory Wierzynski	10/12	10/17	Russia		1,730.00						1,730.00
	10/17	10/19	Switzerland		580.00		1,993.14				2,573.14
Committee total					2,310.00		1,993.14				4,303.14

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

GREGORY WIERZYNSKI, Jan. 17, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

— — —, Jan. 24, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Alison Taylor	12/4	12/9	South Africa	1,150.00	6,003.80						7,153.80
Robert Meyers	12/4	12/9	South Africa	1,150.00	7,297.80						8,447.80
Hon. Richard Burr	11/22	11/24	Korea	546.00							546.00
Hon. Richard Burr	11/24	11/28	Thailand	928.00							928.00
Hon. Richard Burr	11/28	11/30	Singapore	468.00							468.00
Hon. Richard Burr	11/30	12/2	Taiwan	600.00							600.00
Committee total				4,842.00	13,301.60						18,143.60

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

— — —, Jan. 8, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN A. BOENNER, Chairman, Jan. 19, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BOB NEY, Jan. 25, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
David Abramowitz	11/28	12/2	Netherlands	636.00							636.00
Commercial airfare	11/27	12/2			5,310.2						5,310.27
Hon. Cass Ballenger	11/9	11/12	Colombia	214.00							214.00
Commercial airfare	11/9	11/12			462.23						462.23
Tom Callahan	12/13	12/17	Nigeria	1,351.00							1,351.00
Commercial airfare	12/12	12/17			5,114.78						5,114.78
Adolfo Franco	10/7	10/15	Sri Lanka	1,683.00							1,683.00
Commercial airfare	10/5	10/15			6,686.80						6,686.80
John Mackey	11/9	11/12	Colombia	513.00							513.00
Commercial airfare	11/9	11/12			2,066.80						2,066.80
Commercial airfare	12/14	12/16	Ireland	504.00							504.00
Commercial airfare	12/13	12/16			3,481.00						3,481.00
Frank Record	11/16	11/29	Belgium	439.00							439.00
Commercial airfare	11/29	12/2	Sweden	570.00				3 123.00			693.00
Commercial airfare	11/25	2/2			5,215.36						5,215.36
Grover Joseph Rees	11/27	12/3	Italy	1,105.00							1,105.00
Commercial airfare	11/26	12/3			4,972.92						4,972.92
Tanya Shanson	10/24	10/29	France	700.00							783.03
Commercial airfare	10/23	10/29			6,077.19						6,077.19
Hillel Weinberg	11/16	11/29	Belgium	464.00							464.00
Commercial airfare	11/29	12/2	Sweden	536.80							536.80
Commercial airfare	11/25	12/2			5,223.05						5,223.05
Hon. Robert Wexler	11/19	12/4	Argentina	1,523.00				3 1,733.28			3,946.17
Commercial airfare					4,670.30						4,670.30
Committee total				10,238.80	50,053.62			1,856.28			62,148.70

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Delegation costs.

HENRY HYDE, Chairman, Jan. 31, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HENRY HYDE, Chairman, Jan. 2, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Robert Howarth	11/16	11/22	Morocco		950.00		2,332.52				3,282.52
John Rishel	11/17	12/3	The Hague		452.00		9,309.71				11,961.71
Kurt Christensen	11/17	12/3	Australia		2,200.00						
			Australia		2,650.00		8,188.58				10,838.58
Committee total					6,252.00		19,830.81				26,082.81

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

— — —, Jan. 30, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

— — —, Jan. 31, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Patrick Murray	1/2	1/7	Europe		1,204.00		130.00				1,334.00
Commercial airfare							5,093.55				5,093.55
Merrell Moorhead	1/2	1/7	Europe		1,204.00		130.00				1,334.00
Commercial airfare							5,093.55				5,034.55
Jay Jakub	1/2	1/16	Europe		2,744.00		130.00				2,874.00
Commercial airfare							4,822.57				4,822.57
Christopher Barton	1/6	1/7	South America		226.00						226.00
Commercial airfare							1,815.80				1,815.80
Hon. Porter J. Goss	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Hon. Michael N. Castle	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Hon. Jim Gibbons	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Hon. Ray LaHood	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Hon. Sanford D. Bishop	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Tim Sample	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Wendy Selig	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
John Stophar	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Mike Meermans	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Anne Avarit	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Wyndee Parker	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Elizabeth Larson	1/8	1/13	Australia		1,131.00		(³)				1,131.00
Hon. Porter J. Goss	2/3	2/6	Europe		380.00		(³)				380.00
Hon. Julian C. Dixon	2/3	2/6	Europe		380.00		(³)				380.00
John Millis	2/3	2/6	Europe		380.00		(³)				380.00
Michael Sheehy	2/3	2/6	Europe		380.00		(³)				380.00
Christine Healey	2/3	2/6	Europe		380.00		(³)				380.00
Pat Murray	2/1	2/4	Germany		730.00		(³)				380.00
Commercial airfare							5,970.91				5,970.91
Merrell Moorhead	2/1	2/4	Germany		730.00						730.00
Commercial airfare							5,970.91				5,970.91
Committee total					22,310.00		29,157.29				51,467.29

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

PORTER GOSS, Chairman, Apr. 24, 2000.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Bud Shuster	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Hon. Jim Oberstar	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Hon. Earl Blumenauer	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Mike Strachn	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Jimmy Miller	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kathy Guilfof	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Cheryl McCullough	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Ken House	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
John Murphy	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Tricia Loveland	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Hon. Nick Lampson	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Commercial airfare							2,834.00				2,834.00
Chris Bertram	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00			2,415.00			2,951.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Sharon Barkeloo	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00			2,415.00			2,951.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Frank Mulvey	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00			2,415.00			2,951.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/16	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Darrell Wilson	12/10	12/12	Germany		536.00		(³)				536.00
	12/12	12/14	France		538.00		³ 122.00				660.00
	12/14	12/17	England		752.00		(³)				752.00
Commercial airfare							1,481.00				1,481.00
Committee Total					26,638.00			13,268.00			39,906.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation; dollars reflect commercial rail travel only.

DON YOUNG, Chairman, Jan. 25, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Sander Levin	11/30	12/01	Switzerland		236.00		³ 588.26				824.26
Committee Total					236.00		588.26				824.26

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Commercial airfare.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, Jan. 22, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
TIM REIF	11/28	11/30	Switzerland		472.00		³ 2,876.77				3,348.77
	11/30	12/2	Belgium		376.00						376.00
Committee total					848.00		2,876.77				3,724.77

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Commercial airfare.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, Jan. 22, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Angela Elcard	11/28	11/30	Switzerland		472.00		³ 3,804.28				4,276.28
	11/30	12/2	Belgium		376.00						376.00
Committee total					848.00		3,804.28				4,652.28

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Commercial airfare.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, Jan. 22, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Cassie Bevan	11/26	11/3	Holland		995.00		631.27				1,626.27
Committee total					995.00		631.27				1,626.27

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Commercial airfare.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, Jan. 22, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1, AND DEC. 31, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Marlene Kaufmann		9/30	U.S.A.				5,239.00				5,239.00
	10/1	10/7	Cyprus		1,226.00			212.0			1,438.00
Janice Helwig	10/1	12/20	Austria		10,887.00						10,887.00
	12/20		U.S.A.				2,612.00				2,612.00
Sidney Anderson		10/14	U.S.A.				4,579.00				4,579.00
	10/15	10/24	Poland		1,289.00						1,289.00
Erika Schlager		10/15	U.S.A.				4,579.00				4,579.00
	10/16	10/24	Poland		1,842.00						1,842.00
Michael Ochs		10/15	U.S.A.				6,134.00	168.00			6,302.00
	10/16	10/21	Poland		1,921.00						1,921.00
	10/21	10/25	Armenia		482.00		110.00				592.00
	10/25	10/26	Georgia		426.00		180.00				606.00
	10/30	11/6	Azerbaijan		1,762.00		140.00				1,902.00
	11/6	11/7	Turkey		185.00						185.00
Dorothy Taft		10/15	U.S.A.				7,043.00				7,043.00
	10/16	10/21	Poland		1,055.00						1,055.00
	10/21	10/25	Armenia		839.00		110.00				949.00
	10/25	10/27	Georgia		407.00						407.00
	10/27	10/28	U.K.		279.00						279.00
Janice Helwig		10/16	Austria				688.00				688.00
	10/16	10/28	Poland		2,988.00						2,988.00
Karen Lord		10/17	U.S.A.				7,759.00				7,759.00
	10/18	10/20	Bulgaria		411.00						411.00
	10/22	10/25	Poland		608.00						608.00
	10/25	10/29	Azerbaijan		818.00						818.00
Maureen Walsh		10/19	U.S.A.				5,989.00				5,989.00
	10/20	10/28	Poland		1,508.00						1,508.00
Ronald McNamara		10/21	U.S.A.				4,899.00				4,899.00
	10/22	10/25	Poland		978.00		276.00				1,254.00
	10/26	10/28	Belarus		237.00						237.00
		10/23	U.S.A.				5,573.00				5,573.00
	10/24	10/25	Poland		705.00						705.00
	10/25	10/28	Belarus		174.00						174.00
Janice Helwig		10/31	Austria				2,895.00				2,895.00
	10/31	11/4	Kazakstan		1,070.00						1,070.00
Maureen Walsh		11/21	U.S.A.				3,065.00				3,065.00
	11/22	12/2	Italy		1,195.00						1,195.00
Sidney Anderson		11/22	U.S.A.				5,264.00				5,264.00
	11/23/	11/29	Austria		826.00						826.00
Hon. Christopher Smith		11/25	U.S.A.				5,518.00				5,518.00
	11/26	12/1	Italy		760.00						760.00
Hon. Steny Hoyer		11/25	U.S.A.				(³)				
	11/26	11/28	Austria		282.00						282.00
Dorothy Taft		11/26	U.S.A.				4,742.00				4,742.00
	11/27	12/2	Italy		1,212.00						1,212.00
Janice Helwig		12/8	Austria				2,197.00				2,197.00
	12/9	12/13	Japan			1,075.00					1,075.00
Committee total					37,447.00		79,500.00	880.00			117,327.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH, Chairman, Jan. 31, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE DELEGATION TO FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND IRELAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 25 AND SEPT. 1, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
John M. Simmons	8/25	8/27	France		594.00						594.00
	8/27	8/31	Russia		1,398.00						1,398.00
	8/31	9/1	Ireland		281.00						281.00
Committee total					2,273.00						2,273.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

JAMES T. WALSH, Chairman, Jan. 31, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE DELEGATION TO RUSSIA AND GERMANY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 27 AND DEC. 3, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Amory Houghton, Jr	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Hon. Paul Gillmor	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Hon. Ruben Hinojosa	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Hon. Peter King	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Hon. James McDermott	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Hon. Marty Meehan	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Hon. Donald Payne	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Hon. Charles Taylor	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	11/27	12/1	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Mr. Robert W. Van Wicklin	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Mrs. Nancy R. Clark	11/27	12/1	Russia		1,400.00			(3)			1,400.00
	12/1	12/3	Germany	362.77	158.00					362.77	158.00
Committee total					15,580.00						15,580.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

AMORY HOUGHTON, JR., Chairman, Jan. 3, 2001.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HOUSE DELEGATION TO MEXICO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 30 AND DEC. 2, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Benjamin A. Gilman	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Hon. Thomas M. Davis III	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Hon. David Dreier	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Hon. Bob Filner	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Hon. Jim Kolbe	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Hon. Roger Wicker	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Nancy Bloomer	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Everett Eissenstadt	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Richard J. Garon	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Caleb McCarr	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Moses Mercado	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Roger Noriega	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Joan O'Donnell	11/30	12/2	Mexico		320.00						320.00
Committee total					4,160.00						4,160.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BENJAMIN GILMAN, Chairman, Dec. 31, 2000.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, TRAVEL TO SOUTH KOREA AND NORTH KOREA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 23 AND NOV. 30, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Erica H. Han	11/23	11/30			1,807.00		3,410.20				5,217.20
Committee total					1,807.00						5,217.20

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ERICA H. HAN.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, TRAVEL TO SOUTH KOREA AND NORTH KOREA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 23 AND NOV. 30, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Richard A. Carne	11/24	11/30	South and North Korea		1,581.00		3,556.80				5,137.80
Committee total					1,581.00		3,556.80				5,137.80

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

RICHARD A. CARNE.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, TRAVEL TO ITALY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 26 AND DEC. 1, 2000

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Mary McDermott Noonan	11/26	12/1	Italy	3,686.900	31,610	.....	4,458.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186	.....	4,458.18	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ \$424 have not been used. Returned to U.S. Treasury.

MARY McDERMOTT NOONAN.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

706. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Loan Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Loan Limitations and Cash Flow Requirements for Farm Service Agency Guaranteed Loans (RIN: 0560-AG15) received January 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

707. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—District of Columbia; Movement of Plants and Plant Products [Docket No. 00-085-1] received January 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

708. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting notification that the report on the technical estimating assumptions that will be used for budget estimates for national defense will not be ready until later this year; to the Committee on Armed Services.

709. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, Reserve Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting an annual report on the STARBASE Program for FY 2000; to the Committee on Armed Services.

710. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Polydextrose [Docket No. 95F-0305] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

711. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Administrative Practices and Procedures; Meetings and Correspondence; Public Calendars [Docket No. 98-1042] received January 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

712. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the status report entitled, "The Pediatric Exclusivity Provision, January 2001"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

713. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—State and Federal Operating Permits Programs: Amendments to Compliance Certification Requirements [FRL-6934-5] (RIN: 2060-AJ04) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

714. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: FuelSolutions Addition (RIN:

3150-AG54) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

715. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Termination of Section 274i Agreement Between the State of Louisiana and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (RIN: 3150-AG60) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

716. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting reports containing the 30 September 2000 status of loans and guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

717. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed issuance of an export license consistent with section 36(C) of the Arms Export Control Act and Title IX of Public Law 106-79 [Transmittal No. DTC 001-01], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

718. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report in accordance with the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by the Senate of the United States on April 24, 1997; to the Committee on International Relations.

719. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on cost-sharing arrangements, as required by Condition 4(A) of the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by the United States Senate on April 24, 1997; to the Committee on International Relations.

720. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, General Accounting Office, transmitting a report pursuant to the Competition in Contracting Act; to the Committee on Government Reform.

721. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting notification of the new mileage reimbursement rates for Federal employees who use privately owned vehicles while on official travel; to the Committee on Government Reform.

722. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Premerger Notification; Reporting and Waiting Period Requirements—received January 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

723. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 707, 727C, and 727-100C Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-363-AD; Amendment 39-12013; AD

2000-24-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

724. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mitigation of Impacts to Wetlands and Natural Habitat [FHWA Docket No. FHWA 97-2514; 96-8] (RIN: 2125-AD78) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

725. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Track Safety Standards [Docket No. RST-90-1, Notice No. 9] (RIN: 2130-AB32) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

726. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-29-AD; Amendment 39-12017; AD 2000-24-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

727. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-38-AD; Amendment 39-12024; AD 2000-24-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

728. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-33-AD; Amendment 39-12019; AD 2000-24-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

729. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca Arriel 1 Series Turboshaft Engines; Correction [Docket No. 2000-NE-11-AD; Amendment 39-11912; AD 2000-20-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

730. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 430 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-11; Amendment 39-11959; AD 2000-22-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January

8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

731. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-37-AD; Amendment 39-12023; AD 2000-24-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

732. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-34-AD; Amendment 39-12020; AD 2000-24-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

733. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-35-AD; Amendment 39-12021; AD 2000-24-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

734. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-36-AD; Amendment 39-12022; AD 2000-24-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

735. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-28-AD; Amendment 39-12016; AD 2000-24-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

736. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-107-AD; Amendment 39-12007; AD 2000-23-34] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

737. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2 and B4 Series Airplanes, and Model A300 B4-600, A300 B4-600R, and A300 F4-600R (A300-600) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-96-AD; Amendment 39-12025; AD 2000-24-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

738. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Allowing Alternatives to Incandescent Light in Private Aids to Navigation [USCG 2000-7466] (RIN: 2115-AF98) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

739. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Op-

eration Regulations; Siesta Key Bridge, across the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, mile 71.6, Sarasota County, FL [CGD07-00-133] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

740. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Cortez Bridge (SR 684), across the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, mile 87.4, Sarasota County, Cortez, FL [CGD07-00-132] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

741. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Mississippi River, Iowa and Illinois [CGD08-00-033] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

742. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Great Egg Harbor Bay, New Jersey [CGD05-00-055] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

743. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; Hillsborough Bay, Tampa, Florida [CGD07-00-124] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

744. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on Military Recruitment Programs, Government Performance and Results Act Performance Pilot; jointly to the Committees on Government Reform and the Budget.

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. HERGER (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. OTTER, Ms. HART, Mr. AKIN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. FLETCHER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SHAW, Mr. DREIER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. COLLINS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. KIRK, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. PUTNAM):

H.R. 2. A bill to establish a procedure to safeguard the combined surpluses of the Social Security and Medicare hospital insurance trust funds; referred to the Committee on Rules, 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. BARCIA (for himself, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 524. A bill to require the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to assist small and medium-sized manufacturers and other such businesses to

successfully integrate and utilize electronic commerce technologies and business practices, and to authorize the National Institute of Standards and Technology to assess critical enterprise integration standards and implementation activities for major manufacturing industries and to develop a plan for enterprise integration for each major manufacturing industry; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. GILCHREST (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. HORN, Mr. MICA, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. QUINN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 525. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide for improved Federal efforts to prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GANSKE (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BERRY, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. JOHN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GORDON, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MOORE, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SAWYER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. WYNN, Mr. STARK, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. TURNER, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. COYNE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. HOFFFEL, and Mr. MEEHAN):

H.R. 526. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and 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. VITTEK (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. GOODE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. COOKSEY, and Mr. STUMP):

H.R. 527. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt State and local political committees from duplicative notification and reporting requirements made applicable to political organizations by Public Law 106-230; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 528. A bill to provide that children's sleepwear shall be manufactured in accordance with stricter flammability standards; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 529. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to require the use of recycled materials in the construction of Federal-aid highway projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 530. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to require the allocation of surface transportation program funds for the purchase of recycled materials; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. THOMAS M. Davis of Virginia, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FRANK, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 531. A bill to designate El Salvador under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to render nationals of such foreign state eligible for temporary protected status under such section; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 532. A bill to provide funding for MTBE contamination; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CASTLE (for himself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. THOMAS M. Davis of Virginia):

H.R. 533. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to restrict the use of franked mass mailings by Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 534. A bill to establish a grant program that provides incentives for States to enact mandatory minimum sentences for certain firearms offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEAL of Georgia:

H.R. 535. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 relating Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia, home preservation; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HORN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KING, Mr. HOYER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. OLVER, Mr. WEINER, Mr. REYES, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FROST, Mr. ROSS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. WYNN, Ms. LEE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. VISLOSKEY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SIMMONS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FRANK, Mr. KLECZKA, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms.

HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. HART, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BOYD, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SAWYER, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 536. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for mastectomies and lymph node dissections performed for the treatment of breast cancer; referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. GRANGER:

H.R. 537. A bill to establish the National Commission on Youth Crime and School Violence; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. GRANGER (for herself, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. PITTS, Mr. FORD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mrs. KELLY):

H.R. 538. 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. HAYWORTH (for himself, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. TERRY, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. PETRI, Mr. RILEY, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. AKIN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. PITTS, and Ms. HART):

H.R. 539. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the child tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 540. A bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to make grants and loans to small business concerns, and grants to agricultural enterprises, to enable such concerns and enterprises to reopen for business after a natural or other disaster; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself and Mr. SWEENEY):

H.R. 541. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Paperwork Reduction Act, to minimize the burden of Federal paperwork demands upon small businesses, educational and non-profit institutions, Federal contractors, State and local governments, and other persons through the sponsorship and use of alternative information technologies; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mr. SWEENEY):

H.R. 542. A bill to amend provisions of law enacted by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 to ensure full analysis of potential impacts on small entities of rules proposed by certain agen-

cies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. LEACH:

H.R. 543. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce estate and gift tax rates to 30 percent, to increase the exclusion equivalent of the unified credit to \$10,000,000, and to increase the annual gift tax exclusion to \$50,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mrs. KELLY):

H.R. 544. A bill to require the Attorney General to promulgate regulations relating to gender-related persecution, including female genital mutilation, for use in determining an alien's eligibility for asylum or withholding of removal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 545. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the effective date for certain awards of dependency and indemnity compensation made by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to survivors of veterans who died during the Vietnam era or later, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. QUINN:

H.R. 546. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax benefits for small businesses, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. RIVERS:

H.R. 547. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for hair prostheses for individuals with scalp hair loss as a result of alopecia areata; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and 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. SCARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. PETRI, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. PICKERING):

H.R. 548. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. FROST, Mr. DREIER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FOLEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. PAUL, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. RILEY, Mr. HORN, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. HART, Mr. KING, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. SUNUNU):

H.R. 549. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional tax incentives for education; to the Committee

on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STUPAK:

H.R. 550. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility in Iron Mountain, Michigan, as the "Oscar G. JOHNSON Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STUPAK:

H.R. 551. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that the rate of reimbursement for motor vehicle travel under the beneficiary travel program of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall be the same as the rate for private vehicle reimbursement for Federal employees; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado:

H.R. 552. A bill to provide interim protection for certain roadless areas in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 553. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to improve implementation of the western Alaska community development quota program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. LEACH:

H.J. Res. 14. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding regulations on the amounts of expenditures of personal funds made by candidates for election for public office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.J. Res. 15. A joint resolution designating the square dance as the national folk dance of the United States; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. GOODE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H. Con. Res. 23. A Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that President George W. Bush should declare to all nations that the United States does not intend to assent to or ratify the International Criminal Court Treaty, also referred to as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and the signature of former President Clinton to that treaty should not be construed otherwise; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GILCHREST:

H. Con. Res. 24. A concurrent resolution supporting a National Foster Parents Day; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Con. Res. 25. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding tuberous sclerosis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. HOYER):

H. Con. Res. 26. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding

the Taliban-led Government in Afghanistan; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. KIRK:

H. Res. 32. A resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FROST:

H. Res. 33. A resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HYDE (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. ACKERMAN):

H. Res. 34. A resolution congratulating the Prime Minister-elect of Israel, Ariel Sharon, calling for an end to violence in the Middle East, reaffirming the friendship between the Governments of the United States and Israel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. MOORE (for himself, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. SKELTON, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. FROST, Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. STENHOLM, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H. Res. 35. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the Bloch Cancer Foundation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 37: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 39: Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. RILEY, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. POMBO, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. OTTER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BAKER, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CANNON, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. BUYER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DELAY, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. LARGENT, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. BONILLA.

H.R. 42: Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 50: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.

H.R. 99: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. LARGENT, and Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 117: Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. FROST, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SANDLIN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BARCIA, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 154: Mrs. NORTHUP, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. GEORGE MIL-

LER of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. POSSELLA and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 162: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 175: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. OTTER.

H.R. 184: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 244: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 251: Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 257: Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. OTTER, and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 286: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 287: Mrs. KELLY.

H.R. 289: Mrs. TAUSCHER.

H.R. 311: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. OTTER.

H.R. 320: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. ROSS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 325: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 326: Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 340: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 356: Mr. FROST, Mr. BUYER, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. HART, and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 369: Mr. RYUN of Kansas.

H.R. 389: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 419: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 429: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 478: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 482: Mr. DEMINT, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 488: Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK, and Mr. LANTOS.

H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H. Res. 17: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H. Res. 23: Mr. SHOWS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FROST, Mr. TURNER, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. STENHOLM.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

4. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 695 of 2000 petitioning the United States Government to act in possible partnership with prominent cancer institutes to wit, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the National Cancer Institute to appropriate the funding for the undertaking of a detail empirical study in the County of Rockland of the environmental and genetics of the population of Rockland as they relate to and effect the incidences of breast cancer in this county; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.