

The conference agreement retains section 136 as proposed by the House that amends the Home Rule Act to increase the salary of the Council Chairman to \$10,000 less than the annual compensation of the Mayor.

The conference agreement retains section 136 (new section 137) as proposed by the Senate on risk management for settlements and judgments.

The conference agreement deletes section 137 as proposed by the House stating that no funds appropriated in this Act may be made available to pay any person or entity that violates the Buy American Act and combines it with section 122 of the House bill.

The conference agreement retains section 137 (new section 138) as proposed by the Senate which waives the period of Congressional review for the Closing of Portions of 2nd and N Streets, N.E. and Alley System in Square 710, Act.

The conference agreement retains section 138 (new section 139) as proposed by the House that prohibits funds contained in this Act from being used to issue, administer, or enforce any order by the District of Columbia Commission on Human Rights relating to docket numbers 93-030-(PA) and 93-031-(PA).

The conference agreement deletes Section 138(a) which placed a limitation on the amount of fees attorneys may receive when representing a party who prevails in an action or the fees of any attorney who defends any action, including an administrative proceeding, brought against the District of Columbia Public Schools under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and Section 138(b) which allowed the Mayor and the Superintendent of the District of Columbia Public Schools to concur in a Memorandum of Understanding setting forth a new rate and amount of compensation, or a new limit.

The conference agreement retains section 138(c) (new section 140) concerning attorney fee awards made in cases under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. The conference agreement inserts a new subsection 140(b) which requires no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act the Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a written report for each of the fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, detailing a complete itemized list, by year, of the judgments for attorneys' fees awarded to plaintiffs who prevailed in cases brought against the District of Columbia or the District of Columbia Public Schools under section 6154(i)(3) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1415(i)(3)).

The conference agreement deletes section 139 as proposed by the Senate that makes certain exceptions to the limitation in the previous section on the amount of fees attorneys can receive when representing a party who prevails in an action or any attorney who defends any action, including an administrative proceeding, brought against the District of Columbia Public Schools under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The conference agreement deletes section 140 of the Senate bill concerning mandatory advanced electronic information for air cargo and passengers entering the United States.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 141 as proposed by the Senate that requires the General Accounting Office to submit by March 31, 2002 a report detailing the awards in judgment rendered in the District of Columbia that were in excess of the cap imposed by prior appropriations acts on

attorney fees for work performed or previously performed in actions brought against the District of Columbia Public Schools under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligation) authority for the fiscal year 2002 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 2001 amount, the 2002 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 2002 follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Funds:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	\$464,125
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2002	358,607
House bill, fiscal year 2002	398,058
Senate bill, fiscal year 2002	408,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2002	408,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	-56,125
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2002	+49,393
House bill, fiscal year 2002	+9,942
Senate bill, fiscal year 2002	—
District of Columbia Funds: ..	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	6,774,159
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2002	7,144,312
House bill, fiscal year 2002	7,146,437
Senate bill, fiscal year 2002	7,154,201
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2002	7,150,716
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	+376,557
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2002	+6,404
House bill, fiscal year 2002	+4,279
Senate bill, fiscal year 2002	-3,485

JOE KNOLLENBERG,
ERNEST ISTOOK,
JOHN T. DOOLITTLE,
JOHN E. SWEENEY,
DAVID VITTER,
BILL YOUNG,
CHAKA FATTAH,
ALAN B. MOLLOHAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MARY L. LANDRIEU,
JACK REED,
DANIEL K. INOUE,
MIKE DEWINE,
TED STEVENS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

ELECTION IRREGULARITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I mentioned awhile ago a fact of what happened in the elections in Florida, which I would like to take an opportunity to revisit, and I am glad that the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) has

agreed to stay here so that she can respond to this information.

An enterprising journalist by the name of Gregory Palast who operates out of London and works with BBC-TV has provided some very interesting information to me. I have got a list here, and the list is about those people who were put on the voter file that said that they could not vote because they were convicted felons. I have got the list here.

For instance, number 354 on the list is Johnny Jackson, Jr., who is a black male from Texas, and then, unfortunately, John Fitzgerald Jackson. They said that those two people were the same people, so John Fitzgerald Jackson in Florida was denied the right to vote because a list from Texas that had the name of Johnny Jackson, Jr., on it, said that Johnny Jackson, Jr., was not eligible to vote.

I have got on this list, for example, Thomas Alvin Cooper, who is a white male from Ohio. Thomas Cooper is a pretty common name. There is more than one Thomas Cooper, I am sure, in all of the people in Florida. But Thomas Cooper was denied the right to vote in Florida, and Thomas Cooper in Florida, who was denied the right to vote, was a black man.

I have got here Michael Rodriguez from New Jersey, and I am sure Michael Rodriguez is a common name. But in Florida, Michael Rodriguez was denied the right to vote. In New Jersey it was Michael A. Rodriguez.

What this list shows is that there were about 2,800 people who were not allowed the right to vote because the State of Florida said that they were convicted felons in other states, and, therefore, they could not vote in Florida.

Mr. Speaker, 57,700 people, innocent people, I might add, were targeted for removal. Ninety percent of the people on the list that was purged so that these people could not vote in Florida, 90 percent of the names were wrong. At least 54 percent were black. 80 percent of those who finally were purged were black, and 93 percent of the people who were targeted to be purged vote Democratic.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. If the gentleman would yield for one minute, let me give you the rest of the story. Florida used \$4 million of taxpayer money that they gave to a firm, it was not bid out, to a firm from Texas. Katherine Harris' office did that to the people of Florida, and they came up and purged people. There was no procedure, none whatsoever.

In fact, when I went to the poll on election day, I went downtown and there was some young black guys there saying they are not letting them vote because they said they were felons, and they had never been arrested.

Ms. MCKINNEY. It was a procedure, all right, but the procedure was that if

you were black, then you had your name on this list and you were denied the right to vote.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. There is no question. But I am going back to how it came about. There was a bid, a non-solicited bid, where a contract was given to a firm, and all this is in the record, and the firm told the State of Florida that this system that you are using will identify people that are not convicted felons. The State of Florida says, oh, that is okay. That is okay.

Ms. MCKINNEY. That is exactly what happened. The name of the firm was Database Technologies, which was later absorbed by ChoicePoint, which has its headquarters right outside of Atlanta. The gentlewoman is absolutely right, that they told Katherine Harris, for whom a Congressional District I understand is being specially carved, that the information we are going to give you, according to your specifications, is wrong. We want you to know that the information that we are going to give you, the information that you have requested, is wrong. Do you want us to give you wrong information? And Katherine Harris and company, said yes, we want the wrong information.

VOTER IRREGULARITIES IN FLORIDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) to know that this is a very touchy situation for me, because so much happened in Florida. In fact, former President Jimmy Carter said that if Florida had been any other country, it would not have been certified, because when you had Republican operatives going into the supervisor of elections filling out forms and sending them out, it was totally illegal. But that happened in Florida.

Some of the things that happened in Florida you would not believe. It is just so hard for me to talk about. In my county alone, 27,000 of my people, voters, were thrown out; thrown out. Let me tell you, 16,000 said it was overvotes. We never saw them. But 10,000, let me tell you, the machines were old, there were undervotes, and the machines kicked them out. So, to date, they have never been counted.

Ms. MCKINNEY. If the gentlewoman will yield, there was serious disenfranchisement that took place. It was systematic, it was purposeful. It was stolen, because we are talking about 2,800 people who Florida took the right to vote away from just because they came from other states. But let me just add that they lied to the Department of Justice, because they told the Department of Justice that our little election

thing here that we are trying to do, this little thing here is race-neutral, is not going to have an effect. And what did it do? It had an effect. It took away the right to vote for African Americans and other minorities.

I know the gentlewoman lived it and breathed it every day, but I am here to tell you that Florida was not the only place that it happened. We now know that it happened in too many places all over America, including Georgia.

But I am going to give the gentlewoman the last word, because in Florida, Florida certified the national election, and we have some serious questions about the validity of the Florida election and the Florida outcome.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. The one thing that I want to say on that, and it goes back to what I said earlier, the letter that Jimmy Carter, former President Carter and former President Ford said was give the American people a Christmas President. Give them election reform. What happened in Florida in that election, a black eye is not what it was.

□ 2100

It goes against who we are as Americans. It is bigger than that. Because if someone cannot win the election without stealing it, they do not deserve the office that they are running for.

One of the things I can say that happened in the last election in Virginia, there was close to 1,000 attorneys in all of the precincts. People are committed to making sure that what happened in Florida never, ever happens again in another election. We have had other elections in Florida where still, we have, from the governor's office, highway patrols park in front of the precinct all day.

Ms. MCKINNEY. But, Mr. Speaker, the question I have is, in the State of Florida, the Governor, Jeb Bush down there has declared a state of emergency. I wonder how long that state of emergency is going to last and if it is going to allow this kind of thing to happen again and the kinds of things that happened with the State patrol parked outside polling precincts and that kind of thing, if that is going to happen again as a result of this state of emergency.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the point of the matter is that the gentlewoman talked about what happened with the voters, but keep in mind that the system broke down before then, because we had Motor Voter where people went to the driver's license place, they received their driver's license, and they signed up to register to vote and to this day, they have not received their cards. So we had thousands of people that was registered to vote that never got the opportunity because that office did not turn it into the Supervisor of Election's office.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, we had similar problems in Georgia in my dis-

trict as well. This is a sad day when we can provide for the people, for the Record, a piece of information like this that shows that people were designed to take away their right to vote just so that they could have a predetermined outcome.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. God bless America.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2302

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LINDER) at 11 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Report No. 107-322) on the resolution (H. Res. 305) providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3005, BIPARTISAN TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY ACT OF 2001

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-323) on the resolution (H. Res. 306) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3005) to extend trade authorities procedures with respect to reciprocal trade agreements, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2944, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 2002

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-324) on the resolution (H. Res. 307) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2944) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District