

lay down his life for his friends. Lyn was a friend to all Americans. He gave himself for those 66 hostages; and for that, we will be forever grateful.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this resolution as a memorial to Lyn and his family and to all those who knew and all Americans who benefited from his service to our great country.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON), my distinguished colleague.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

I wanted to say that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), my good friend, has introduced a very timely resolution for a great American patriot. As somebody who will be representing Valdosta, Georgia, or part of Valdosta, Georgia, I look forward to participating in this. I do not know the McIntosh family personally, as does the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), but if one looks at the history of the United States of America in the last 10 or 15 years, it is clear that Mr. McIntosh has been a part of that history and has served his country well. During that very trying period in 1979 when Americans faced the ignominious situation in Iran, for somebody to step forward and volunteer on a rescue mission I think speaks volumes of his patriotism, love, and devotion for our country.

I look forward to supporting my colleague on this and working with him and the folks in the Senate to get this thing passed. I also look forward to getting to know the McIntosh family. I thank the gentleman from Georgia for introducing this piece of legislation.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, having no other speakers, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of H.R. 1432.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1432.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further

proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1202) to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Office of Government Ethics through fiscal year 2006.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1202

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Office of Government Ethics Authorization Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 405 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking "1997 through 1999" and inserting "2002 through 2006".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1202 is critically important to ensuring honesty, integrity, and impartiality in the executive branch of the Federal Government. The bill would reauthorize the Office of Government Ethics through fiscal year 2006.

With a budget of \$10 million and a staff of only 82, the Office of Government Ethics is a small agency. Despite its small size, however, it performs a vital function.

The office, established in 1978, fosters high ethical standards for government employees. It oversees compliance by Federal departments and agencies with a variety of ethics laws. It issues rules and regulations for Federal employees to follow on such matters as conflict of interest, post-employment restrictions, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure. The office also reviews financial disclosure statements of certain Presidential nominees and, when necessary, recommends corrective action if it finds violations of ethics laws.

In addition, the office trains employees in ethics, provides formal and infor-

mal guidance on the interpretation and application of various ethics laws, and it evaluates the effectiveness of conflict of interest and other ethics laws.

During the last Congress, the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization of the Committee on Government Reform held an oversight hearing on the Office of Government Ethics. That hearing revealed that the office has performed its duties exceedingly well. There is no question that the office has earned reauthorization from this Congress.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization, I am pleased to join with the gentlewoman from Maryland in support of S. 1202, a bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Office of Government Ethics through fiscal year 2006.

OGE's mission is not only to prevent and resolve conflicts of interest and to foster high ethical standards for Federal employees, but also to strengthen the public's confidence so that the government's business is conducted with impartiality and integrity. OGE does this by, one, reviewing and certifying the financial disclosure forms filed by Presidential nominees requiring Senate confirmation; two, serving as the primary source of advice in counseling on conduct and financial disclosure issues; and, three, by providing information on promoting understanding of ethical standards in executive agencies.

OGE and its staff are well regarded by the Federal agencies with whom they do business. OGE has played an essential and significant role in fostering the public's trust in the integrity of government.

Mr. Speaker, there is no component of government more important than that of assuring the public's trust. OGE helps to build and maintain that kind of trust that is essential for an orderly, ethical, and respectable conduct of the Nation's business. For those reasons, I urge swift passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for his words and tell him that I do value working with him on the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization. I also want to thank Senator LIEBERMAN who chairs the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs for his sponsorship of this bill. Indeed, accolades to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the chairman of the committee

on Government Reform and Oversight, and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member, for their support of this legislation. Also, thanks should go to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, for his cooperation in expediting consideration of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, promoting high ethical standards in the Federal Government is critically important if the citizens of this country are to have confidence in its operation. For this reason, I urge all Members to support S. 1202 and the reauthorization of the Office of Government Ethics.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1202.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1100

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FAMILY COURT ACT OF 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2657) to amend title 11, District of Columbia Code, to redesignate the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia as the Family Court of the Superior Court, to recruit and retain trained and experienced judges to serve in the Family Court, to promote consistency and efficiency in the assignment of judges to the Family Court and in the consideration of actions and proceedings in the Family Court, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Family Court Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. REDESIGNATION OF FAMILY DIVISION AS FAMILY COURT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 11-902, District of Columbia Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 11-902. Organization of the court

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Superior Court shall consist of the following:

"(1) The Civil Division.

"(2) The Criminal Division.

"(3) The Family Court.

"(4) The Probate Division.

"(5) The Tax Division.

"(b) BRANCHES.—The divisions of the Superior Court may be divided into such branches as the Superior Court may by rule prescribe.

"(c) DESIGNATION OF PRESIDING JUDGE OF FAMILY COURT.—The chief judge of the Superior Court shall designate one of the judges assigned to the Family Court of the Superior Court to serve as the presiding judge of the Family Court of the Superior Court.

"(d) JURISDICTION DESCRIBED.—The Family Court shall have original jurisdiction over the actions, applications, determinations, adjudications, and proceedings described in section 11-1101. Actions, applications, determinations, adjudications, and proceedings being assigned to cross-jurisdictional units established by the Superior Court, including the Domestic Violence Unit, on the date of enactment of this section may continue to be so assigned after the date of enactment of this section."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 9.—Section 11-906(b), District of Columbia Code, is amended by inserting "the Family Court and" before "the various divisions".

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 11.—(1) The heading for chapter 11 of title 11, District of Columbia, is amended by striking "FAMILY DIVISION" and inserting "FAMILY COURT".

(2) The item relating to chapter 11 in the table of chapters for title 11, District of Columbia, is amended by striking "FAMILY DIVISION" and inserting "FAMILY COURT".

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 16.—(1) CALCULATION OF CHILD SUPPORT.—Section 16-916.1(o)(6), District of Columbia Code, is amended by striking "Family Division" and inserting "Family Court of the Superior Court".

(2) EXPEDITED JUDICIAL HEARING OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE HEARING COMMISSIONERS.—Section 16-924, District of Columbia Code, is amended by striking "Family Division" each place it appears in subsections (a) and (f) and inserting "Family Court".

(3) GENERAL REFERENCES TO PROCEEDINGS.—Chapter 23 of title 16, District of Columbia Code, is amended by inserting after section 16-2301 the following new section:

"§ 16-2301.1. References deemed to refer to Family Court of the Superior Court

"Any reference in this chapter or any other Federal or District of Columbia law, Executive order, rule, regulation, delegation of authority, or any document of or pertaining to the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia shall be deemed to refer to the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia."

(4) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter 1 of chapter 23 of title 16, District of Columbia, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 16-2301 the following new item:

"16-2301.1. References deemed to refer to Family Court of the Superior Court."

SEC. 3. APPOINTMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES; NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS.

(a) NUMBER OF JUDGES FOR FAMILY COURT; QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS OF SERVICE.—Chapter 9 of title 11, District of Columbia Code, is amended by inserting after section 11-908 the following new section:

"§ 11-908A. Special rules regarding assignment and service of judges of Family Court

"(a) NUMBER OF JUDGES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The number of judges serving on the Family Court of the Superior Court shall be not more than 15.

"(2) EMERGENCY REASSIGNMENT.—If the chief judge determines that, in order to carry out the intent and purposes of the District of Columbia Family Court Act of 2001, an emergency exists such that the number of judges needed on the Family Court of the Superior Court at any time is more than 15—

"(A) the chief judge may temporarily reassign judges from other divisions of the Superior Court to serve on the Family Court who meet the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (b) or senior judges who meet the requirements of those paragraphs, except such re-assigned judges shall not be subject to the term of service requirements set forth in subsection (c); and

"(B) the chief judge shall, within 30 days of emergency temporary reassignment pursuant to subparagraph (A), submit a report to the President and Congress describing—

"(i) the nature of the emergency;

"(ii) how the emergency was addressed, including which judges were reassigned; and

"(iii) whether and why an increase in the number of Family Court judges authorized in subsection (a)(1) may be necessary to serve the needs of families and children in the District of Columbia.

"(3) COMPOSITION.—The total number of judges on the Superior Court may exceed the limit on such judges specified in section 11-903 to the extent necessary to maintain the requirements of this subsection if—

"(A) the number of judges serving on the Family Court is less than 15; and

"(B) the Chief Judge of the Superior Court—

"(i) is unable to secure a volunteer judge who is sitting on the Superior Court outside of the Family Court for reassignment to the Family Court;

"(ii) obtains approval of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration; and

"(iii) reports to Congress regarding the circumstances that gave rise to the necessity to exceed the cap.

"(b) QUALIFICATIONS.—The chief judge may not assign an individual to serve on the Family Court of the Superior Court or handle a Family Court case unless—

"(1) the individual has training or expertise in family law;

"(2) the individual certifies to the chief judge that the individual intends to serve the full term of service, except that this paragraph shall not apply with respect to individuals serving as senior judges under section 11-1504, individuals serving as temporary judges under section 11-908, and any other judge serving in another division of the Superior Court who is reassigned on an emergency temporary basis pursuant to subsection (a)(2);

"(3) the individual certifies to the chief judge that the individual will participate in the ongoing training programs carried out for judges of the Family Court under section 11-1104(c); and

"(4) the individual meets the requirements of section 11-1501(b).

"(c) TERM OF SERVICE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an individual assigned to serve as a judge of the Family Court of the Superior Court shall serve for a term of 5 years.

"(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR JUDGES SERVING ON SUPERIOR COURT ON DATE OF ENACTMENT OF FAMILY COURT ACT OF 2001.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual assigned to serve as a judge of the Family Court of the Superior Court who is serving as a judge of the Superior Court on the date of the enactment of the District of Columbia Family Court Act of 2001 shall serve for a term of not fewer than 3 years.

"(B) REDUCTION OF PERIOD FOR JUDGES SERVING IN FAMILY DIVISION.—In the case of a judge of the Superior Court who is serving as a judge