

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 21, 1993

The House met at 11 a.m.

Elder Paul S. Morton, Sr., the Greater St. Stephen Full Gospel Baptist Church, New Orleans, LA, offered the following prayer:

O Lord our help in ages past. Our hope for years to come. Our shelter from a stormy blast and our eternal home.

Dear Heavenly Father, we enter into Your gates with thanksgiving and into Your courts with praise. Your word teaches us in all things give thanks. We thank You for this day. We thank You for this opportunity to share with so many great minds making difficult decisions for this Nation. I pray a special blessing upon these men and women in authority. Lead them and guide them in all their decisions. For You said; in all Thy ways if we acknowledge You, You will direct our path. We pray for that guidance to make for a better world. In Your name we pray. 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. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ANDREWS] will please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey 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.

ELDER PAUL S. MORTON, SR.

(Mr. JEFFERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to welcome to this House the guest chaplain, who is my pastor in New Orleans, Elder Paul Morton.

Elder Morton came to New Orleans from Ontario, Canada. He came some 20 years ago with a church that had some 600 members, and he now is the pastor of a church that has some 10,000 members. He is the pastor of a church that is unique. He has one church in two locations in our city, and it is the largest church in the State of Louisiana and

for many States that adjoin us. So he is a builder, he is a teacher, he is a leader.

Mr. Speaker, we are very proud of him, and on behalf of all who are here today, Elder Morton, I welcome you to the House of Representatives.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE CASS BALLENGER AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Will the Member-elect present himself in the well and raise his right hand?

Mr. BALLENGER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, Mr. BALLENGER. You are now a Member of the House.

SELECTION OF MEMBERS TO BE ACCREDITED BY THE PRESIDENT AS OFFICIAL ADVISERS RELATING TO TRADE AGREEMENTS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 161(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2211, and upon the recommendation of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Chair has selected the following members of that committee to be accredited by the President as official advisers to the U.S. delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements during the first session of the 103d Congress: Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI of Illinois; Mr. GIBBONS of Florida; Mr. MATSUI of California; Mr. ARCHER of Texas; and Mr. CRANE of Illinois.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 20, 1993.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: For the past 22 years I have had the great honor and privilege of

serving the people of Wisconsin as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

On December 22, 1992, President-elect Clinton asked me to become his nominee as Secretary of Defense. Since the Senate has now confirmed my nomination I will be assuming office later today.

Accordingly, I hereby notify you that I have resigned as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin to assume the office of Secretary of Defense. Enclosed is a copy of my letter of resignation to Governor Tommy G. Thompson.

I shall always be grateful for the opportunity to serve with you and my colleagues in the House. I look forward to working with you in my new position as Secretary of Defense.

Sincerely,

LES ASPIN.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 12, 1993.

HON. GEORGE V. VOINOVICH,
Governor, State of Ohio, Columbus, OH.

DEAR GEORGE: I am writing to inform you that I will be resigning my seat in the U.S. House of Representatives effective at the close of business January 31, 1993.

Sincerely,

BILL GRADISON.

RESIGNATION AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1993.

HON. TOM FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER FOLEY: I would like to resign my appointment to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and retain my appointment to the Committee on Government Operations.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

COLLIN C. PETERSON,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation as a member

□ 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.

of the Committee on Government Operations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington,
DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby submit my resignation from the Committee on Government Operations.

Sincerely,

LYNN WOOLSEY.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 20, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: For the past 22 years I have had the great honor and privilege of serving the people of Wisconsin as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

On December 22, 1992 President-elect Clinton asked me to become his nominee as Secretary of Defense. Since the Senate has now confirmed my nomination I will be assuming office later today.

Accordingly, I hereby notify you that I have resigned as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin to assume the office of Secretary of Defense. Enclosed is a copy of my letter of resignation to Governor Tommy G. Thompson.

I shall always be grateful for the opportunity to have served with you and my colleagues in the House. I look forward to working with you in my new position as Secretary of Defense.

Sincerely,

LES ASPIN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 20, 1993.

Hon. TOMMY G. THOMPSON,
Governor, State of Wisconsin, State Capitol,
Madison, WI.

DEAR GOVERNOR THOMPSON: For the past 22 years I have had the great honor and privilege to serve the people of Wisconsin as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

On December 22, 1992, President-elect Clinton asked me to become his nominee for Secretary of Defense. Since the Senate has now confirmed my nomination I will assume this office later today.

Accordingly, I must resign as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin effective immediately so that I may assume the office of Secretary of Defense.

It has been a distinct pleasure working with you and the officials of your administration over the past several years. I look forward to working with you and your fellow Governors as I assume my new duties as Secretary.

Sincerely,

LES ASPIN.

Done at Washington, DC, this twentieth day of January, nineteen hundred and ninety-three at 5:05 p.m.

□ 1110

MAKING AMERICA GREAT AGAIN

(Mr. GEPHARDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday as the Nation watched Bill Clinton take the oath of office as the 42d President of the United States, we witnessed a seasonal change. The season of hopelessness gave way to the season of renewal.

Today the spirit of optimism and opportunity prevails. All around the country people are inspired to become part of our political process. President Clinton and Vice President GORE have given Americans a new lease on life. They believe great things are possible if only we work together and make the commitment for a greater good, rather than for one's own good.

The President has taken over the reins of power with deftness and a vision for action. President Clinton will keep faith with the promises he has made to the American people to invest in our futures. By example and by ethical deed he will restore the confidence of Americans in their government. Americans will once again have pride in, rather than scorn for, the call for public service.

President Clinton has extended his hand in friendship to Congress and has presented us with the challenge to do good work to make this country great again. He has appealed to the American people to join with him and us in this quest. Working together, we can do it.

PRESIDENT SHOULD SET FIXED DEFICIT TARGET

(Mr. KASICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Clinton told the Nation that we have to face hard truths and take strong steps to solve our country's problems. Today, he has an opportunity to take a strong step of his own to reduce our \$300 billion Federal deficit.

The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 requires President Clinton to decide today whether to accept a fixed deficit target, or allow the deficit to continue growing. By choosing the fixed target, the President would be sending an unmistakable signal that he is serious about deficit reduction.

A recent New York Times-CBS news poll found that only 26 percent of the American people expect President Clinton to significantly reduce the deficit. Should he accept a fixed target, the President can reassure both those of us in this Chamber and those across the country that he intends to act on the deficit reduction pledges he made in his campaign.

Setting a fixed deficit target would be one of the strong steps President

Clinton spoke about yesterday, but it would only be a first step. Should he take it, I and many others on both sides of the aisle stand ready to work with him in the months ahead to reform Government and cut the red ink.

THE WINDS OF CHANGE

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, we are in the opening days of a new Congress, fresh from the celebration of our new President taking office. We are full of optimism, energized by hope, and empowered by those who have sent us here to fulfill this country's promise and lead them to a brighter future.

Our first order of business must be to marshal the tremendous resources of this country and, with all the energy we possess, begin to rebuild our economy. We do not start from scratch. Our workers are the most productive in the world, we spend more money on research and development than any other country, and our telecommunications, computer and aerospace industries are world leaders.

And now we have the leadership we need to make the most of these advantages. If we devote ourselves to the task, we can energize our economy, bringing it back to life, and creating jobs and a rising living standard for many hard-working middle class families.

With President Clinton's vision we can make the necessary investments in infrastructure and education and cut the health care costs that will otherwise cripple any recovery.

But we cannot rely on President Clinton alone. We, in this House, must act now to pass an economic recovery program that fulfills the promise that people feel as they look to a new generation of leaders.

On this floor, we too feel the winds of change. Let us get to work.

BEGIN DEFICIT REDUCTION BY NOT REDUCING THE MDA TARGETS

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's inaugural revelry now turns into today's awesome responsibility as the President finds himself confronted with the problem of the deficit. By law, the President must decide whether to raise the deficit targets or to reduce the deficit. If he is serious about his No. 1 promise to the American people, he has no choice but to leave the targets where they are.

It will be a long journey to reach fiscal responsibility. We won't get there

easily or quickly, but we must get there. Today President Clinton should take the first step. By keeping the maximum deficit amount [MDA] targets where they are, the deficit is guaranteed to be smaller. By keeping the deficit targets where they are, President Clinton will insure that we start our journey by going in the right direction.

Yesterday the new President said, "We must provide for our Nation the way a family provides for its children * * *." Families don't do that by living beyond their means and neither does the Federal Government. Yesterday was one of beginnings, today must be one as well. The President must not miss this first opportunity to act on his promises. Let's begin to eliminate the deficit today.

SLEIGHT OF HAND NOT NEEDED IN DEALING WITH DEFICIT

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

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, the games have begun. The party that took the American debt from \$900 billion to \$4 trillion starts the lecture off with a sleight of hand on the first day we are on the floor. The reality is that this technical adjustment is the result of changes in the economy that happened automatically over the last several years. At the request of President Bush, in this year the President has to sign for this technical adjustment in the budget process.

At the beginning of this campaign a lot of people tried to identify with Harry Truman. The one thing we ought to learn from the admiration that President Truman received, rightfully, is that he talked to the American people forthrightly and honestly.

The honest statement that the President makes today has nothing to do with the reality of reducing our debt. If we want to work together to comprehensively attack the kind of spending in water projects, in other wasteful programs, we can do that together. If you want to continue the sleight of hand, you will be able to do that. But I think President Clinton and this Congress are going to join together with the American people to deliver an economy that gives people jobs, that deals with economic conversion, reforms in health care, and not the kind of sleight of hand we see from the other side of the aisle this morning.

STATEMENT ON VOTING "NO"

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, with one party now fully in control of both the

White House and Congress, Government can no longer hide behind partisan politics to explain inaction on the deficit. The politics are now as simple as the math: If enough Democrats want to join those of us on this side of the aisle fighting for a balanced budget, this country will get a balanced budget.

Regardless of seniority, party affiliation or committee assignment, we all have a vote—and collectively, that vote has the power to stop spending and balance the budget, maybe not in a day, not in a year, but certainly in the next few years. If this Congress wants to show the American people it is serious about deficit reduction, it is time to put votes behind those campaign promises we all kept hearing.

That is why I will be voting "no" on spending bills until we get a commitment from majority leadership for a plan to achieve a balanced budget, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. True, this means voting against some worthwhile expenditures, but we have got to get used to saying "no" before we succumb to the temptation to spend more.

THE CHALLENGE BEFORE US

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

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this week's inaugural celebrations underscore the mandate that we in this House have from the American people, a mandate that will sustain us as we move from the inaugural season to confront the challenge facing our country.

We must accept the challenge our new President has put before us, a challenge that will require both concentration and cooperation. Concentration on revitalizing our economy, returning fiscal sanity to our Government, and bringing affordable health care within reach of every American. First things first. Cooperation in ending gridlock and working together for the common good.

It won't always be easy. But with discipline, energy, and the courage of our convictions, we can face hard truths and take strong steps; we can renew America.

PRESIDENT SHOULD SET FIXED DEFICIT TARGET

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

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, in his inaugural address, President Clinton said, "We must cut our massive debt."

I couldn't agree more.

That is why I urge him to fix a definite deficit target for fiscal year 1994.

By doing so, Mr. Clinton could reduce next year's deficit by \$22 billion.

This may seem like a small step for our debt, but I assure you it is a giant leap from recent history.

For the last 3 years, we have had floating deficit targets that have made it easier to ignore our increasing debt.

We cannot ignore these debts any longer.

Setting a fixed target will focus our attention on the work that must be done to balance our budget.

Mr. Speaker, this first crucial decision will give us a glimpse into what the next 4 years will be like under President Clinton.

I hope he does not let us down.

□ 1120

LET US SEIZE THE DAY

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

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, the fog is lifted. The haze of ideology and partisanship that cost people their confidence in this Congress has cleared. The clamor and the bickering that compromised all of us has been silenced, and this change gives us a chance, no more than a chance.

Seize it. It is a decisive moment in the life of this country, for the social and economic ills that plague us all cannot continue to mount or America will be a fundamentally different place where we will not have the opportunity to seize our future again.

Seize this chance or in the future we will find that we deal with circumstances that will be imposed upon us, not a future that we can once again shape with our own hands. Seize this moment or the opportunity will not come again. We will see it each morning, each day and in every debate on this House floor, whether we come here to do the people's business, looking to work together, or only, as we have received a hint again here this morning, to seek opportunities to bicker and to fight, to argue rather than seize the chances to do the people's business.

REFORM OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the speeches that have been made here this morning and as I listened to President Clinton yesterday deliver his inaugural address, I was struck with the fact that there is a desire to move ahead and to get things done, as my friend, the gentleman from New Jersey, has just said.

Mr. Clinton yesterday spoke about the need for the American people to

have better from this institution, the U.S. Congress. That is why I am ecstatic about work that is about to begin. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] is a member of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, which will begin its work next week.

Interestingly enough, Mr. Speaker, next week we will have the opportunity, after we report out of the Committee on Rules this morning, later this morning a resolution which will put into place an opportunity for the Congress to have on hold an extension of the so-called select committees here so that we will simply extend them for 1 year.

I hope very much that this Congress will do that, allowing the Joint Committee on Organization to, for the first time in half a century, bring about meaningful reform of this institution so that we can, in fact, implement the will of the people.

A WELCOME TO THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AND INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AFFECT MILITARY RESERVISTS

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

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues to welcome a new administration in Washington but not to engage in a partisan colloquy in that regard. We welcome our new President. We wish him well. We hope that Congress and the administration will work together.

I also rise to advise my colleagues that this morning I introduced legislation to correct an inequity to those young men and women who serve in our military Reserves, thousands of whom were called upon 2 years ago in active duty.

Let me tell my colleagues what has happened to many of those young reservists. During the past 2 years they have become unemployed. And yet, when they are called upon on a monthly basis to go for their training renewal and their training requirements, they are paid their expenses for going to the armory, going to the field, camping overnight, doing the things they must do to prepare themselves to protect us.

In the meantime, those dollars that they are using for reimbursement of their expenses are denying them unemployment compensation benefits in most of our States.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in an effort to make it uniform throughout the country that those reimbursements of expenses will not be used in a calculation to deny the young men and women who serve in our military Reserves, who will be needed in the future, who are there to help us, that it will not be used to deny them

their unemployment compensation benefits. Please join me in that effort.

REAL DEFICIT RELIEF

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

Mr. BACHUS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I stood as did most of you on the steps of the Capitol to hear our new President deliver his inaugural address.

He spoke of change and the need to make sacrifices for future generations. I am willing and the people of Alabama are willing to make sacrifices, but sacrifices for deficit reduction without raising taxes. Not sacrifices that result in more Government spending and a runaway deficit. We are pleased to do our part to give our children and our children's children the same opportunities that we have had without the burden of a \$3 trillion deficit.

I am a strong supporter of mechanisms that will achieve real deficit relief: the balanced budget amendment, the line-item veto, tax reduction, and various proposals to stimulate private investment.

However, I was deeply concerned by one particular statement in President Clinton's inaugural address, "We must provide for our Nation as a family provides for its children."

Voting Americans are not children and should not be treated as such. Government cannot be all things to all people.

Young children need their parents around all of the time to guide them in every action, to train them, to instill values, and to support them financially and emotionally. This is not the role of Government.

I, along with 44 new Members of Congress sent a letter to President Clinton today vowing to work with him to reduce the deficit without raising taxes.

I will not work with him and I imagine the majority of that group will not work with him to allow government to provide for this country and the people of Alabama as a parent does a child.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES AS MEMBERS OF CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to adopt a resolution that I have at the desk, and I offer that resolution at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 34

Resolved, That the following named Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates,

be, and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Armed Services: Tim Holden, Pennsylvania; vacancy; vacancy.

Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs: Calvin Dooley, California; Ron Klink, Pennsylvania; Eric Fingerhut, Ohio.

Committee on Education and Labor: Ron de Lugo, Virgin Islands; Eni Faleomavaega, American Samoa; Scotty Baesler, Kentucky.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Don Edwards, California; Frank McCloskey, Indiana; Tom Sawyer, Ohio; vacancy.

Committee on Government Operations: Collin Peterson, Minnesota (to rank following Gary A. Condit, California); Don Payne, New Jersey; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy.

Committee on House Administration: Charles Rose, North Carolina, Chairman; Al Swift, Washington; William (Bill) Clay, Missouri; Sam Gejdenson, Connecticut; Martin Frost, Texas; Thomas J. Manton, New York; Steny Hoyer, Maryland; Gerald D. Kleczka, Wisconsin; Dale E. Kildee, Michigan; Butler Derrick, South Carolina; Barbara Kennelly, Connecticut; Ben Cardin, Maryland.

Committee on the Judiciary: Xavier Becerra, California.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Tom Andrews, Maine (to rank following H. Martin Lancaster, North Carolina); Maria Cantwell, Washington; Peter Deutsch, Florida; vacancy.

Committee on Natural Resources: Howard Berman, California; Lane Evans, Illinois; Patsy Mink, Hawaii; Tom Barlow III, Kentucky; Tom Barrett, Wisconsin.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: William (Bill) Clay, Missouri, Chairman; Patricia Schroeder, Colorado; Frank McCloskey, Indiana; Gary L. Ackerman, New York; Thomas C. Sawyer, Ohio; Paul E. Kanjorski, Pennsylvania; Eleanor Holmes Norton, District of Columbia; Barbara-Rose Collins, Michigan; Leslie Byrne, Virginia; Mel Watt, North Carolina; Albert Wynn, Maryland; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy.

Committee on Science, Space and Technology: Lynn Woolsey, California; Nathan Deal, Georgia; Bobby Scott, Virginia; Xavier Becerra, California (in lieu of ranking as provided in H. Res. 8).

Committee on Small Business: Martin Lancaster, North Carolina; Tom Andrews, Maine (in lieu of ranking as provided for in H. Res. 8); vacancy.

Mr. HOYER (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 Maryland?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would prefer to have the resolution read. I would ask that the gentleman withdraw his request.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will continue to read the resolution.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the resolution.

□ 1130

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). Does the gen-

tleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] request time?

Mr. HOYER. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I do. I would simply say I had asked for unanimous-consent. Obviously this was not done by unanimous-consent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] is entitled to 1 hour. This is a privileged resolution.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The gentleman in the chair expressed that this is a unanimous-consent request earlier. I would ask the Chair, that is not the procedure we are operating under?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unanimous-consent request to adopt the resolution was withdrawn and it is a privileged resolution.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the unanimous-consent request, because that was incorrect. My verbiage was incorrect. In fact, this is a privileged resolution, as I understand it, Mr. Speaker, and I move the immediate adoption of the resolution now that it has been read.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I just had one question that I wanted to get answered.

Mr. HOYER. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman, were the names that were just read pursuant to the ratios previously agreed upon between the two parties?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman, yes, they are.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for his response. That is all I need to know.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT CAN BRING AMERICA BACK ON THE RIGHT TRACK

(Ms. CANTWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate our new President and urge every Member of the House to heed his call to action. This Nation is at a crossroads, and it is time to put partisan bickering aside and step up to solve our Nation's problems. Only if we work together can we bring about real economic growth, address real deficit reduction, and put health care reform where it needs to be.

President Clinton said that as a new generation we are called upon to redefine our country. This 103d Congress is

committed to breaking gridlock and bringing about real change. People throughout my district and this country want government to be responsive to their problems. Today Congress and a new President embark on that new path that I think will bring about confidence and make the investment in a new spirit of openness that will address this country's most challenging problems.

These challenges facing us in Congress are daunting, but by working together, not separately but together, we can address these and put the country on the right track.

WELCOME TO WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON

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

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, welcome, President William Jefferson Clinton.

Welcome to an economy that grew 3.4 percent in last year's third quarter.

Welcome to an economy where inflation rose less than 3 percent last year and where the prime interest rate stands at only 6 percent.

Welcome, President Clinton, to an economy where, over the past 6 months, unemployment fell and more than half a million jobs were created.

Welcome, in short, to an economy that's not booming but is growing, with indicators moving in the right direction.

This is the economy that you represented as justification to remove a sitting President.

You are now in a more enviable position than that held by every one of your predecessors in the 20th century.

On the foreign front, there is no Communist or Nazi threat. This gives you an advantage over any newly elected President in this century.

Domestically, you inherit a stable and growing economy, and your party controls both Houses of Congress.

In short, there is no conceivable reason you cannot succeed except—except for the decisions you and your fellow Democrats will make.

It's all in your hands and, believe me, you will be held accountable. Welcome to Washington.

URGING MEMBERS TO WITHHOLD CRITICISMS AND NEGATIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMIC REFORM

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I guess there are some people in town who just cannot wait to resume the same kind of

political bickering which has plagued this city and this House for the last few years. I find it ironic that one day after President Clinton asked the country to engage in unification, that instead we are hearing echoes of the past sniping, and we are hearing people ask President Clinton to use a budget technicality in a way which would throw the economy of this country into reverse.

The fact is that we heard no requests for George Bush to do what is now being suggested today by using a technicality to take \$22 billion out of the economy, further depressing the economy, at a time when the economy needs growth, not shrinkage.

I would suggest if we want to be responsible and if we want to act in a manner which I think our constituents expect us to act, that we will cease the partisan sniping, that we will hold our tongue for a while, we will get off the new President's back and give him the time he needs to send down a real budget, since we have not been sent one yet, and we are not going to have an opportunity to deal with that until March 15.

I think we will have plenty of time to criticize Presidential economic judgments after some of them have been made. It seems to me one day after he has been sworn in is a mite early, even under the old ways of doing things in this town.

POLITICAL WILL

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, when this House debated a balanced budget constitutional amendment last year, many opponents argued that the amendment simply wasn't necessary. They said Congress and the administration have the power right now to balance the budget, if they would only show the political will to do so. Today President Clinton has an opportunity to demonstrate his will to reduce the budget deficit in a small but significant way.

The Budget Enforcement Act requires the President to notify Congress today whether he intends to fix a definite deficit target for fiscal year 1994 or let the target float as it has done for the past 3 years. The difference is worth noting. With floating targets, our deficits have ballooned from \$221 billion in 1990 to an estimated \$327 billion this year. By imposing a fixed target, the President could take a step toward reducing next year's deficit by about \$22 billion.

That amount might not seem large in the face of \$300-billion-a-year deficits. But it is \$22 billion that would not be borrowed by government. Consequently, that amount would stay in the private sector as investment in economic growth.

Mr. Clinton has said in recent weeks that he is revising his economic stimulus plans, looking more toward the long term than the short term. Deficit reduction is an absolutely necessary component of long-term economic growth. I hope President Clinton will take this 1 day opportunity to show his commitment to real economic growth for America's future.

DEDICATION TO CHANGE

(Mrs. CLAYTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that the members of the Democratic freshman class heard the President when he issued a call for service, and that we are prepared to grant that. We are here, ready to serve all of the American people.

Once in a great while ordinary people, reflecting and looking like many of the American people, caring and progressing, citizens, women, and minorities, have had an opportunity to sit at the table and to make an impact on policies that affect ordinary people. Now that we have had this opportunity, it is incumbent upon us that we be granted the opportunity to serve and to lead, and that we bring to bear that determination to put on the forefront those issues that affect American people.

We also must gain the public trust of the people who sent us and the people who observe us. We do that by making this Congress responsive to the needs of people, families, children, senior citizens. We do that by taking tough decisions when they are unpopular.

□ 1140

We must put family issues, health care, jobs and the deficit at the forefront. That will not be easy. We cannot say either/or. We must do them all.

We cannot deny that this country is suffering, and this Congress is called upon to respond to its needs. We cannot expect to survive in this economy if we stifle our economy with health care costs.

We must join the President with a vision to face the task before us.

INVESTMENT TAX INCENTIVE ACT OF 1993

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask that Republicans as well as Democrats start working together to accomplish some of the things that we know need to be done.

Today I am introducing legislation to stimulate the economy by providing a new investment tax incentive to allow increased depreciation for American

businesses who invest in new machinery, equipment, and technology.

My proposal, cosponsored by nearly 50 of my colleagues, is a measure to encourage business to buy more equipment to increase efficiency of production. If we are going to increase jobs, we need to be more competitive by being more productive. We need to change tax policy to stop penalizing companies that invest in new equipment and technology. The purpose of the bill is to allow a depreciation deduction for business that is not negated by inflation.

We are in a global market. Every other industrialized country treats business better than the United States to encourage investment in new machinery and equipment.

Our bill, the Investment Tax Incentive Act of 1993, was crafted with the support of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which has endorsed this concept of neutral cost recovery to index depreciation schedules to inflation.

Under this legislation, business would have the option to choose a new form of depreciation in addition to existing depreciation alternatives. This legislation would not replace existing depreciation laws, but simply supplement them with a new option. Simply put, the legislation adds a factor to represent the time value of money for the depreciation of equipment that will not be taken until future years.

In comparison to G-7 countries, the United States ranks behind Japan, France, Italy, Germany, and Canada in capital investment per worker. Japan alone invests 46 percent more capital per worker than the United States.

The Investment Tax Incentive Act would allow investors to fully recover the value of their investments over the life of an asset and end up creating thousands of new jobs. The United States trails the world in our tax policy to encourage investment. It is not surprising that we lag behind competing nations in the increase of growth in investment and productivity per worker.

Mr. Speaker, the key to stimulating long-term growth for our economy is to reduce the cost of machinery and equipment for business. While I am supportive of the objective to reduce the cost of capital through an investment tax credit, I believe the Investment Tax Incentive Act has advantages that should be considered in any discussion by the Clinton administration on an economic package.

I urge my colleagues to join me in creating jobs for American workers by cosponsoring the Investment Tax Incentive Act.

BEGINNING A NEW AND EXCITING CHAPTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY

(Mr. MCHALE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCHALE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, in the bright sunshine of a crisp winter day, many of us watched as President Clinton placed his left hand on Sacred Scripture and raised his right hand in solemn oath. At that moment we began a new and exciting chapter in American history. President Clinton symbolized and summoned a new generation of leadership. We as a Nation—and we as a Congress—now have the duty to respond.

During the next 2 years the Congress must act boldly to rebuild our Nation's economic strength through lower debt and higher investment, to reform our health care system so that no American, especially no American child, will be without access to basic health insurance, to fully fund Head Start, to enact family and medical leave, to restore the reality and perception of public integrity through effective campaign finance reform, and to reshape our country's defense in the wake of the cold war.

These are not easy challenges, but I am confident they are well within the leadership capacity of our President and the Congress. Historic change is no longer a threat. It is now an opportunity for greatness.

WAR CRIMES RESOLUTION

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I have a resolution which would put the Congress on record in support of war crimes trials with regard to what is happening in Yugoslavia.

I was in Yugoslavia on Labor Day of this past year, in the airport in Sarajevo, in Vukovar when we heard the stories of what was happening; over 50,000 women, many young women, women of all ages having been raped, ethnic cleansings. We were at a concentration camp where conditions were absolutely horrible.

The Congress did not cover itself with glory last year in dealing with this issue. Historians did many stories years after World War II to ask why did not many other countries act because of the atrocities by Nazi Germany. I predict in 5 or 10 years from now historians will say what countries acted and what countries did not act.

The least we can do, and I would ask Members on both sides to join in cosponsoring this resolution. President Clinton, day before yesterday in the New York Times, said that he favors Nuremberg-type trials. I think it is the least we can do.

We went down into a wine cellar in Vukovar and people asked what is the position of the United States. We are the leaders of the free world whether

we want to be or not, and how we act makes a difference.

So I ask all Members, please, on a bipartisan basis cosponsor the resolution that would put the Congress on record in support of war crime trials. Otherwise, 5 or 10 years from now, people will say why did Congress not act.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF BILL CLINTON

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate President Bill Clinton and Vice President AL GORE as they assume office.

Yesterday was indeed an historic day for all Americans. The President, in his tremendous address, spoke of new opportunities for all, and a restoration of hope.

With this new beginning come new challenges. We must remain faithful to the trust the people have placed in us.

The President spoke yesterday about sacrifice, about fostering community in our neighborhoods. He shared a vision of America that can once again be the shining city on the Hill.

President Clinton and Vice President GORE succeeded in their quest for the White House not simply because they heard the voices of Americans disillusioned with their government.

They succeeded, Mr. Speaker, because they listened, and therefore, arrive ready for the challenges ahead.

I look forward to working with the President and Vice President to make real the unspoken dreams and unrealized goals of the American people.

NOMINATION OF ZOE BAIRD AS U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with concern. Zoe Baird, President Clinton's choice for Attorney General, knowingly violated Federal immigration law for more than 2 years. If this is the example the new administration is going to set with regard to law and order, I worry about the future of the American justice system.

Zoe Baird hired two illegal immigrants to work in her home. Hundreds of thousands of American parents with lesser means work full time and find legal ways to obtain child care. They do not break the law.

Zoe Baird's actions raise questions about her credentials to serve as the top U.S. law enforcement official. Her abuse is a discredit to the rule of law. Withdrawing voluntarily from her nomination as U.S. Attorney General is the best thing to do for the integrity

of that office and the credibility of President Clinton's administration.

Zoe Baird has not earned the trust to be Attorney General.

THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW

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

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's message yesterday, the clarification call was one of action, and hope, and it also had another message. It told all of us to put our bumper stickers and our campaign brochures up, the time to take action and govern is now.

The message went forth to the unemployed, and yes the underemployed who make less today than they did just a few years ago, to the 7 percent that are unemployed, those overhung with a \$4 trillion debt: The time to act is now.

The message went forth to those of us who believe the economy should be growing at a faster rate than it is with real investment being made: The time to act is now.

To those such as a family in the eastern panhandle who are traumatized with health care costs, to the man and woman who had to resign from their positions to be on public assistance so that they could get vitally needed medical care for their children: The time to act is now.

To those grown disgruntled by business as usual in this Congress and this Government, campaign finance reform must be on the agenda, and cleaning up with new ethical considerations must be on the agenda. The time to act is now.

The President promised change, and the time to act is now for all of us to support President Clinton as he moves this agenda forward.

□ 1150

DEFICITS: A VIEW FROM THE EDGE

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate President Clinton on his inauguration as our Nation's 42d President. Despite differences of party and policy, all Americans want to see the economy revitalized and our deficit reduced. Yesterday I wrote to urge President Clinton to reinstate the Gramm-Rudman budget deficit process and to consider a freeze on Federal spending. These policies would forcefully restrain deficit spending.

We need leadership, not meek responses to interest group muscle flexing. I am proposing a solution to the deficit. Some may not like it. If

not, they should propose one of their own. But let us show the leadership and willingness to sacrifice. And above all, let us take action now to rectify this situation.

Excepting Social Security, Medicare, Head Start, and interest on the Federal debt, I would like to see a 5-percent reduction in Federal spending for fiscal years 1993 through 1995. A cut of \$50 billion and a spending freeze of this sort for 2½ years might reduce the deficit by as much as \$200 billion. This proposal would allow the President discretion to move up to 10 percent of appropriated funds from one function to another.

If there is not a plan to reduce the deficit from its current level, I do not plan to cast my vote to increase the ceiling on the Federal debt. Congress and the executive should not support more debt until we begin to address the root of the problem: Runaway Federal spending.

Mr. Speaker, I am including my letter to the President to be printed in the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 20, 1993.

Hon. BILL CLINTON,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Congratulations on your successful inauguration as our Nation's President. Despite differences of party, like all Americans, I want you to succeed.

As I mentioned to you during the Library of Congress reception for new members, I made a pledge to my constituents to work in a bipartisan manner to balance the budget. The annual deficit and the level of the national debt constitute a national crisis. This is the most serious economic crisis since Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March 1933. Although some of the problems differ in nature from that earlier crisis, it is critical for you to take the same kind of bold steps that FDR took. Action must be taken now, and cannot wait for the next fiscal year.

I respectfully urge you to reimpose the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction targets and consider the merits of a spending freeze. When California Governor George Deukemjian inherited a previously unforeseen \$1 billion deficit from his predecessor, he instituted a freeze on state expenditures within an hour of taking the oath of office.

The Gramm-Rudman deficit target levels, abandoned by the 1990 Budget Enforcement Act, should be reinstated. Under Gramm-Rudman, inflation-adjusted domestic spending grew 1.1 percent annually. Since the Gramm-Rudman targets were suspended, all semblance of fiscal order seems to have been abandoned. Indeed, since Gramm-Rudman's demise, inflation-adjusted domestic spending has increased an average of 7.3 percent annually.

In dollar terms, domestic entitlement spending grew by an average of \$5 billion annually during the periods covered by Gramm-Rudman. The similar figures for the period since the enactment of the 1990 Budget Enforcement Act have been \$38.5 billion per year. Gramm-Rudman with its sequestration mechanism was clearly more effective in reducing the deficit than the 1990 Budget Enforcement Act.

Excepting Social Security, Medicare, Head Start and interest on the federal debt, I would also like you to consider the merits of

a 5 percent reduction in federal spending for fiscal years 1993 through 1995. A cut of \$50 billion and a spending freeze of this sort for two and one-half years might reduce the deficit by as much as \$200 billion. This proposal would also allow the President discretion to move up to 10 percent of appropriated funds from one function to another. This is the best way to assure accountability for the budget deficit.

If there is not a plan to reduce the deficit from its current level, I do not plan to cast my vote to increase the ceiling on the federal debt. I hope to be able to offer this 5 percent cut and freeze plan when the federal debt increase legislation is before the House. Congress and the executive should not support more debt until we begin to address the root of the problem: runaway federal spending.

I want to support creative approaches for the revitalization of our economy. You have spoken eloquently on this subject. If the needed incentives are to be provided, a freeze on the budgets through FY 1995 must also be provided.

The annual deficit slows private capital formation, raises interest rates, forces future taxpayers to fund current spending, and contributes to the trade deficit. In short, high deficit spending retards the long-term health of our economy. The deficit slows the expansion and modernization of plants and equipment and restrains productivity, growth, wages and living standards. The deficit is at a crisis level. Our fiscal situation will only get worse as our workforce ages and medical inflation continues unabated. I believe that reducing the annual deficit is the most immediate task facing this Congress. I hope you will agree.

With kindest regards,
Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN HORN.

HIGHER EDUCATION IS A NECESSITY

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

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, there is no area of our national endeavors that requires more in the new season of hope called for by President Clinton than the field of education.

Mr. Speaker, people are depending on us, whether it is young parents who are searching for quality affordable child care for their kids, whether it is teachers, parents, and students in our elementary and secondary schools across the country who need not only new resources to educate but new flexibility and new power to make their own judgments about how to educate; they are depending on us.

Also depending on us are millions of displaced workers, millions of young people looking to get a higher education. Higher education is no longer an option in this economy. It is a necessity. It is time that we clean house, clean up our act and straighten out our system of paying for and financing higher education. They are depending on us.

Mr. Speaker, the decisions we make over the next several years will affect

the next several generations in the field of education. Now is the time for us to join together, Republican and Democrat, the President and Congress, to make our education system better.

AMERICA WANTS THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION TO SUCCEED

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, let me salute several of my Republican colleagues who stood up here and made constructive and positive suggestions on the important issues which not only face the Clinton administration but certainly face this Congress. Unfortunately, among the speakers this morning on the Republican side of the aisle, all of those who made comments were not quite as positive.

Let the record show, Mr. Speaker, that fewer than 24 hours after William Jefferson Clinton was sworn in as President of the United States, many Republicans in the House have begun to declare the Clinton Presidency a fraud and a failure. Before the debris has been gathered from the Mall in Washington, DC, while the strains of the Sousa marches and saxophone riffs still ring in our ears from yesterday's inaugural events, several Republicans have already declared that the Clinton Presidency has failed.

The role of a loyal opponent is a difficult one, but I would urge my Republican colleagues to give the new administration the opportunity to lead and succeed. Make no mistake about it, the American people want the Clinton administration to bring us together and to go beyond political stalemate.

I would urge my Republican colleagues not to allow the GOP to stand for "Gridlock on Parade." Let us hope that at least a few Republicans will show that their good wishes to the President yesterday have not disintegrated into political backbiting today.

REAL INVESTMENT

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

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, we want the President to succeed, and we want to make our suggestions on his success.

Mr. Speaker, recent estimates showing that the Federal budget deficit will continue to grow in the foreseeable future have put virtually all of President Clinton's economic proposals on hold. That is as it should be. The various so-called investments that Mr. Clinton promised are nothing more than a return to the big spending that got us into the deficit problem in the first place. We simply cannot afford them as long as the deficit continues to grow.

It is also important to recognize that reducing the deficit is investment. By reducing Government borrowing, we leave more capital in the private sector, where it gets invested in far more diverse and productive ways than the Government could imagine. This is what produces economic growth.

President Clinton has a chance today—and only today—to show that he truly wants to reduce the deficit and promote private investment. Under the Budget Enforcement Act, the President is to notify Congress today whether he intends to fix a definite deficit target for fiscal year 1994 or let the target float as it has done for the past 3 years. With floating targets, our deficits have increased from \$221 billion in 1990 to an estimated \$327 billion this year. Imposing a fixed target could reduce next year's deficit by about \$22 billion.

This is a small step but a real one. It would demonstrate through a deliberate act that President Clinton wants real investment in the American economy through a determined pursuit of real deficit reduction.

I firmly hope he takes the opportunity seriously.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, as the Member who represents 600,000 Washingtonians, I rise with pleasure this morning to welcome a new administration and a new Congress to Washington.

We seek a new partnership with both the administration and the Congress. It is summed up in the very simple words "the right to self-government," respected everywhere in the Nation, including the four territories, except occasionally here in the District of Columbia, where the freedom-loving Congress of the United States sits.

Mr. Speaker, we are burdened this year, as my colleagues have amply pointed out this morning, with awesome problems such as deficit reduction and health-care reform. This is no time to micromanage the affairs of a jurisdiction of the United States, the District of Columbia.

We must work together with the President and the Congress, and I myself will seek in every way to do so, recognizing the constitutional right of the Congress and the President to review our affairs until statehood comes.

But the Home Rule Act, Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago contemplated the District of Columbia would, like every other jurisdiction in the United States, run itself. As American citizens, we are due that respect.

I ask this new Congress to let democracy work its will in the District of Columbia this session.

A PROMISE MR. CLINTON SHOULD KEEP

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

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I and the Members from the State of Colorado extend their congratulations to the new President and his administration, as well. Yesterday was a day of celebration. Today we begin our work.

Mr. Speaker, since the first of the year, Bill Clinton and his aides have been reevaluating the economic program they promised during the 1992 campaign. The middle-class tax cut, the economic stimulus package, the major health care reform, and other initiatives all seem to have lost their momentum.

Before his inauguration yesterday, Mr. Clinton said the reassessments were necessary because of changing economic conditions—chiefly the recently released projections of Federal budget deficits. If we accept this explanation, then it is further evidence of a warning issued year after year: Persistent budget deficits are making it more and more difficult to govern. Therefore, the most important task of the new administration and the new Congress is to bring the deficit under control.

President Clinton has an opportunity right now, today, to take a step in this direction, but the opportunity will be gone at midnight. Under the current budget law—the Budget Enforcement Act—the President must notify Congress today whether he intends to establish a fixed maximum deficit target for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 or permit the target to automatically increase in response to changing economic conditions.

This may sound like a budget technicality with no real impact, but it's not. Since 1990, using the floating targets approach, the deficit has increased every year, from \$221 billion to an estimated \$327 billion this year. This has occurred under a budget agreement that raised taxes \$167 billion and was supposed to reduce the deficit by \$500 billion over five years. According to recent estimates, by imposing a fixed deficit target President Clinton can reduce next year's deficit by about \$22 billion.

More important, it would demonstrate that of all the promises made during the campaign, Mr. Clinton intends to keep his pledge to cut the deficit. I strongly urge him to do so.

□ 1200

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KENNELLY) laid before the House the following communication from the Ser-

geant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 5, 1993.
Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L of the Rules of the House that a member of my staff has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the Clerk, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not inconsistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

WERNER W. BRANDT,
Sergeant at Arms.

HEALTH FREEDOM ACT OF 1993

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today on behalf of myself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. COX, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BURTON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. SCHIFF, the Health Freedom Act of 1993, a bill designed to protect the consumers of dietary supplements from unnecessary Federal regulation. This legislation is identical to H.R. 5703, the bill I introduced in the 102d Congress, and to S. 2835, which was also introduced in the last Congress by Senator ORRIN HATCH of Utah, then ranking member of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

Extensive research has shown conclusively that dietary supplements can and do promote health and prevent certain diseases, especially among certain users. Judging by the amount of mail I have been receiving from constituents, primarily health-conscious consumers, there is widespread concern that the Government seeks to regulate dietary supplements so that they will no longer be readily available to those who wish to purchase them freely. Many people are upset with both Congress and the Food and Drug Administration because they perceive a Government threat to remove from the market beneficial vitamins, minerals, herbs, and other food substances that they wish to use to supplement their regular diet.

Most of us are familiar with the endorsement by scientist Linus Pauling of the salutary effects of ingesting vitamin C tablets and claims by nutritionists and other experts for the health-producing properties of various multivitamins and capsules containing herbs or fish oil or other natural substances. Regardless of what we personally feel about such products, in a free society consumers should be able to purchase any food they want, so long as that product is safe, the labeling and advertising claims about it are truthful and not misleading, and there is reasonable scientific evidence to support such claims.

I have no doubt that there are some Members of this body and bureaucrats at the FDA who believe they know best what foods are good for us and would like to make it as dif-

ficult as possible for people to consume dietary supplements that they disapprove of. As a consequence, while the FDA allows people to eat conventional food products that may be high in calories, cholesterol, saturated fat, caffeine, or sodium, or that lack important vitamins or minerals, the agency has raised objections over safe dietary supplements of food substances that many consumers want and many health professionals recommend.

In recent years the FDA has been threatening to impose unreasonable regulatory restrictions on these dietary supplements, thereby making it more difficult or too costly for consumers to obtain. This legislation would remove any threat of such unnecessary and unwise regulations.

What does the Health Freedom Act of 1993 propose to accomplish?

First, this bill provides a definition of dietary supplements that includes and is intended to supplement the diet with a vitamin, a mineral, an herb, or another similar nutritional substance, including a concentrate or an extract of such a substance.

Second, the bill makes clear that a dietary supplement shall not be considered a drug solely because of the potency of a substance in that supplement. This provision extends to all dietary supplements the principle embodied in the so-called Proxmire amendments—section 411 of the FDC Act—as applied to vitamins and minerals; namely, that the FDA may not classify a food substance as a drug merely because it exceeds the level of potency that the FDA believes is nutritionally rational or useful—see title 21, United States Code, section 350(a)(1)(B). The bill also provides that a dietary supplement shall not be deemed a drug solely because the labeling or advertising for the supplement provides information about the potency of a substance in that supplement. In addition, a dietary supplement is not to be considered a drug solely because the labeling or advertising for the supplement contains a health claim of the type permitted under the law.

The bill states that a food substance provided by a dietary supplement is not subject to FDA regulation as a "food additive," provided that the substance is identified in the labeling as being provided by the product to supplement the diet. I do not think that the FDA should impose food additive requirements to prevent consumers from obtaining safe vitamins, minerals, herbs, oils or other similar substances that they knowingly wish to add to their diets through the consumption of dietary supplements. Just look at how the FDA has treated chromium as an "unapproved food additive" and thus illegal when added to dietary supplements, even though chromium is an essential mineral frequently found in dietary supplement products—such as One-A-Day, Centrum, and Geritol, although it is safe and is not optimally present in the diets of many Americans.

The Health Freedom Act of 1993 provides that labeling or advertising about dietary supplements may include claims or other information about the relationship of the supplement, or of one or more of the substances provided by the supplement, or of the absence of one or more of these substances, to a disease or health-related condition, provided that such

claims or information are truthful and not misleading and there is scientific evidence, whether published or unpublished, that provides a reasonable basis for such claims or other information.

Dietary supplements must be marketed in such a way that consumers can be readily informed of their health-promoting and disease-prevention benefits. There must be flexibility so that the health-conscious public can keep abreast with scientific advances that show that long-term disease prevention is linked to improved dietary supplementation.

Provided that the information is truthful and not misleading and there is a reasonable scientific basis for such information, manufacturers of dietary supplements should be permitted to provide health-related information, without restrictions or other restraints being imposed by the FDA. The Health Freedom Act of 1993 makes it clear that the FDA cannot establish any requirement that disease- or health-related claims or other information concerning a dietary supplement must be approved by or conform to a regulation issued by the FDA before they can be used in labeling or advertising of that supplement.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that if a labeling or advertising claim is false or misleading, or if there is not reasonable scientific basis for such a claim, the FDA has the authority to take action against the product involved as a misbranded food. Obviously the Government can prevent the marketing of any dangerous or unsafe food product. Nothing contained in this legislation would affect or remove that power of the FDA to protect consumers.

Finally, the Health Freedom Act of 1993 provides that if the FDA issues a warning letter concerning a dietary supplement, asserting that a disease- or health-related claim is false or misleading or that there is insufficient scientific evidence to back up the claim, the manufacturer or other responsible party may promptly seek judicial review of the merits of the FDA's assertion. Currently, the FDA maintains that when it issues warning letters to makers of dietary supplements, the companies should not be able to test the validity of the agency's allegations by immediate review in a court of law.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that commercial speech should enjoy considerable freedom and latitude, provided the information is not false and there is no deliberate attempt to deceive or mislead. This is certainly as true for dietary supplements as for any other food products. To subject dietary supplements to unnecessary regulation, merely to provide some convenience of enforcement to the FDA, would result in prior restraints on truthful labeling and advertising of these products.

In my opinion, the Health Freedom Act of 1993 is a reasonable approach to the problem of balancing the interest of Government in protecting consumers against fraudulent and misleading claims with the right of consumers to purchase dietary supplement products and companies to sell such products to the public without undue Government interference with the free flow of health- and disease-related information.

I realize that in the waning days of the 102d Congress, the Congress saw fit to pass legis-

lation providing for a 1-year moratorium to December 31, 1993, on regulations related to dietary supplements under the Federal labeling law. However, the basic issue remains—the FDA has no business regulating dietary supplements at all, and there is no need for it. This legislation will take care of that problem and remove the threat of regulation once and for all.

I ask my colleagues to support this legislation, and I urge the Congress to act on it as soon as possible. Mr. Speaker, I submit the complete text of the bill.

H.R. —

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 "Health Freedom Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) **DIETARY SUPPLEMENT.**—Section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(ff) The term 'dietary supplement' means an article that—

"(1) includes, and is intended to supplement the diet with—

"(A) a vitamin;

"(B) a mineral;

"(C) an herb; or

"(D) another similar nutritional substance, including a concentrate or extract of an item described in clause (A), (B), or (C); and

"(2)(A) is intended for ingestion in a form described in paragraph (1)(B)(i) or (2) of section 411(c), or another similar form; or

"(B) complies with section 411(c)(1)(B)(ii)."

(b) **DRUG.**—Section 201(g)(1) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following: "A dietary supplement shall not be considered to be a drug solely because of the potency of a substance in the dietary supplement. A dietary supplement shall not be considered to be a drug under clause (B) solely because the labeling or advertising for the supplement contains a claim, or provides information, that is described in section 413(b) and meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such section, or that concerns the potency of a substance in the supplement."

(c) **FOOD ADDITIVE.**—Section 201(s) of such Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (1) through (5) as clauses (A) through (E), respectively;

(2) by inserting "(1)" after "(s)"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) A substance in a dietary supplement is not a food additive if the substance is identified in the labeling of the dietary supplement as a substance provided by the product to supplement the diet."

SEC. 3. DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 413. LABELING AND ADVERTISING OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS.

"(a) **DESCRIPTION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, an article that is a dietary supplement may be described as a dietary supplement in labeling or advertising.

"(b) **RELATIONSHIP TO DISEASE OR HEALTH-RELATED CONDITION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, labeling or ad-

vertising for a dietary supplement may include a claim or other information that characterizes the relationship of the dietary supplement, or of one or more of the substances provided by the dietary supplement, or of the absence of one or more of the substances, to a disease or health-related condition, if—

"(1) such claim or other information is truthful and not misleading; and

"(2) there is scientific evidence, whether published or unpublished, that provides a reasonable basis for such claim or other information.

"(c) **PROHIBITION ON PRIOR APPROVAL OR REGULATION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall not establish any requirement that such a claim or other information that meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) shall be approved by or conform to a regulation issued by the Secretary before the claim or information may be used.

"(d) **ACTIONS.**—

"(1) **RIGHT OF ACTION.**—If the Secretary asserts that labeling or advertising for a dietary supplement includes such a claim or other information that fails to comply with paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (b), whether the Secretary makes the assertion in a warning letter issued by an officer or employee of the Department, or in connection with another action to enforce a provision of this Act, the manufacturer, processor, packer, distributor, or retailer, of the dietary supplement, or other person to whom the assertion is addressed, may—

"(A) bring an action in a United States district court in any appropriate judicial district under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code, to secure a declaratory judgment regarding the validity of the assertion; and

"(B) obtain any other means of judicial review authorized by law.

"(2) **INFERENCE.**—The absence of any action described in subparagraph (A) or (B) in paragraph (1) with respect to an assertion shall not establish any inference that the assertion is valid."

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 403(r)(5) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 343(r)(5)) is amended by striking clause (D).

HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT AND REFORM ACT OF 1993, H.R. 200

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce H.R. 200, the Health Care Cost Containment and Reform Act of 1993.

This bill is the product of hard work and careful thought by the Democratic members of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Ways and Means during the 102d Congress.

H.R. 200 addresses the fundamental problems that plague our health care system today. It responds to the No. 1 concern of the American people by establishing real and significant cost controls in the health-care sector—cost controls that really work, and are not just rhetoric.

Through a disciplined national health expenditure budget enforced through State cost containment programs and through local

health maintenance organizations, the bill assures that skyrocketing health costs will finally be brought under control.

This bill provides for a managed competition system throughout the country to assure that consumers have a choice of cost-effective health plans. Under H.R. 200, individuals would have the freedom to elect coverage under a managed-care plan; there are no requirements for enrollment under the bill.

H.R. 200 would also implement significant improvements in the health insurance system. These reforms are designed to assure the availability of private insurance at a fair price, regardless of health status or condition.

A uniform electronic system for health insurance would be created by the bill to minimize unnecessary and costly paperwork. It also imposes strict Federal standards to combat health care fraud and abuse.

This bill is a significant and important step forward toward universal health insurance coverage. Under this bill, 25 million of the 35 million uninsured Americans would be provided health insurance through the Medicaid Program within the next decade.

This bill establishes a framework for universal health insurance coverage without prejudicing the discussion of future comprehensive reform plans. It is compatible with all of the major alternatives now under discussion including a Canadian-style comprehensive plan, a fully public system, Medicare for all, and a pay-or-play plan.

It should be emphasized that H.R. 200 includes no new taxes. Savings achieved from cost containment are used to expand health insurance coverage and to improve benefits under the Medicare Program.

All cost provisions are fully funded with savings achieved from cost containment, rather than taxes.

HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT

The American people are justifiably concerned about the rising cost of health care.

Health care costs are out of control, increasing at more than 12 percent a year, more than three times the rate of general inflation.

Rising costs are driving up health insurance premiums by more than 15 percent each year. At the current rate of increase, health insurance premiums will double every 4 years.

Ever-increasing costs at the No. 1 reason small businesses are not providing health insurance to their employees.

Rising costs restrict our ability to compete in international markets. The United States spends more on health care as a percent of its gross domestic product [GDP] than any of our major trading partners.

The United States spends 14 percent of our GDP for health, whereas Canada is at 9 percent, Germany is at 8 percent, and Japan is at 6 percent. While health as a portion of the GDP remains relatively constant for many countries, in the U.S. health is expected to continue to grow to 18 percent of the GDP by the end of the decade.

Under this plan, a national health budget would be set for 1995 to reflect current spending plus 1 percent less than the projected increase. The annual increase would phase down over 5 years to equal the increase in the nominal GDP.

Total payments to hospitals and physicians would not be reduced. When the growth limits

proposed in this bill are fully phased-in, hospital and physician payments would grow at the rate of increase of the economy as a whole, about 6 percent a year.

The annual increase in national health spending would be held to preset levels through a three-part system of State programs, qualified HMO's and a system of residual maximum payment rates.

Under this bill, States could establish their own payment programs for hospital and/or physician services, however, the total cost of services covered by a State program would be limited to the projected total costs for such services under the national rates.

It is anticipated that over several years, most States would establish State payment programs. The national payment rates would only apply to providers in States without approved programs.

The residual national maximum payment rates for hospitals, physicians, and other health services would be set annually following Medicare methods. The rates would be the maximum could be charged by providers for services payable by insurers or individuals.

MANAGED CARE AND MANAGED COMPETITION

The bill includes strong incentives to enhance the development of cost-effective managed care. The bill would also create a new system of health-plan-purchasing cooperatives to enhance competition in the health care financing system.

Under the bill, all health care plans, including HMO's, PPO's, and other types of managed-care plans would be free to negotiate rates below those set under the national payment rates. In addition, staff and group model HMO plans could negotiate rates with hospitals and physicians directly, as they would be exempt from all of the provisions of the national payment rate program.

To assure the creation of more staff and group model HMO's, the bill would provide grants to develop and expand these cost-effective types of managed-care organizations. Staff and group model HMO's are the only types of managed-care organizations for which there is solid evidence of effectiveness in controlling costs; therefore, developing organizations of this type is an important part of the bill's overall cost containment strategy.

The bill creates a new system of health-plan-purchasing cooperatives throughout the Nation. These cooperatives will allow employers and employees to choose cost-effective health care plans on a competitive basis.

HEALTH SYSTEM REFORMS

H.R. 200 would provide for significant reforms of the private health insurance system, bringing fairness and reliability to the private market. It would greatly simplify the administration of the health care system, saving tens of billions of dollars in paperwork costs each year. It would set up tough Federal standards to combat fraud and abuse in the private sector.

It is not surprising that Americans are demanding a response to the problem of health insurance coverage. Our constituents are worried that they will lose their health insurance when they need it most or that their insurance will not be adequate to cover their medical expenses.

There is great fear about job lock, not being able to change jobs because preexisting con-

dition exclusions at a new employer will curtail coverage for an existing illness.

The health insurance reforms of this proposal provide for real, comprehensive reform of the health insurance system. The reforms will apply to all insurers, not just those in the small group market.

The plan would impose nondiscrimination requirements for all employer groups, including self-insured groups. Discrimination based upon health status or medical condition would be prohibited.

Health insurers, other than self-insured employer groups, would be required to provide year-round open enrollment for groups and individuals within a geographical area. Premiums would be based on community rates phased in over 3 years. Renewals of policies would be guaranteed.

Under the proposal, workers would be protected from job lock. Preexisting condition exclusions would be limited to the first 6 months a worker is employed. Any worker changing jobs with less than a 3-month break in employment-based health insurance coverage, including coverage under COBRA, could not have an exclusion period applied. Preexisting exclusions would otherwise be limited to a 6-month period.

The U.S. health care system is severely crippled by unnecessary paperwork requirements and multiple layers of rules imposed by 1,500 health insurance companies and thousands of self-insured plans.

The administrative simplifications proposed in this bill would virtually eliminate costly paperwork. Under this proposal, there would be uniform, electronic billing for all health insurance claims. Electronic billing will save doctors, hospitals, and payers billions of dollars in claims processing costs.

A uniform system for processing claims would assure that all claims are processed in the same way. Uniformity in processing will allow doctors and hospitals to reduce their current staff assigned to billing by more than 60 percent. This would also have the benefit of assisting providers in meeting the cost containment targets of the bill.

The plan calls for universal health insurance identification cards. Coupled with computerized verification of eligibility and benefits, this reform would allow doctors and hospitals to know up front who to bill for services.

In addition to insurance reform and administrative simplification, the plan would establish a federally coordinated program to fight fraud and abuse in the health care system.

Fraud and abuse wastes vast amounts of vital resources every year. According to the U.S. General Accounting Office, \$80 billion each year is lost to fraud and abuse. The GAO report found there to be a general failure on the part of private payers to develop effective systems to control fraud.

The bill, in applying Medicare's proven and effective fraud and abuse policies, would establish a coordinated program to control health care fraud and abuse in both private and public health care programs.

EXPANSION OF BENEFITS

H.R. 200 would provide health insurance coverage to approximately 25 million low-income Americans under a greatly improved Medicaid Program.

Under the plan, all pregnant women and children to age 18 with income up to 200 percent of the Federal poverty line would be eligible to be covered under the Medicaid Program on a phased-in schedule beginning October 1, 1997. All nonaged adults with family income up to 200 percent of the Federal poverty level would be eligible for benefits by fiscal year 2003, with phased-in coverage beginning on or after October 1, 1999.

The new benefits provided by this plan would be fully funded with Federal dollars, preventing further burdens on State budgets.

All of the Medicaid provisions of the bill are, of course, under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and would be considered by that committee.

The bill would establish a new voluntary health insurance program for children to age 19. Parents would be able to buy into the public plan in order to purchase reasonably priced health insurance for their children.

The plan would provide coverage for newborn, well-baby, and well-child care without copayments or deductibles. In addition, it would cover the usual Medicare-type services.

A second benefit funded with savings achieved from cost containment would be prescription drugs for the elderly.

Under this bill, coverage for outpatient prescription drugs would become a part B benefit. It would be subject to a deductible—\$850 in 1997—and would be funded with the usual 25-percent premium.

In addition, the bill would establish special coverage for low-income senior citizens. Beneficiaries with income below 100 percent poverty, known as qualified Medicare beneficiaries, would be entitled to prescription drug benefits under the State Medicaid Program, and would not be subject to the Medicare prescription drug copayments.

The bill would also improve Medicare coverage of essential preventive health services. It would provide Medicare coverage under part B for annual mammography screening, colorectal cancer screening, and annual influenza and tetanus vaccinations.

Finally, this bill would help self-employed farmers and others who purchase health insurance on their own. It would allow such individuals to deduct up to 100 percent of their health insurance expenses effective January 1, 1993.

CONCLUSION

H.R. 200 will control the growth in the health care costs, greatly simplify the health care system, and provide coverage to more than half of the uninsured Americans.

Health care costs in the United States must be limited someday. We cannot afford to spend 18 percent in the year 2000—or 30 percent by 2020—of our economy for health care when our major trading partners like Canada spend 9 percent or Japan only 6 percent.

The costs to our society and to our economy as a whole of spending hundreds of billions of additional dollars in health care are far too high.

I urge all my colleagues to join the support for the Health Care Cost Containment and Reform Act of 1993.

THE FLOATING DEFICIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALKER. Madam Speaker, we had some interesting discussions on the floor today with regard to the maximum deficit amount, and I thought it was particularly interesting that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] came out here and did a hit and run and then left the floor accusing the Republicans of being partisan today by raising the question of the maximum deficit amount and saying that some Republicans had said already that the Clinton administration had failed. It sounded to me as though he prepared the remarks in advance and was going to just have Republicans being bad guys regardless of what was said.

But the fact was I heard no Republican today suggest that the Clinton administration was a failure. I think he was absolutely wrong. I listened to every speech that was made on the floor today, and I heard no Republican say that. What I did hear was a number of Republicans raise the question of the maximum deficit amount. I also heard Democrats tell us that this is a mere technicality that ought to be ignored and to even suggest that somebody ought to do something about it is to suggest that we are not willing to cooperate with the President.

Well, let us talk a little bit about the history of the maximum deficit amount and then decide whether or not this is a mere technicality. First of all, when the 1990 Budget Act was passed, with only a few Republican votes, this was not something that the Republicans crafted and supported. There were only a handful of Republicans who passed this bill. It was mostly supported by Democrats.

The Democrats crafted the bill, they wanted tax increases and they wanted the bill rewritten. One of the things that was done in that particular bill was to eliminate the deficit targets or the deficit amounts, the maximum deficits under the Gramm-Rudman Act. The Gramm-Rudman Act was effectively suspended for the years 1992 and 1993. And what we said was, instead of having upward limits on the amount of deficit we would have, we would allow it to float.

Now, as most Americans know, what happened is it floated upward. So instead of meeting what we had hoped back some years ago would be the maximum deficit, what we ended up with was very, very high deficits and going up. However, the correction built into the system was that after the years 1992 and 1993, when we got to 1994 and 1995, then we were going to have the President make a decision as to what should happen in those years, whether or not we would allow the deficit to continue to float, probably upward, or whether we would again establish maximum amounts that the deficit would be allowed to go to and therefore we

would have to make real adjustments in spending.

The date put in that bill, years ago, the date put in the bill for the President to make that decision, was January 21, 1993. Now I would have to suspend, I will tell you, that one of the reasons why the date was put in there was because a number of Democrats at that time did not believe that they were going to win the Presidency in 1992 and so therefore they were seeking to embarrass a Republican President the day after his inauguration. That is an assumption I have. Maybe I am wrong, but the fact is that was the date built into the law.

This is not a mere technicality, this is something that was built specifically into the law to make the President make the decision about what maximum deficits would look like. That date is today.

Republicans had nothing to do with that; we did not vote for the bill, we did not craft the language. This is something that the Democrats came up with as a time in which a decision had to be made about maximum deficit amounts.

Today is that day. The President of the United States is President Clinton. Many of us thought that the analysis that he gave on the steps yesterday was in fact the right analysis of what is happening in the world. One of the things he mentioned clearly was the fact that the deficits that we have been mounting and the debt that we have accumulated are in fact destroying our economy.

The fact is that right today there is a chance to make a decision, not some technicality, a decision pursuant to law. The law, as passed in 1990, says that today is the day that Presidents should make the decision about how much deficit we are going to have in 1994 and 1995. This is not just something which is a 1-day kind of decision. This says what we are going to have as far as maximum deficits allowable in both 1994 and 1995. It is not something that can be repeated sometime later. The decision under law has to be made today.

So, if it is not made today, the fact is the deficit will be allowed to float not only in 1994 but it will be allowed to float upward again in 1995.

That is what the Nation cannot afford. Those massive deficits have accumulated the massive debt that we are now buried under. American families today owe about \$16,000 per person as a result of that debt. Today the President can do something about it. He ought to fix the maximum deficit amount.

□ 1210

UPDATE ON BNL INVESTIGATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KENNELLY). Under a previous order of

the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Madam Speaker, I take the floor today to update my colleagues on the Banking Committee's investigation of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, or the BNL as it is popularly known. Since we adjourned last October, much has transpired and a lot of things have happened that I want to bring my colleagues up to date on.

For one, the Italian Senate voted to reestablish or create a second commission to look into the BNL scandal. I have reported on numerous occasions how well I had worked with the previous and the first investigating committee of the Senate in Italy with Chairman Carta at the time and how when we were refused documents on the orders of the late departed, but not lamented Attorney Generals Barr and Thornburgh, to such entities as the Federal Reserve Board not to turn over documents to us, we were very much able to obtain those same documents from the Italian Senate Investigating Committee.

Also, top BNL executives in Rome were indicted in Venice, Italy, for their role in secretly financing the sale of over \$100 million in armaments to Iran.

In December BNL sued the United States Department of Agriculture, as I had been saying all late last year and which our Government, through the State Department and Justice Department were doing their best to help BNL recover the \$340 million from the taxpayers on defaulted Iraqi loans that were guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation. I ask my colleagues to look back into the RECORD if you are interested to get the particulars. Anyway, in the meanwhile in December BNL sued to recover over \$340 million in defaulted Iraqi loans that were guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation [CCC].

December also saw Judge Lacey, Attorney General Barr's patsy, announce that there was no need to appointment an independent counsel to look into the Justice Department's handling of the BNL scandal. At best Lacey's probe was a whitewash. Of course Judge Lacey's law firm did receive a bundle of taxpayer money for his strained and much discredited explanations.

True to form, the Bush administration stuck to the bitter end with its refusal to turn over all documents related to Iraq and the BNL scandal requested by the Banking Committee and also subpoenaed by the Banking Committee. Top officials of the White House, Justice Department, CIA, State Department, and other agencies decided against turning over hundreds of BNL-related documents requested or even subpoenaed by the Banking Committee.

Finally, in Great Britain, John Major's government felt the wrath of public discontent when government documents disclosed during the aborted Matrix-Churchill trial revealed that the highest levels of the Major and Thatcher governments secretly approved Matrix-Churchill export licenses knowing that the sophisticated machine tools were destined for Iraqi armaments factories.

Incidentally and by way of parenthesis, those revelations came after contact by Parliament Members with us and then a Member of the Parliament of the mother country placing in public a display of the documents, and mind you, in Great Britain, can you imagine what would have been done to me if we in America did not have the first amendment or if we had what Great Britain has, which is actually censorship through their secret documents proviso, which makes it a criminal offense, but the British and the Members of the Parliament are far more attuned to their constitutional history than we are here. So this Member of Parliament caused great exultation in Great Britain last year when he placed for public record in the record of the proceedings those documents.

The occurred machine tool transactions destined for Iraqi armament factories through Great Britain despite a so-called British Government ban on such sales.

The reason for the approvals was supposedly that United Kingdom intelligence organizations, MI5 and MI6, were gathering information on Iraq's technology procurement network through several Matrix-Churchill employees. Key players in the Thatcher and Major governments also argued for approval of the licenses under the pretext that the British machine tool industry needed the Iraqi orders to stave off extinction. Whether the sales were for intelligence gathering purposes or to preserve British jobs, or possibly both, is impossible for us on this side of the Atlantic to tell. What is clear is that the Iraq-BNL scandal befuddled governments on both sides of the Atlantic, and revealed the dirty underside of policies that cannot differentiate between addition to the arms trade and genuine national interest.

There are still many unanswered questions related to the BNL scandal and the prewar Iraq policy. Events such as the British version of Iraqgate, so-called, raise many additional questions, particularly, as I have said before, to us who are interested from the banking aspect and the protection of our very vulnerable system, financial and banking system in our country. I have gone into that before. I will not now.

This is where we are headed. We are trying to get the full information so that we can shape and mold legislation

that this country has desperately needed and needs now more than ever. This now amounts to almost \$1 trillion that is working through the arterial system or financial system in the United States. I would say that over 80 percent of that is involved in illegal drug money laundering operations, direct and indirect. Should we not be concerned? Should we be obstructed in that endeavor?

I cannot understand the willful and the most bitter partisan attempts to try to gag us on the Banking Committee.

Did the British Government explicitly inform the Bush administration that Matrix-Churchill had a United States affiliate operating in Cleveland, OH, as we have brought out? Did the United Kingdom Government inform the United States that Matrix-Churchill's exports to Iran were being financed by an Atlanta, GA, bank called Banca Nazionale del Lavoro [BNL]? It seems impossible that Britain would have gathered all this information about Matrix-Churchill and BNL, and not share that information with our Government. This means that President Bush must also have known—how else can we conclude otherwise—what Saddam Hussein was doing, and decided to tolerate it—the evidence of this is clear and plentiful. A myriad of questions need to be addressed before the Banking Committee ends its investigation.

Not all the facts have been laid upon the table for the public to see, evaluate, and digest. I pledge to continue the investigation until all important questions are fully investigated and satisfactory answers are obtained, and we are in a good, plain, and explicit condition to offer the legislation our national interest demands.

The Congress and citizens of this Nation deserve no less than a complete accounting of the activities of this last administration in its handling of the BNL scandal and the prewar policy toward Iraq.

LACEY REPORT ON BNL A WHITEWASH

On October 16, 1992, Attorney General Barr appointed retired Federal Judge Fred Lacey to conduct an investigation of limited scope of matters dealing with the Justice Department's handling of the BNL scandal.

□ 1220

At the time of the appointment, the Justice Department, CIA, and other agencies were under severe pressure from several congressional committees and the press for their role in the bungled handling of the BNL prosecution and the conduct of the prewar policy toward Iraq.

Attorney General Barr, after consultation with Boyden Gray, President Bush's lawyer and eminence grise, appointed Judge Lacey as special counsel to quell the growing negative publicity

associated with the BNL scandal. From the start it was apparent that Judge Lacey was nothing more than a lackey. For example, in appointing Judge Lacey, Attorney General Barr limited the scope of the inquiry to issues surrounding the Justice Department's handling of the BNL case. Mr. Barr's request to Judge Lacey and the ensuing investigation ignored several most important issues raised during the course of congressional investigations of prewar Iraq policy.

Mr. Barr's letter to Judge Lacey outlining his responsibilities totally ignored charges that the White House and the Commerce Department altered export licensing information prior to providing the information to the Congress. Judge Lacey took a cursory look at the allegations, but typical of the entire Lacey investigation, key witnesses such as former Export Administration Director Dennis Kloske were not interviewed and key documents showing White House involvement in the document alternation were not requested. Lacey concluded that the issue merited further investigation, but of course he did not go as far to suggest that an independent counsel, truly independent, investigate the charges. After all, his job was to find a way to justify not appointing an independent counsel. There are other flaws in what I call the Lacey Job. Two weeks after appointing Judge Lacey, Attorney General Barr ordered Lacey to report on his findings by December 8, 1992. In other words, Judge Lacey was given just 6 weeks to become familiar with the voluminous documents and to fully investigate all the potential avenues. Even Judge Lacey admitted he did not have time to conduct as thorough an investigation as he wanted or, rather, as a conscientious worker would have demanded. Mr. Barr's artificial deadline was most unfortunate and obviously premeditated. To top it off, an entire appendix of the Lacey report, supposedly packed with evidence showing that the Justice Department and CIA were vindicated of any wrongdoing in their handling of the BNL case, were stamped with the highest security classification in the land. They are still secret. If these documents were supposed to vindicate, why hide them? This classification meant that the public and committees in Congress were denied access to the documents, and of course, the ability to evaluate the documents for themselves. The Bush administration tried to use this same secrecy technique to keep documents about the failed prewar Iraq policy from public and congressional scrutiny.

Let me point out to my colleagues where we are in our national security state. This last administration was securitizing—that is, it was stamping "security classification" on 7,117,017 documents in a year. That is over 19,000

a day. What point have we reached in America when a government can embrace and control that kind of power with the sole purpose in mind of keeping it secret? And from whom? The American people and by consequence, the Congress. That is 7,117,017 documents a year, over 19,000 a day.

There are more flaws in the Lacey investigation, and I will address those in a future floor statement. At present, the Justice Department is dragging its feet in turning over all BNL-related prosecution documents requested by the Banking Committee. When I get all the appropriate documents from the Justice Department, I will make a further report and evaluation of the so-called Lacey report. I hope that the new administration will prove more cooperative.

Meanwhile in another development, the Italian Senate voted in November to create a second special commission to look into the BNL scandal. Interest in forming a second Italian Senate Commission was reignited last September when I revealed on the House floor that the CIA had information showing that BNL's top management was aware of the supposedly illicit loans to Iraq.

If that is the case—and we know it is—their lawsuit to try to get over \$300 million from the taxpayers will not have any grounding. But who was the one who was getting up and trying to save these henchmen? It was our State Department, our Justice Department, all of those involved in the so-called Rostow Gang, from the National Security Council, of all places.

So that the information we brought out and that triggered this agitation in Rome that led to the formation of the second Senate investigating committee was contrary to the first Italian Senate Commission's findings which could not offer much hard proof that BNL's top executives were aware of the over \$5 billion in BNL Atlanta loans to Iraq.

The final Italian Senate report was critical of the BNL management and concluded, based on numerous convincing pieces of circumstantial evidence, that BNL's top management must have known about the roughly \$5 billion in supposedly unauthorized loans to Iraq by the Atlanta branch of BNL.

Now, let me point out to my colleagues that banks like BNL are not like our banks. They are Government owned. The Italian Government is the one that also lost about \$2 billion to BNL transactions not only to Iran and Iraq and a few others, but those banks are Government owned. This is the big difference that still has not penetrated our regulatory authorities and apparently the generally unrestrained banking oligarchy in our country.

The new Senate commission's mandate is to probe whether Italian Government bodies, possibly acting in concert with foreign governments—that means ours—acted to aid Iraq's mili-

tary industrialization effort. This at least seems likely, in light of the involvement that both the British and United States Governments had in the Iraq armament business. The commission will also investigate the increasingly obvious role BNL-financed firms played in helping to arm Iraq.

Hopefully, the second Senate commission will do a thorough investigation of Italian intelligence, defense, and foreign service agencies.

The first Senate commission did not receive many documents. I recall Senator Carta first meeting with me in order to request what we had, which we gave him. Those were the hearings which had not even been reported in the American press and which began in 1990. In fact, we did not even have much of a turnout of the committee. So that was their problem.

Last December, after 3 years of intense investigation, prosecutors in Venice, Italy, filed a 523-page indictment implicating former top level BNL officers and Italian export licensing officials in an illegal scheme to secretly send arms to Iran during the latter half of the 1980's. The secret arms shipments violated an Italian Government ban on arms sales to either side during the Iran-Iraq war.

□ 1230

The indictment charges that senior BNL executives in Rome, and BNL branch officials in Paris and Turin, provided over \$100 million in financial support for the secret shipments. The indictment also implicates several BNL employees along with Italian secret service agents and Ministry of Defense officials for their part in the helping to disguise the arms shipments. In total 59 persons have been indicted. BNL officials have pleaded innocent to the charges.

Some of the very same BNL Rome executives implicated in the Venice indictment are at the center of the scandal involving BNL Atlanta loans to Iraq. Remarkably, senior BNL executives in Rome claim that they were unaware of the their Atlanta branch's \$5 billion in loans to Iraq. Despite CIA information incriminating senior BNL officials in the scandal, the United States Justice Department chose to absolve BNL executives in Rome of any wrongdoing in the scheme to help advance Iraq's massive armaments program. Instead, prosecutors in the United States chose to focus most of the blame for the \$5 billion in illicit loans to Iraq on a lone individual, Christopher Drogoul, the former BNL Atlanta branch manager. Justice Department prosecutors also pointed the finger at several Iraqi Government officials for their role in supposedly defrauding BNL.

The irony of all this is that while United States prosecutors in Atlanta were concluding that the BNL scheme

involving Iraq did not implicate senior BNL executives, a totally separate investigation into arms deals involving Iran reached an entirely opposite conclusion about the same BNL executives.

When asked about Western governments policies toward Middle East arms trade, the Venice prosecutor stated:

I'm not a politician, I'm a Judge. But my main impression is that it was all greed * * *. Nobody had a straight policy.

It seems highly unlikely that BNL executives in Rome were involved in \$100 million in illegal Iranian arms deals, but at the same time remained ignorant of over \$5 billion in illicit loans to Iraq. If you believe Justice Department prosecutors, that is exactly what happened.

Another interesting note from the Venice indictment involves a now defunct British firm called Allivane. The indictment identifies Allivane as one of several firms involved in secretly supplying Iran with armaments. According to the Venice indictment, Allivane supposedly supplied millions of fuses to Iran that were used to detonate artillery shells. But Allivane did not just concentrate on helping to arm Iran.

Allivane also had contracts to supply Iraq with a million artillery fuses and it was to help construct two high-technology fuse assembly lines in Iraq. In early 1992, two former Allivane directors were convicted in Britain of illegal arms shipments related to the Iraqi fuse deals.

What is interesting about Allivane is that it was set up and run by an American man named Terry Byrne. Mr. Byrne, who was never indicted for the Allivane deals with Iraq, is reportedly back in the United States. He has a very interesting background, very much like Mr. Gerald Bull, who was assassinated in Brussels. I brought out a little of his history. I will bring out more later. Mr. Bull was the developer of the giant gun that he enabled Iraq to possess.

Prior to starting Allivane, Mr. Byrne worked for a Pennsylvania-based firm called ISC and prior to that, a New Jersey firm called Raxon Corp. ISC was founded by James Guerin, who is serving time in jail after being convicted of, among other things, illegally shipping military technology to Iraq.

Raxon, a New Jersey-based firm, is currently under criminal investigation for illegal shipments of artillery fuse parts and technology to Iraq. Raxon's activities involved a contract to provide parts for an Iraqi artillery fuse project being run by the assassinated ballistics genius Gerald Bull and his Space Research Corp. Raxon is also under investigation involving Chilean arms dealer Carlos Cardoen's activities in Iraq.

The committee has attempted to contact Mr. Byrne and Raxon. For the

present, Raxon refuses to talk and Mr. Byrne remains elusive. The committee has many questions for both of them and wants to know if BNL Atlanta loans figured in the fuse deals with Iraq.

BNL SUES THE USDA

On December 15, 1992, BNL filed a lawsuit in the United States Court of Federal Claims in Washington, DC, seeking recovery of over \$340 million in principle on defaulted loans to Iraq that were guaranteed under the USDA's CCC program for Iraq. The lawsuit resulted after the USDA refused to make good on the BNL claims because of unanswered questions about BNL's involvement in the Iraqgate scandal.

I have sought to protect the taxpayer by repeatedly asking the USDA to withhold payments to BNL until it could be determined whether or not BNL was involved in defrauding the CCC program. If it could be proven that BNL was involved in a scheme to defraud the CCC program, that could be legal grounds for denying payment to BNL, and saving the taxpayer over \$340 million.

To my dismay the USDA never conducted a proper investigation to determine if BNL had engaged in a scheme to fraudulently obtain export credits for Iraq. Instead of assigning this type of investigation to the USDA's inspector general's office, which has jurisdiction to conduct criminal investigations, the USDA conducted a so-called administrative review of the BNL scandal.

The USDA's administrative review has been proven to be a complete whitewash. The review did not even address the issue of whether or not BNL management in Rome engaged in a scheme to defraud the CCC. In the end the USDA was not concerned about protecting the taxpayer's pocketbook. The USDA bowed to White House and State Department pressure to downplay the significance of the BNL scandal in order to keep the CCC program for Iraq alive for another year. All this to appease Saddam Hussein, the master of what the world has come to call the tactics of cheat and retreat.

The Iraqgate scandal spread to the United Kingdom when the Customs and Excise's case against the former British directors of the Iraqi front company Matrix-Churchill Ltd., who had been charged with violating United Kingdom's export control laws, collapsed after a government minister admitted that he told the machine tool executives to be economical with the facts when apply for export licenses to send machine tools to Iraq.

The most damaging aspect of the case involved the release of several hundred British Government documents detailing the United Kingdom Government's policy toward Iraq. By far the most astounding documents released during the trial revealed that

the United Kingdom Government approved export licenses for Matrix Churchill because the British spy agencies, MI5 and MI6, had been utilizing the services of several high level Matrix Churchill employees to gather intelligence information on Iraq's technology procurement activities in the United Kingdom.

The documents reveal that as early as 1987 Matrix Churchill sources told United Kingdom intelligence that machine tools shipped to the Nassr and Hutteen state establishments in Iraq were used in armaments production, yet high level United Kingdom Government officials approved export licenses for Matrix Churchill well into 1990, just months before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The approvals were granted in spite of United Kingdom Government guidelines on sales to Iraq and Iran that should have prohibited such exports.

The aborted trial posed a particularly sticky issue for the Major government in that the charges were brought against the former Matrix directors even though the government had reason to believe the charges were false.

As in the United States, the scandal has raised serious questions about the Major government's policy toward Iraq as well as the veracity of public statement about the prewar Iraq policy.

□ 1240

In all Members of Parliament have charged that Ministers in the Major and Thatcher governments have: Broken the nuclear nonproliferation treaty; violated their own guidelines on selling arms to Iraq; systematically misled the Parliament and the public; and have conceived the imprisonment of innocent men.

I am including for the RECORD a collection of these British intelligence documents. My fellow minority Members that were trying to make me an offender for having placed documents, of all places, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, eat your hearts out, as well as CIA Director Gates.

These documents are marked secret. They are British intelligence documents. Some have been blurred out, but they make most entertaining reading.

I am placing them in the RECORD because they have since been public matter in Great Britain, since my colleague, fellow parliamentarian put it in the public record. But I think I ought to read a little bit here to show my colleagues what a droll sense the British have.

It says here, "As a result, we agreed to put back this meeting until 14 December at 1800, arrived on time. And then he," referring to this individual, "relaxed and talked for some time. Relaxed in our chairs, drinking tea and munching through the fruit from the bowl in the hotel room. I believed this

was to be one of the routine visits. Unfortunately, when I turned the conversation towards the subjects, it was clear not all was well."

Would it not be wonderful if our documents, like the ones that the Rostow gang was so sensitive about, would be written that way, where they could say, "Well, we met and we went down to the basement room here at the White House or the National Security and while we had coffee or whatever and some goodies, why we discussed this." It would be great.

I think that is very, very revelatory of the droll and witty, typical British approach to things.

In response to these charges Prime Minister Major appointed Lord Justice Scott to conduct a nonstatutory inquiry to get to the bottom of the charges. Members of Parliament as well as editorials in the British press feel that the Prime Minister should have appointed a statutory tribunal to investigate the charges.

This past administration, Justice Borman have been right in tune with our fellow Brits.

They charge that the nonstatutory approach chosen by Major, which under British law has far less power than a statutory appointment, is unlikely to establish the truth or to secure public acceptance of its findings.

They are more sensitive in England about public acceptance than our Governors in the United States are about the governed's acceptance.

As I said many times in special orders heretofore, I do not know if any Member has looked at them or listened to them, I pointed out for some time that we have had a transformation in our country. We are no longer like Citizen Tom Paine. We are not citizens. We are subjects, like the British Crown subjects.

Just look at the way our public is treated nowadays.

This appointment of Lord Justice Scott is akin to the U.S. Government appointing Judge Lacey to investigate the BNL scandal. At present it appears there will be no truly independent look at the Matrix-Churchill fiasco.

Events in the United Kingdom also have a profound influence on the committee's BNL investigation. BNL was a major source of funds for Iraq's secret technology procurement network. In fact, Matrix-Churchill Ltd. and its affiliates in the United Kingdom and United States were the listed beneficiaries of nearly \$100 million in BNL loans that benefited Iraq's military industrialization effort.

The Banking Committee wants to know to what extent did British intelligence pass along information on Matrix-Churchill to United States authorities. Several documents released during the aborted United Kingdom trail reveal that British intelligence was informed that Matrix-Churchill in

London had a United States affiliate. Was this information forwarded to U.S. authorities? If so, when and what was done with the information?

The committee is also interested to learn if British intelligence gathered any intelligence on BNL's role in funding Matrix-Churchill's Iraq-related activities. If they gathered such information, was it passed to U.S. authorities? If yes, when and what was done with the information?

Another reason the committee is keenly interested in the United Kingdom developments is that United States officials approved an Iraq-related export license for Matrix-Churchill's United States-based affiliate in late May 1990—2 years after British intelligence was told that Matrix-Churchill exports were utilized to produce armaments in Iraq. Were United States export licensing officials made aware that Matrix-Churchill was an Iraqi front company, or was the information concealed so that United States intelligence could gather information on Matrix-Churchill's United States operations? These important questions and many more need to be answered. I will continue to pursue this aspect of the case until the truth is known.

BUSH ADMINISTRATION REFUSED FULL PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Until Wednesday, the Bush administration continued to obstruct the Banking Committee's probe of BNL and the prewar policy toward Iraq. Just like the Iran-Contra affair, the President and his attendants stood by the disgraceful principle that the citizens of this Nation do not have the right to know the full and unvarnished truth about the foreign policy activities of highest levels of the executive branch. Like the Iran-Contra affair, the President and his entourage have used the vast powers of the Presidency to obstruct congressional investigations of various aspects of the prewar policy toward Iraq.

In total, the Bush administration refused to turn over hundreds of BNL and Iraq-related documents to the Banking Committee. The White House, State Department, Justice Department, CIA, DIA, NSA, Custom Service, Commerce Department, and USDA all refused to turn over documents requested by the committee. I will include in the RECORD a list of Banking Committee data requests that have been ignored by the Bush administration.

It is unfortunate that the legacy of President Bush and his top advisers such as Richard Thornburgh, William Barr, James Baker, Brent Scowcroft, Lawrence Eagleburger, Boyden Gray, and Robert Gates will be clouded by their inability to understand and accept a basic principle of democracy—the right of the people to know the truth about Government policy. In the case of Iraqgate, the President and his advisers chose to obstruct my inquiries

rather than to cooperate. They chose to obfuscate the truth rather than to illuminate the public so that we can learn from our mistakes. The President and his top advisers chose a similar path in the Iran-Contra affair. The truth played second fiddle to saving political reputations.

I am not discouraged by the Bush administration's obstruction. I will not give up. I will request all BNL and Iraq-related documents from the new Clinton administration, including requests for documents from the White House, State Department, Justice Department, and the CIA. I perceive that President Clinton, Vice President GORE and their top advisers have a better understanding of the Constitution and a better grasp of the principles of democracy than did the previous administration. I trust that they will be fully cooperative. After all, it is the people that deserve the truth.

We have strayed so far from the Constitution. All of these, this secrecy and all reveals the contempt for the first words of the Preamble of our Constitution where all the source of our power is: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union," et cetera, et cetera.

It does not say "We, the Congress" or "I, the President." It says, "We, the people." That is all, the exclusive source of power or sovereignty. This is the issue.

In the final days of this last administration, there were more attacks on Iraq, some designed to kill off air defense systems that supposedly threaten the United States or so-called allied aircraft patrolling over Iraq and some that were designed to destroy nuclear weapons facilities. At least this is what the newspapers report.

I want my colleagues to know that every one of these targets were in one way or another created with technology that this same administration allowed and even helped Iraq to acquire. Even today, United States troops are maneuvering along the Kuwait-Iraq border. We remain entangled in the most dangerous way, the ultimate consequences of which only the Lord Almighty would be able to tell us, in the most dangerous corner of the world, because right next is the other tragedy that some of our colleagues have referred in the Balkans, in which this is related to.

□ 1250

There is no sign that we will soon escape the web created by the shallowness, shortsighted and deceitful policy Mr. Bush maintained toward Saddam Hussein, and so desperately wanted to hide. But the truth will come out.

Madam Speaker, I attach for the RECORD at this point records entitled "British Intelligence Document."

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENT

Contact date and time Thursday 14 December 1987 at 1800 hours.

Account of meeting: ———.

As a result, ——— we agreed to put back this meeting until 14 December at 1800. ——— arrived on time. He appeared relaxed and we talked for some time about ———.

Relaxed in our chairs, drinking tea and munching through the fruit from the bowl in the hotel room, I believed this was to be one of our routine visits. Unfortunately, when I turned the conversation towards ——— subjects, it was clear not all was well. Two days ago the DTI had telephoned around the companies doing business with Iraq to tell them that the export licences could be revoked after all. The DTI caller told TI that "HMG did not wish to prolong the Gulf War". ——— was very upset and turned to me for an explanation. Although he did not specifically link the information he had given me with the change in fortunes, this explanation was clearly in his mind. Over the next one-half hour, we talked about the problem. I suggested (and he agreed) there had always been an undercurrent that things might go wrong. The DTI have many sources, ———. It is unreasonable to expect that the actual destination would be uncovered at some time or another. I told ——— that his information would not have reached the DTI (MGFM).

——— outlined the penalties to be paid by U.K. companies if the licenses are revoked (£60m and 1,500 jobs). He would lose personally because he had remortgaged the house to buy shares in TI at director's discount rate. If the contracts are cancelled much of this money would be lost. ——— hopes to change jobs to ———, a company which would be the sales outlet for TI as well as other U.K. companies. With cancellation, this job (at £100,000 pa) would be lost.

After this very tricky period, with my nose growing ever longer, ——— accepted that our meetings could not be held responsible. He told me more about TEG plans and purchases in U.S. He even offered the name and address of his new MD so that if he changes jobs we can still meet.

We agreed to meet again at 1730 on 16 February ———. We parted good friends. I promised myself an early telegram to ——— to find out exactly what had gone on in the DTI.

20 January 1988.

TELEGRAM, JULY 2, 1990

For the record, the following is ——— first person record of his contacts with ——— before and after the Customs' visit to his company during 19-22 June.

As I had been tipped off, first by ——— and then ——— before the visit I knew in advance and managed to speak to Peter Wiltshire in Customs, who is aware that we have a source in Matrix Churchill Ltd. (MCL). Both then and since Peter Wiltshire has been very helpful in keeping me informed on the general thrust of the investigation and detailed points about it. He has in no way resented my enquiries: he describes the case as sensitive and political not because of our interest but because of the relevant matters involved export licence applications, with the companies sending large amounts of documentation, including component drawings, to the DTI. Therefore, any prosecution would risk a large amount of potentially damaging Government documentation being produced in court.

Perhaps the most significant indication of whether my relationship with ——— will have any bearing on this case is that ——— did not ring me until Thursday, 21 June three to four days after he knew the Customs were going to make enquiries. Naturally, he

was worried by the investigation and both for himself and for his staff. The cautioning of one of the members of staff and suggesting that we seek legal advice worried him further. However, he was reassured to some extent by the low-key nature of the Customs' interviews (at no time did they interview him) and he says that in the particular case involved, the "Cardoen" connection MCL have copies of the large number of component drawings that they sent to the DTI.

Speaking to both Wiltshire and ——— I got the feeling that on balance they seemed to feel that prosecutions are less likely not only because any contraventions of the law might be described as technical as DTI have large amounts of information and because the companies concerned feel that they were being encouraged to expand their trade in Iraq by the Government: also nearly all of the equipment concerned will not be licensable before 1 July, and retrospective prosecutions are less likely.

When I met ——— at his office on 26 June he seemed slightly more concerned about MCL's financial problems rather than the threat of prosecution. He is angry at the way Lloyds Bank have made them seek alternative bankers and unless he gets a letter of credit for the hot dye forging plan confirmed in Iraq the company could become insolvent. His emergency trip to Baghdad was prompted by the investigation and to make sure that ——— realises that TDG pressure for continuing contact with Cardoen and space research corporation would be dangerous. I advised him on the line to take with ——— and told him not to exaggerate the threat of prosecution to ——— as this might lead the authorities in Baghdad to cut off contact completely and more importantly not pay the letter of credit. ———.

I will see ——— after his return from Baghdad bearing in mind that MCL undoubtedly have some skeleton in their cupboard. The question of the K1000 project has not been resolved, although Customs do not seem to be specifically interested in that. In general, it is not the supply of MCL equipment a such which has caused these problems but the activities of their project department in Iraq, mainly involving the supply including re-export of other company's equipment. ——— says that he is still hoping to buy out the machinery production part of the company as he thinks that it would be viable without any involvement with Iraq.

Source: British Intelligence Document.

TELEGRAM JANUARY 19, 1989

At the Restricted Enforcement Unit (REU) meeting on Friday 23 December 1988, we discussed control of exports of machine tools to Iraq and release of our reporting on the subject ———.

DESS reported that, at a meeting a few days earlier, which was chaired by Lord Trefgarne, a decision on whether to relax export controls on machine tools for Iraq had been deferred pending our advice on how this would effect ——— and the future of Matrix-Churchill. We ——— told the REU that the security of our source was now best guaranteed if reasonable exports of machine tools by Matrix-Churchill were allowed to continue. We also drew attention to the recent expansion of activities of the procurement network into the nuclear proliferation field and the importance this placed on maintaining access, through ——— to the general activities of the network. We suggested that the criteria for denying exports of machine tools to Iraq should be the same as for other proliferating countries ———. These are set

out clearly in EG(C)O's (to which you could reasonably draw ———'s attention) and apply only to sophisticated CNC, multi-axis tools well above the specification of those presently supplied by Matrix-Churchill. Our advice accorded with the line which DTI, DESS and FCO wished to take and we expect it will now be implemented without delay.

We reminded the REU that, at a previous meeting we had sought agreement on issuing the ——— series of reports on Iraq to ———. There had been concern expressed at the time that machine tools manufactured by the Matrix-Churchill Corporation in Cleveland Ohio could have been exported to Matrix-Churchill here for re-export to Iraq. This would have caused embarrassment to DTI if U.S. authorities found out. We reported that we had taken up this point with our source who was able to confirm that no such diversion had taken place. ——— had also confirmed that it would not embarrass him if ——— were to receive our reporting, indeed he was keen for this to happen. The REU has therefore withdrawn its objection and we will now go ahead and release the previous reporting to ———. Our plan is to include this in one package together with the new report which is now being prepared which will contain the procurement network 'organisation'. * * *

Source: British Intelligence Document.

THE DEPARTMENT FOR ENTERPRISE,

June 20, 1990.

Re exports to Iraq.

SIMON WOODSIDE, Esq.,

Private Secretary to the Chairman, HM Customs and Excise, New King's Beam House, 22 Upper Ground, London.

This is to confirm our telephone conversation, earlier this afternoon, about Matrix Churchill. We noted that your officers propose to make a routine visit to the company tomorrow (Thursday) but you had given DTI Ministers the opportunity to object. You assured me that the visit would be used for fact finding only, and no action would be taken as a result without consulting Ministers. I confirmed that my Secretary of State did not want to object to the visit taking place on this basis.

I also told you that my Secretary of State would shortly be writing to the Prime Minister asking that Ministers should collectively and urgently discuss the issues concerned with this case.

I am copying this to Charles Powell (No 10) and to the Private Secretaries to the Foreign Secretary, the Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Defence.

MARTIN STANLEY,

Principal Private Secretary.

THE DEPARTMENT FOR ENTERPRISE,

June 21, 1990.

Re trade with Iraq.

To: Prime Minister

I am concerned about the course of our relations with Iraq. On the one hand we need to minimise our involvement in the Iraqi military procurement programme. But we also need to bear in mind the implication of export controls on our exports to Iraq and on ECGD's large exposure on that market. The immediate issue is the prospect of further Customs and Excise investigations which could strengthen Iraqi accusations that we are interfering with civil trade.

Customs and Excise have received information (from the West German Customs) suggesting that Matrix Churchill (part Iraqi owned) exported machine tools to Chile which were on sold to Iraq and used for muni-

tions manufacture, and that they and other companies exported machine tools to Iraq direct for that purpose, despite furnishing statements that the equipment was required for general industrial purposes. I understand that Customs are today making an ostensibly routine visit to that company and will report on what, if anything, they uncover. But any action following that visit is likely to worsen relations with Iraq.

Relations are of course already strained. Following our action to intercept shipments of parts of the big gun and the nuclear triggers, the Iraqi Ministry of Industry and Military Manufacture, which accounts for around 60 percent of Iraqi industrial procurement, announced that trade with the UK was under review. The Machine Tool Trades Association and other UK exporters have made representations to DTI that the Iraqi review amounts to an embargo on new business with the UK which will have serious consequences for some of them.

I wrote to the Iraqi Minister to assure him of our wish for normal commercial relations with Iraq and that while our policy on supply of defense equipment remains in force, we have no intention of interfering with normal civil trade. Our Ambassador delivered my letter at a call on the Iraqi Minister last week. The Iraqi Minister's response was not reassuring. He insisted that the UK was interfering with civil trade and encouraging other countries to do likewise. The Minister is the President's son-in-law and a member of the inner circle of the Regime.

I can see no prospect of any improvement in the position while investigations into possible breaches of export controls continue. On the contrary, I see a considerable risk of further deterioration from which only our competitors can benefit since we have no evidence that they take as a restrictive a view as we do on trade with Iraq.

A Customs and Excise investigation involving Matrix Churchill is likely to be reported to Baghdad and to confirm the Regime's impression that we are applying an embargo going well beyond defence supplies. This could provoke further reprisals against our exports and also perhaps a general default on repayments of credit.

ECGD's exposure in Iraq is \$1 billion. A further \$250 million was offered and accepted at the Joint Commission Meeting last November. The Iraqis have since indicated that they wish to draw \$65 million of this for Al Anbar Power Station. They have not so far indicated their precise intentions for the balance. ECGD have meanwhile suspended the approval of a new contract under existing lines of credit until the Iraqis reduce their ECGD guaranteed arrears which currently stand at \$140 million. While Iraq has hitherto treated the UK as a preferred creditor, the present high level of arrears reflects the cessation of payments during the last two months or so which was evidently linked with the current political coolness. The latest news is that the Iraqis have promised to remit \$30 million over the next few days, which may be a sign that, barring future upsets, commercial relations are gradually improving. We must hope so. Consequences of a systematic Iraqi default would clearly be extremely serious for ECGD and would have implications for the PSBR.

More generally, certain applications for a renewal of licenses for export of machine tools to Iraq are outstanding. I understand that the Foreign Office are not willing to agree to renewal of the licenses on the grounds that the goods might be used for munitions manufacture, notwithstanding

that the companies concerned have valid contracts and that comparable equipment is widely available internationally. The intention to apply a unilateral embargo to such exports to Iraq (and to Libya, Syria and Iran), is arguably consistent with the Guidelines agreed in 1985, but may be difficult to justify to industry given the imminent removal of controls, agreed with COCOM partners on exports of such goods to Eastern Europe and the USSR.

I see a strong case for a more thorough review of our policy in this area which would take into account the policy and political arguments in favour of export controls, the commercial consequences for British industry and the financial risks for ECGD of continuing friction in our relations with Iraq. We need to reconsider the rationale of the Guidelines for defence sales to Iraq (and Iran) in the light of evidence of moves on each side towards peace negotiations and in the light of impending liberalisation of export controls agreed with COCOM partners, and the trading practices of our competitors. I would welcome your agreement to an urgent meeting to consider these issues.

I am sending copies of this minute to members of OD and to Sir Robin Butler.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

JANUARY 1989.

1. At the restricted enforcement unit (REU) meeting on Friday 23 December 1988, we discussed control of exports of machine tools to Iraq.

2. DESS reported that, at a meeting a few days earlier, which was chaired by Lord Trefgarne, a decision on whether to relax export controls on machine tools for Iraq had been deferred pending our advice on how this would affect — and the future of Matrix-Churchill. We — told the REU that the security of our source was now best guaranteed if reasonable exports of machine tools by Matrix-Churchill were allowed to continue. We also drew attention to the recent — expansion of activities of — and the importance this placed on — maintaining access, through — to the general activities of —. These are set out clearly in EG(C)O's (to which you could reasonably draw — attention) and apply only to sophisticated CNC, multi-axis tools well above the specification of those presently supplied by Matrix-Churchill. Our advice accorded with the line which DTI, DESS and FCO wished to take and we expect it will now be implemented without delay.

Source: BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 1989.

To: DESS2 (Personal for A. Barrett Esq).
Subject: Iraq—Machine Tools for various facilities.

1. In the reference we outlined our objections to the continued export of machine tools to two facilities in Iraq based upon intelligence received from Box 850. They are adamant that this intelligence cannot be used in isolation to support this case because they wish to protect their source.

2. The current DIS assessment of the two establishments is:

a. Hutteen State Establishment.—This is subordinate to the State Organisation of Technical Industries. SOTI is in turn responsible to both the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Industry and Minerals. Hutteen is the main ammunition manufacturing plant in Iraq. This assessment is not totally reliant on Box 850 information.

b. Nassr Establishment for Mechanical Industries.—Until now our only knowledge that this plant was involved in the manufac-

ture of armaments came from the Box 850 source. However, a recent Form 680 has stated that they require a moulding machine to produce polyurethane internal filler parts for missiles. Whilst this is not necessarily positive proof that they are armaments manufacturers I believe that collated with the Box information there is little doubt that the establishment is involved in such activity.

3. As the Form 680 (copy attached) now gives us the collateral we have sought I think that we can now present a case against these tools being shipped to either establishment without compromising the Box 850 source. The grounds that we would expect to be used is that it represents a significant enhancement of capability contrary to the Ministerial guidelines.

4. I have copied this to Box 850 and I intend to raise this at REU on Friday 20 Jan 89.

P.R. JEFFERIES.

Source: Ministry of Defense.

MATRIX CHURCHILL

JUNE 14, 1990.

Secretary of State.
From: M.V. Coolican, Head OT 2/3, Room 6.31
Kingsgate House.

ISSUE

What action to take in respect of a request from Customs & Excise for our agreement for them to visit Matrix Churchill, other UK companies to obtain evidence that machine tool export have been used for arms manufacture in Iraq.

RECOMMENDATION

That officials on the Iraq Gun Committee should be asked to prepare urgent advice for Ministers.

TIMING

Immediate. Customs are planning to visit the firms in the next week or so.

BACKGROUND

Customs have prima facie evidence that current machine tools exports from Matrix Churchill and other UK companies under license are being routed via Chile to Iraq for arms manufacture.

Evidence was available in 1987 to the same effect but to protect sources Ministers took a decision to let the particular exports by Matrix Churchill go ahead.

Subsequent applications were made by Matrix Churchill who claimed the equipment was for general engineering use. There was no firm evidence available about end use and Ministers agreed to allow these exports. A significant factor in reaching that decision was the cessation of the Iran/Iraq war.

Customs now have absolute evidence of the fact that Matrix Churchill and some other companies not subject to the current investigations knew about the real end-use of all these machine tools and thus made false declarations to us and Customs. An investigation will clearly bring all these cases to light.

Most of the machine tools in question will be removed from any export control following the recent COCOM meeting unless a decision is taken now to retain control to all or selected destinations.

ARGUMENT

There are three issues to be addressed:
(1) are Ministers willing to have the 1987 and subsequent decisions exposed and made the subject of courtroom argument?

(2) are Ministers willing to face a worsening in our relations with Iraq?

(3) if the answer to (1) & (2) are affirmative should we retain controls on machine tools despite the COCOM relaxation and if so to what destinations?

Given the fact that all machine tools can be used for manufacture of arms of decision in principle is now needed on whether the UK should license such exports to countries subject to a UK arms embargo. (Currently Syria, Libya, Iran, Iraq, S. Africa, Burma, China and Taiwan). While a stout defence of not doing so can be mounted any such decision would contrast sharply with the very far-reaching interpretation currently placed on the embargo (eg not supplying parts or spares for aircraft which could be converted for in-flight refueling). Presentationally such a decision would sit uncomfortably with the concern over the super-gun.

Iraq is already very huffy about recent successful attempts to break-up their arms procurement activities and a move against Matrix-Churchill which is Iraq owned will only add to the problem. To the extent that other companies are involved the current line—that if people break our laws they must expect punishment and that we are not picking on Iraq—can be sustained. But UK trade interests in Iraq will no doubt suffer (and possibly some unfortunate people also).

The dirty washing liable to emerge from the action proposed by Customs & Excise will add to the problems posed by the gun. For DTI the timing is extraordinarily embarrassing given recent correspondence between ourselves, MoD and FCO. Needless to say we were not aware of Customs knowledge and activity when we briefed MFT on this issue. This underlines the need for our formal inter-departmental forum for exchanging this sort of information to be looked at—this is currently in hand.

CONCLUSION

I expect you will wish to discuss this and Mr. Steadman and I are ready for this.

[From the Independent, Dec. 6, 1992]

WHITWASH OR WITCH-HUNT?

(By Vernon Bogdanor)

The enquiry into Matrix Churchill will never get to the bottom of the scandal.

No one disputes the seriousness of the charges being investigated, declared Michael Heseltine of the Matrix Churchill affair in the House of Commons on November 23. It has been alleged that ministers have broken the Nuclear non-proliferation treaty, as well as their own guidelines on selling arms to Iraq, that they have systematically misled Parliament and the public, and have been prepared to connive at the imprisonment of innocent men. It is in everyone's interest, not least that of the ministers concerned, that these allegations be dealt with speedily and effectively. How should this best be done?

The right procedure would be to establish a statutory tribunal as provided for by the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act of 1921, for matters "of urgent public importance". Such a tribunal would have the powers of the High Court, or in Scotland, the Court of Session, with regard to the examination of witnesses and the production of documents.

Unfortunately, however, the government has chosen to establish a non-statutory enquiry under Lord Justice Scott, similar to that set up after the Profumo affair in 1963 under Lord Denning. But an enquiry of this type is unlikely to be able to establish the truth or to secure public acceptance of its findings. Witnesses will not be examined on oath, and those against whom allegations are made will be unable to check the evidence brought against them by cross-examination, and to rebut it. So it will be difficult for any fair-minded person to determine

whether the allegations are justified. Therefore, if Lord Justice Scott does not wish to make adverse findings against those who cannot fully defend themselves, he will be accused, however unfairly, of a "whitewash". Being unable to exculpate the accused ministers, he will fail to allay public disquiet.

It is for this reason that the Royal Commission on Tribunals of Inquiry chaired by Lord Justice Salmon, declared in 1966 that it was "extremely difficult, if not practically impossible" for an enquiry of the Denning type to establish the truth. For, if it "felt justified in making an adverse finding against anyone, that person would and the public might also feel that he had a real grievance in that he had had no chance of defending himself; accordingly the truth may remain hidden from the light of day." Its conclusion was unequivocal: "No Government in the future should ever in any circumstances whatsoever set up a Tribunal of the type adopted in the Profumo case to investigate any matter causing nationwide public concern."

That the worries of the Salmon Commission were not merely theoretical can be shown, not only from the Denning enquiry, but also from the Crichton Down enquiry of 1954. The latter was conducted by Sir Andrew Clark, QC, a former Conservative parliamentary candidate, said to have been the only man able to lose Barnet for the Conservatives. His report has been shown by I.F. Nicolson in *The Mystery of Crichton Down* (Clarendon Press, 1986) to be vitiated by serious mistakes both of fact and of law. Indeed, Sir Andrew succeeded, in the very first paragraph of his factual narrative, both in misdating the year in which Crichton Down was acquired by the Air Ministry, and in falsely asserting that the land was "compulsorily acquired". Sir Andrew, a bitter opponent of bureaucracy, attacked in his report, the integrity of civil servants who were unable to make public their side of the case.

In the absence of proper judicial procedures, officials and perhaps private citizens too may be exposed to similar vilification by the Scott enquiry. In the House of Commons on November 23, Robin Cook attacked by name an official who had worked with John Major, both at the Foreign Office and in 10 Downing Street; while Keith Hampson attacked the probity of Paul Henderson, the managing director of Matrix Churchill, even though Customs and Excise had withdrawn its prosecution against him. In neither case could those attacked defend themselves.

The Denning Report of 1963 has provided scurrilous entertainment for generations of undergraduates, yet, since the witnesses were not on oath, there is no reason to believe their evidence, especially as they had financial motives for producing stories which could later be sold to the newspapers. Lord Denning admitted the difficulties involved in establishing the truth. He had to act as "detective, inquisitor, advocate and judge". He had no doubt, however, that "I have been told as much truth without an oath as if it were on oath," a statement which those unable to accept Lord Denning's belief in his own judicial infallibility might find difficult to accept.

It was precisely because of these problems that the Salmon Commission argued in 1966 that any future nationwide crisis of confidence should be investigated by a statutory tribunal. Such a tribunal would examine witnesses, who should be legally represented, on oath. Witnesses would be informed beforehand of allegations made against them, and

allowed to cross-examine those making them.

They should be granted immunity from later civil or criminal proceedings, since the tribunal's purpose would be to investigate the allegations against ministers in order, in the words of the Attorney-General, "to examine whether ministerial responsibility should be pinned in any particular area".

The government has said that if Lord Justice Scott finds his powers inadequate it will convert the enquiry into a statutory one as provided under the 1921 Act.

MATRIX CHURCHILL: EXPORT OF LATHE EQUIPMENT TO IRAQ

FEBRUARY 1, 1989.

PROBLEM

1. Matrix Churchill has three applications before the IDC for the export of lathe equipment to Iraq. Should we be prepared to approve these applications?

RECOMMENDATION

2. I recommend that all three applications be approved. MCD and DTI officials are submitting similar recommendations to their Ministers. SEND and PUSD concur.

BACKGROUND AND ARGUMENT

3. Matrix Churchill is a company which produces general purpose industrial lathe equipment, suitable for use in any branch of industry. We have had to consider various applications from the company to export equipment to Iraq since 1987. Some of these have been approved and not all the equipment the company wishes to export is subject to control. However we now have to consider the following licenses:

3M 1029/88: 1x Matrix Takisawa VZE machining centre (£52,000).

1x Churchill TFCNC Lathe (£160,000).

3G/54014/88: Kits for 2 and 3 axes machines (£644,000).

3G/53234/88: 11x FMV55 Lathes (£3,960,000).

1x FMV654 Lathe (£262,000).

2x Churchill 52 (£288,000).

(The machine tools covered by license 3G/54014/88 are only licensable by virtue of their import under an International Importing Certificate requested by the Japanese licensing authorities).

4. The IDC has had reservations about allowing the export of Matrix Churchill equipment since before the ceasefire. Export of this general purpose equipment is not prohibited under the ministerial guidelines and in 1987 export licenses for Matrix Churchill were approved. However, the security services subsequently obtained intelligence information which revealed that Matrix Churchill UK had been taken over by Iraqi shareholders. Our information suggested that the Iraqis intended to use the company to supply machinery for the new armaments and munitions factories of the Nassir and Hutteen State Establishments for Mechanical Industries in Iraq, headed by Dr. Saifir Al Habobi. As Mr. Cowell argued in his submission of 29 June, by allowing the export of Matrix Churchill equipment we understand that effectiveness of our own policy on defense sales. He recommended that, in practice, no licensable equipment should be cleared for export by Matrix Churchill to Iraq. However, no outright ban could be issued as this would compromise the intelligence source for which we had no collateral. A temporary compromise was reached in practice by deferring the applications.

5. We do in fact now have a collateral for our intelligence, as an arms working party application (680D/Des 178/38) has been placed (and subsequently revoked) by Engineering

Services (Urethanes Ltd, which implicates the Nassir Establishment in munitions manufacture. But it does not implicate Matrix Churchill as such. Furthermore, the Iraqis now have a considerable need to rebuild their industrial base. Establishments such as Nassir and Hutteen will have a significant role to play in this. Machine tools are an essential requirement in this process. We can no longer convincingly argue that munitions production is the top priority of the Iraqis, and in practice, we acknowledge this fact by allowing the export of similar equipment by other companies, most especially 600 Services Ltd. This makes it difficult to argue in favor of withholding Matrix Churchill equipment simply because of its potential military applications.

6. However, there has since been evidence which implicates another part of Habobi's procurement network (but not Matrix Churchill itself) in Iraqi attempts to obtain equipment for the development of gas centrifuge technology for uranium enrichment. This is a serious development which confirms our long-held suspicions that Iraq, although a party to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT), has ambitions to develop a nuclear weapons capability.

7. There is good reason to be sceptical about allowing any export which might help in the achievement of Iraq's nuclear objectives. However, officials from interested departments have agreed that there is no reason to believe that Matrix Churchill lathe equipment is of specific interest to the Iraqi nuclear programme. We know of course that machine tools capable of contouring in two axes, as is the case with these machines, are essential for the production of nuclear weapons. But they also have many other legitimate industrial uses. Consequently, no international agreements are in place to prevent the export of such machines to potential proliferators. Therefore, unless we had convincing evidence which we were prepared to disclose to show that the Iraqis were developing a nuclear weapon, we should not be in a position to persuade our partners in the non-proliferation regime to apply equal restraint in the export of machine tools. Simply withholding the Matrix Churchill lathes would not therefore be an effective obstacle to the Iraqis' objectives. Neither would it absolve Britain morally from any involvement in this network, since all non-licensable Matrix Churchill equipment would remain freely available to Iraq.

8. There remains one more important factor. We have reason to believe that the refusal of these export licenses could force Matrix Churchill to close down. If this happened, we would lose our intelligence access to Habobi's procurement network. By keeping access open, we could obtain more important information, in particular on the procurement of some item which is far more incriminating than magnet rigs. Such evidence could then be used to try and stimulate the widest possible agreement on the need to counter Iraqi nuclear procurement efforts. We are already preparing the ground by informing partners of an Iraqi attempt to procure magnets which could only have been intended for centrifuge rotors. At the same time we will be providing work for a British-based company and thereby helping British industry to secure an increased stake in Iraq's reconstruction process. It is doubtful that wider political considerations will have been sacrificed in favour of short-term commercial objectives.

1. The key points are:

(i) The Matrix Churchill lathes for which licences have been sought may be destined for munitions manufacture. But in the circumstances of the ceasefire this is not a sufficient reason to withhold licences.

(ii) Matrix Churchill is now owned by Iraqis and part of its output is destined for an establishment headed by a Dr. Habobi. He is now known to be involved in trying to obtain equipment from the U.K. for the development of gas centrifuge technology. But this does not appear to involve Matrix Churchill.

(iii) Withholding the lathes would not stop the Iraqis developing a nuclear weapon, but it could force Matrix Churchill to close down and lose us our intelligence access to Habobi's network. We have a clear interest in maintaining the source in the hope of obtaining more incriminating evidence that we can use to persuade our partners to act collectively to counter Iraqi nuclear procurement efforts.

2. I therefore agree that the application for lathes should be approved.

Source: Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

MATRIX CHURCHILL: EXPORT OF LATHE EQUIPMENT TO IRAQ

FEBRUARY 6, 1989.

From: PS/Mr. Waldegrave.

1. You may wish to show the Secretary of State the attached papers, concerning a potentially politically sensitive export to Iraq. The machinery in question has legitimate civil uses—but could also be employed in munitions manufacture, or even uranium enrichment.

2. Mr. Waldegrave's inclination (pace Mr. Gore-Booth) is to support Mr. Lillie's recommendation that the applications be approved. He has commented that "screwdrivers are also required to make hydrogen bombs".

DTI ADMITS MI6 ROLE OF MATRIX CHIEF

(By John Mason)

A top Whitehall official yesterday admitted that the managing director of a UK machine tools exporter worked for MI6, the intelligence service, to gather information on Iraq's nuclear programme.

Ministers also approved the continued export of equipment by Matrix Churchill to one of Iraq's main defence procurement agencies a year before the invasion of Kuwait in order to preserve the intelligence link.

Giving evidence at the trial of three former Matrix directors at the Old Bailey, Mr. Eric Beston, an assistant secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, agreed that one reason ministers approved an export licence to Matrix in early 1989 was to maintain an intelligence source.

He did not know at the time that the source was Mr. Paul Henderson, then managing director, and only learnt this when Customs officials began to gather material to bring the prosecution, he said.

Mr. Beston's admission followed a revelation by Mr Henderson's attorney that his client worked for MI6 and helped gather information about Saddam Hussein's attempt to develop a nuclear bomb.

Mr. Geoffrey Robertson told the court approval by ministers of the export licences of machine tools destined for military use enabled Matrix to survive as a company and Mr. Henderson to continue acting for MI6. Matrix went into receivership earlier this year.

Mr. Henderson, along with Mr. Peter Allen, the company's former sales director and Mr. Trevor Abraham, the former commercial di-

rector, all deny four counts of breaching export regulations between July 1988 and August 1990.

The prosecution has alleged the three men deceived the DTI by pretending machine tools and computer software exported to Iraq were for civilian, not military use.

Some of the equipment exported by Matrix Churchill was sold to the Iraqi company Nassir, which the UK government knew played a leading role in the Iraqi defence procurement programme, Mr. Robertson told the court. The two companies were connected, with Dr. Safa Al Hobobi being the chairman of Matrix Churchill and a director of Nassir. This connection was known to the DTI, Mr. Beston agreed. According to a secret Foreign Office memo, evidence existed linking Dr. Hobobi with the Iraqi nuclear programme, the court heard.

Mr. Robertson asked if the main reason for ministers granting the licenses was so that the intelligence service could continue to have access to Dr. Hobobi's intelligence network through Matrix Churchill. "That was one of the considerations," Mr. Beston said.

Mr. Beston also agreed that it was known both within the DTI and by ministers that the goods to be exported would be used in Iraqi munitions factories. He also agreed that Mr. Abraham had told DTI officials that most of the machine tools exported would be used for munitions production.

Earlier, Mr. David Byars, a senior principal with the Export Credits Guarantee Department, agreed that it had known that Industries Cardoen, the Chilean intermediary in an earlier transaction, was an arms manufacturer.

THREE BRITISH EXECUTIVES CLEARED IN IRAQ ARMS SALE CASE

(By William Tuohy and Douglas Frantz)

LONDON—Three British business executives were cleared Monday of charges that they illegally sold arms-making equipment to Iraq, ending a trial that had raised new questions about the support of Saddam Hussein's regime by Western governments before the Persian Gulf War.

The charges were thrown out by a judge after two weeks of testimony indicated that the British government had given tacit approval to the exports from 1987 to 1990 so it could continue receiving secret intelligence on Iraq's war-making potential.

The dismissal fueled speculation in the United States over whether the Bush Administration also allowed Iraq to receive weapons technology and other benefits as part of its prewar efforts to appease Baghdad.

Several influential Senate Democrats are discussing the possible creation of a select committee to coordinate congressional investigations of the Administration's pre-war dealings with Iraq and allegations of a post-war cover-up, according to sources.

Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Me.) talked Monday with senior Democrats about establishing an investigative committee, the sources said. The committee would be similar to panels that investigated Watergate and the Iran-Contra scandal, consolidating inquiries by the Senate Agriculture, Intelligence and Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs committees.

Sen. David L. Boren (D-Okla.), chairman of the Intelligence Committee, and Banking Chairman Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D-Mich.) were mentioned as candidates to lead the broad inquiry.

Concerns about what the Bush Administration knew about Iraq's military buildup were heightened by testimony in the London trial

of three former executives of Matrix Churchill Corp., an Iraqi-owned company in Coventry, England, that sold millions of dollars worth of sophisticated machinery to Baghdad.

Bobby Lee Cook, the lawyer for a former banker charged in a separate case in Atlanta with providing \$5 billion in secret loans to Iraq, said that Monday's dismissal indicated that both the British and U.S. governments were aware of Iraq's arms-acquisition effort and turned their heads.

"It is illustrative of the fact that England and America knew exactly what was going on with reference to the shipment of arms and technology to Iraq and that the policies of our government and the United Kingdom were operating in tandem," said Cook.

His client, Christopher P. Drogoul, a former official of Italian-owned Banca Nazionale del Lavoro in Atlanta, withdrew his guilty plea in connection with the loans after claiming that he was allowed to make the loans because they fit with the Bush Administration's pro-Iraq policy.

The defendants in the British case—Paul Henderson, Trevor Abraham and Peter Allen—said that the British government knew the company's machinery was being used by Iraq to manufacture artillery shells and other weapons.

British intelligence agents testified that Matrix Churchill was allowed to sell machinery to Iraq to keep intelligence information flowing from two company employees who provided data on Iraq's attempts to acquire Western military technology. One agent said that he presumed the information was passed along to other Western intelligence agencies, including the CIA.

A former British sub-Cabinet minister, Alan Clark, acknowledged that the government was aware of the Matrix Churchill shipments and allowed them to continue so that it would continue to receive intelligence information.

Clark, who served at the Department of Trade and Industry, said that his job was to maximize exports despite anti-weapons restrictions, which he found "tiresome and intrusive."

A Matrix Churchill subsidiary in Solon, Ohio, arranged for Iraq to purchase millions of dollars worth of technology used in Iraqi weapons projects. The Ohio operation was not shut down until September, 1990, a month after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and well after U.S. and British intelligence reports about the role of Matrix Churchill in Iraq's arms network.

After the dismissal of the case in London by Judge Brian Smedley, the Labor Party opposition called on Michael Heseltine, the head of Britain's Department of Trade and Industry, to make a full disclosure of the department's "Complicity" in arms deals with Iraq.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 17, 1992]

BRITAIN TRADED EXPORT PERMITS FOR IRAQI ARMS DATA

(By Dean Baquet)

LONDON, October 26.—As part of an intelligence-gathering effort, the British Government helped Iraq build up its military forces in the years before the invasion of Kuwait in 1990 by allowing the illegal sale of arms-manufacturing equipment to Baghdad, according to evidence presented in a little-noticed trial here. The case involves a British-based company that sold millions of dollars of machine tools to Iraq that were used to make arms.

According to British Government documents, two executives of the company pro-

vided British intelligence with frequent reports on the company's activities and Iraq's efforts to obtain weapons technology. To maintain the intelligence connection, the Government permitted improper sales to be made, the documents show.

The previously undisclosed British role is the clearest indication yet of Western government involvement in at least indirectly supporting the development of Iraq's arsenal. The disclosure also suggests that London was better informed about President Saddam Hussein's efforts to acquire military technology and equipment than it has ever acknowledged.

What, if anything, the Bush Administration knew about these activities is not known. But British and American intelligence agencies have worked together closely over the years, routinely exchanging information. In a case like this, former United States intelligence officials said, London would probably have shared anything it learned about Iraq's acquisition of weapons and military technology, but would not necessarily have acknowledged that it was encouraging such sales in an effort to gather information.

Peter Earnest, a spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency, said that as a rule, the agency "never discusses relationships with other intelligence services."

Even the possibility that the C.I.A. knew of the British role is likely to fuel Democratic charges that the Administration, in an effort to improve relations with Iraq, condoned the improper sale of American and other military technology to Baghdad. Customs agents and Federal investigators have complained that the Administration seemed unenthusiastic about inquiries about United States companies that did business with Iraq.

The British Foreign Office said any comment would have to come from the Department of Trade and Industry, which approved the sales to Iraq. Sian Lewis, a spokeswoman for that agency, said, "There's no way we would comment on a trial while it is in court."

THE U.S. CONNECTION

The British role involved the Matrix Churchill Corporation, a machine-tool manufacturer with offices in Coventry, England, and Solon, Ohio. From 1987 to 1990, Matrix Churchill, which was owned by Iraq, served as the main channel for the acquisition of military technology.

Matrix Churchill made magnets, lathes and other parts used to make rifles and other weapons. Matrix Churchill's American subsidiary also brokered deals between Iraqi and United States manufacturers.

During this same period, at least two high-ranking company executives reported regularly to British intelligence agencies on Iraq's efforts to obtain conventional weapons and to develop nuclear and chemical weapons, according to Government documents in the trial of three former company executives.

These documents show that London approved exports of arms-manufacturing equipment by Matrix Churchill, even though it knew the company lied when it sought export licenses saying Iraq would use the equipment only for civilian purposes.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CHARGES

Three Matrix Churchill executives are standing trial on charges they illegally exported arms-manufacturing equipment to Iraq. The Government records show that one executive, Paul Henderson, a former manag-

ing director, was among those supplying information to British intelligence.

Some Democrats in Congress have complained that while the company's operation in the United States was shut down during the Persian Gulf war, none of its employees in the United States have ever been accused of a crime, despite a two-year investigation by the Customs Service. And law-enforcement officials in Ohio and elsewhere have complained that some United States agencies have been slow to cooperate with investigations of Matrix Churchill's operations.

Mr. Henderson's defense—that the Government knew everything he was doing—has given him the opportunity to obtain and make use of a remarkable number of classified documents, including notes of his interviews with British intelligence and internal memos describing the debate within the Government over how to handle Matrix Churchill's applications for export licenses.

It is not clear why he has been charged, given his cooperation with the intelligence authorities, since the Government does not dispute his role as informant. But prosecutors have indicated that he may not have told the Government about all of his dealings with Iraq.

THE CORPORATE HISTORY

In 1987, Matrix Churchill was bought by the TMG Engineering Company of London, which was owned by Iraq. Sometime that year, Matrix Churchill's export sales manager, Mark Gutteridge, began supplying British intelligence with detailed reports about the company's growing business with Iraq. Mr. Gutteridge has not been charged with a crime.

Geoffrey Robertson, Mr. Henderson's lawyer, has described Mr. Gutteridge as "an agent of intelligence and security, run by one of their officers." But it is not clear whether Mr. Gutteridge, who is expected to testify, was a paid agent planted by intelligence, or a businessman who decided to cooperate with his Government.

Sometime after 1987, Mr. Henderson also began cooperating with intelligence agents, the records read into evidence show, though his motivations are not clear.

Mr. Henderson says he gave intelligence agencies the blueprint for an Iraqi arms plant, and Mr. Gutteridge described the details of Iraq's purchase of the company, which was not public information. Mr. Gutteridge was asked if it was possible to turn Matrix Churchill's president, Safa Haji al-Habobi, an Iraqi engineer, into an informant, according to Mr. Robertson. It is not known whether this effort was made.

THE INTERNAL DEBATE

On at least two occasions in 1988 and 1989, the company's request to ship parts to Iraq started a debate within the Government.

Eric Wayne Beston, an official of the Department of Trade and Industry, said in court that he had seen intelligence reports during this time alleging that Matrix Churchill was an integral part of President Hussein's arms development. Witnesses say this information convinced some within the Government that Matrix Churchill's licenses should be closely scrutinized.

But others argued successfully that stopping Matrix Churchill would mean losing a window on the Iraqi arms network.

On Feb. 1, 1989, Stephen Lilly, then head of the Middle East Department of the Foreign Office, wrote a memo responding to internal skepticism over Matrix Churchill's application to ship magnet rings that could be used to make weapons.

Mr. Lilly wrote: "We have reason to believe that the refusal of these export licenses could force Matrix Churchill to close down. If this happened, we would lose our intelligence access to Habobi's procurement network. By keeping access open, we could obtain more important information, in particular on the procurement of some item which is far more incriminating than magnet rings."

In a December 1988 document, written in response to another application for export licenses, another Government official wrote that stopping the licenses would "compromise the source" who has supplied crucial information about the procurement network, including Iraq's efforts to acquire chemical and nuclear weapons. These applications were also for equipment that was to be used to make weapons.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 28, 1992]

OLD BAILEY TAKES UP IRAQI ARMS NETWORK
(By Eugene Robinson and R. Jeffrey Smith)

LONDON, October 27.—The U.S. government had evidence that an Iraqi-owned machine tool firm in England was involved in illicit exports to Iraq long before U.S. and British authorities took any action against it, according to U.S. documents.

The company, Matrix Churchill, has been at the center of a trial here at which British officials have acknowledged delaying any action against the firm to avoid cutting off a flow of intelligence from two company officials to the British secret service.

The Coventry-based company, which was bought by an Iraqi-controlled holding company in 1987, was one of the main vehicles for Iraq's massive military buildup that culminated in the invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

Three former officials of Matrix Churchill are on trial in London's Old Bailey criminal courthouse on charges of violating Britain's export laws. Company officials contend that the government knew that the equipment sent to Iraq was being used in weapons manufacture, and that British intelligence was receiving information on the arms buildup in return.

"They knew because I told them," defendant Paul Henderson, former managing director of Matrix Churchill, said today after court had adjourned.

The case raises questions about the extent to which Western intelligence services knew about, and perhaps abetted through inaction, Iraq's program to build up its arsenal following the end of the Iran-Iraq war—possibly because of their desire to keep an eye on the Iraqi activities at the expense of actually halting the leakage of Western technology.

U.S. officials said he was referring to a CIA report that outlined Matrix Churchill's role in Iraq's Al Arabi procurement network under the control of Safa Habobi, the company's president and a director of the Nassr State Enterprise weapons complex in Iraq.

Additional evidence of U.S. suspicions about Matrix Churchill's activities can be found in Justice Department documents. According to the documents and U.S. officials, the U.S. Customs Service had evidence in late 1989 suggesting Matrix Churchill was connected to an Iraqi effort to buy U.S. electronic equipment that could be used to trigger nuclear explosives.

Customs officials, who conducted a joint investigation with the British, said they never proved any direct connection between the company and Iraq's attempted purchase of the nuclear triggers.

Henderson, former Matrix Churchill commercial director Trevor Abraham and former

sales director Peter Allen have pleaded not guilty to charges of violating export regulations by pretending that the machine tools and other items they sent to Iraq were for civilian, not military, use.

The defense has been granted extensive access to classified documents, some of which appear to bolster their case that the British government was more concerned with maintaining its intelligence sources within the company than enforcing the letter of Britain's export laws.

The British government has declined to comment on the case while it is pending in court.

Henderson and another Matrix Churchill official who has not been charged, Mark Gutteridge, have been named in court as the two sources who were passing information on Iraq's arms program to the intelligence service MI6.

British and U.S. intelligence agencies share information extensively, and defense attorneys say they will demonstrate that U.S. intelligence was aware of Matrix Churchill's dealings as well.

Evidence of extensive U.S. familiarity with Matrix Churchill's operations on behalf of Iraq in the late 1980s can be found in classified U.S. intelligence documents about the covert Iraqi procurement network, some of which came to light in the U.S. congressional probe of Washington's ties to Iraq before the war.

U.S. intelligence reports "as far back as June 1989 reveal that Matrix Churchill Corp. was part of Iraq's military technology procurement network, yet the Bush administration allowed it to operate despite knowing that the network was responsible for . . . Iraq's covert nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons programs," said U.S. Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.), who has been investigating what U.S. intelligence and industry—which had to approve export licenses—testified Monday and today that one reason the government approved a license for Matrix Churchill in early 1989 was to ensure continued access to Iraqi installations for an intelligence source within the company.

That concern was spelled out in a February 1989 memo, written by an official in the Middle East department of the Foreign Office, that defense attorney Geoffrey Robertson read in court.

The final decision on that license application was made weeks later following a high-level discussion involving ministers from the Foreign Office and the departments responsible for trade and defense procurement, according to Beston and documents read in court.

Beston acknowledged under cross-examination today that he considered this a case that required a "political decision" at the ministerial level. Asked whether continued access for the intelligence sources within Matrix Churchill was a factor in deciding to approve the license, Beston replied, "That was one of the considerations."

A U.S. Justice Department document said it was understood that the British "have obtained the cooperation of Paul Henderson and other officers and employees."

The government maintains that it had no firm proof that the Matrix Churchill equipment was being used to make arms. But Beston has acknowledged that he and others argued to continue granting export permission even after receiving intelligence reports indicating that the machine tools were destined for installations that were being used, at least in part, as weapons factories.

Despite the intelligence reports, Beston testified, he believed it was "credible" that

Iraq was merely seeking to build up its civilian industrial base following nearly a decade of war with neighboring Iran.

His department's view, Beston said, was that even if it were documented that some of the equipment were being used for military purposes, this was "a matter of less concern" because the war had ended.

Matrix Churchill, headquartered in England's industrial heartland, was a well-established manufacturer of lathes, magnets and other heavy equipment before it was bought by Iraqi-owned TMG Engineering Co. in 1987. Both firms were shut down by the British Government after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

The jury in the case has also heard testimony concerning a 1988 Matrix Churchill sale to Industries Cardoen, a Chilean arms manufacturer believed to have acted as a conduit for Iraq's military buildup.

An official in the department that issued credit guarantees for export transactions said his agency agreed to assist the Cardoen deal despite suspicions that the equipment might eventually be put to military use.

The defense contends that the government was anxious to continue the flow of information from Henderson and Gutteridge because of concerns that Iraq was working hard to develop a nuclear weapons capability.

**A TIME FOR CHANGE: A TIME TO
ELIMINATE PROXY VOTING**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KENNELLY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEKAS. Madam Speaker, the President of the United States in his inaugural address reiterated the earnest desire of the American people to see change occur in the Congress of the United States, to end gridlock and to bring about those kinds of reforms for which we have yearned for so long. Yet, in the first day of the meeting of the House Committee on the Judiciary, when we confronted the business-as-usual concept of proxy voting, when we on the Republican side attempted to eliminate proxy voting again, as we have tried to do on several occasions before, we were met with business-as-usual: gridlock, refusal to accept this modicum of change that the American people would welcome in the Halls of the Congress of the United States.

Proxy voting, what is it? It means that in committee, in the Judiciary Committee, where we serve, that if a member is absent for any reason or unable to attend because on official business somewhere, that that individual could leave with the chairman a proxy vote, and the chairman, armed with this proxy vote of one or more members, can vote those proxies in favor of or against an amendment or a bill that is before the committee.

We have tried to end that practice. We are here in Washington to do the business of the people, and in committee we ought to be able to vote only if we are present. To take it one step further, what if the wording of that rule,

as it now exists, permits one to be on official business somewhere and vote by proxy?

That would mean that I could be back in my district, in Hershey, PA, or Harrisburg, or Ephrata, Lancaster County or Elizabethtown, 150 miles, 120 miles from Washington addressing a group of senior citizens, shall we say, on an important topic, and then to send a proxy vote to vote me or have the chairman vote my vote in the Committee on the Judiciary in Washington. That is outrageous.

At any rate, we attempted on the Republican side to change that procedure, to eliminate that rule, to say that no proxy voting should be allowed, but business-as-usual prevailed and we were rejected in our motion by the Democratic majority in the Judiciary Committee.

That is not the change that the American people want to see. That is business as usual, the exact type of thing that brings contempt on the heads of the Members of Congress, and rightly so, by the American people.

Later, when that motion was changed, was rejected, to eliminate proxy voting altogether, recognizing, as I did, that it was going to be allowed, I moved to change it just a little bit to say that if we are going to have proxy voting, let us at least restrict it to those moments and those days, those hours, in which we are under the dome in the Capitol doing official business. Let us eliminate the possibility that someone back home in California or the State of Washington or Minnesota or Alabama or any other place could send a proxy vote to be voted in Washington while that individual remained back home in the district doing other things.

I think that is outrageous. I think in time the American people will bring enough pressure on the leadership in the Committee on the Judiciary, specifically, in the Congress, on the House, and on the entire institution in general. If the time for change that the President has evoked in his inaugural address has come, then let us take advantage of it, not revert back to the practices that have brought the bitterness and disgust that the American people have felt for so long about their people's House.

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. GINGRICH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS] be allowed to precede me with his special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask, for how long does the gentleman from Michigan wish to address the House?

Mr. GINGRICH. Madam Speaker, I believe the gentleman has 20 minutes

under an earlier unanimous-consent request.

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

There was no objection.

TROUBLING QUESTIONS ON THE NOMINATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL- DESIGNATE ZOE BAIRD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS] was recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I thank the Speaker and I thank the minority whip, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], for his kindness in letting me precede him. I assure the Speaker that I will not take 20 minutes, that I will only take 5, because of the time constraints that we are all under.

Madam Speaker, I rise today about the troubled nomination of the Attorney General designate, Ms. Zoe Baird. I do this in good conscience as a supporter of the President, as one who has worked tirelessly to bring change at the Federal level, as one who has applauded a great number of his nominations to the Cabinet.

However, in this particular instance I think that my friendship and my loyalty would be compromised if I did not indicate how troubled I am about the facts, the allegations, and the testimony that is coming forward in the U.S. Senate in the Judiciary Committee, in which the hearings, the confirmation proceedings, are going on even as we speak.

It has come to my attention that the Attorney General designate, Zoe Baird, is a member of a New Haven association that is currently being used by the Department of Justice for housing discrimination, and that it is of such great moment that the Justice Department has filed a lawsuit which has charged the association with violating the Fair Housing Act.

At the time of that lawsuit it was claimed that Ms. Baird and her husband were active members in the association, and that one of them was doing volunteer legal work for that association. I have a complaint filed in the District of Columbia, signed by the former Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, John R. Dunne, and by others in the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, claiming that the actions of this association were so egregious, were so contrary to our law and sense of fairness, that the U.S. Government, indeed, the Department to which she has been nominated to be the chief officer, has filed suit against this association.

□ 1300

I have only the information of the U.S. district court filings in the Dis-

trict of Connecticut, the reports of the Los Angeles Times dated January 21, 1993 and the Nation magazine article of February 1.

So I would ask that the members of the Judiciary Committee in the House, indeed the Members of Congress examine the matter of this troubled nomination without partisanship, without rushing to judgment, but that we make certain that we do not have the repetition of what happened in the other body when a particular nominee to the Supreme Court was nominated. We kept finding out what was happening as the witnesses took the stand.

This nomination clearly could have a couple of very positive things done with it that would help us. The first is that the nominee herself withdraw her name. The second is that the committee consider a more thorough investigation into the continuing breaking developments around this nomination so that if it goes forward, it goes forward with everyone aware of the investigation on the allegations that continue to rise.

I might also refer to the Roll Call newspaper dated January 21, 1993, which again from a completely different angle weighs in on this nomination. Mary McGrory in the Washington Post reported several days ago that at least one person that she interviewed hoped even then that this nomination would be withdrawn.

I think we have a problem here with fairness. To me, the most important position in the Cabinet of the President of the United States is the Attorney General. That is the post that is most sensitive in determining what the moral climate will be, what our sense of fairness will actually turn into and how this great Constitution will be interpreted in the courts under the present contemporary circumstances, and who the nominees to the Federal court positions will be that will go from the Attorney General to the President of the United States.

As one who has witnessed the evolution of the civil rights law within this last generation, no one can reinforce the importance to me of the work of the Department of Justice in creating a climate for fairness in America by setting the tone by which that climate of fairness will operate, by determining which cases will receive the imprimatur of support of the U.S. Government, of which violations are serious enough to be forcefully and fully prosecuted.

So I am in the well as a Member who is delighted that the question of gender should be resolved on the side of women for the Attorney General. Excellent. But I think that we ought to examine very carefully who that woman is supposed to be.

I am in the process of recapturing the filmed comments of our former colleague in the Congress, Barbara Jor-

dan, the former member from Texas who has made suggestions similar to those that are being made by myself today. There is disquiet.

Mr. President, if you really want to make people understand that there is change in the Government, please let us not let this molehill build into a mountain so that we will end up having this name withdrawn under far more embarrassing circumstances than those that already exist.

Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD the articles that I have referred to in my comments today, as follows:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

United States of America, Plaintiff v. Duncan Robinson, Elizabeth Robinson, Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association, Jack Brownlow, Defendants.

The United States of America alleges:

1. This action is brought by the United States to enforce the provisions of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. §§3601-3619 ("the Act").

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §1345 and 42 U.S.C. §3614(a).

3. The defendant Duncan and Elizabeth Robinson reside at 142 Huntington Street in New Haven, Connecticut.

4. The defendant Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut. Its registered agent is located at 309 St. Ronan Street, New Haven, Connecticut. The Corporation's membership is voluntary.

5. The defendant James Brownlow resides at 683 Prospect Street in New Haven, Connecticut.

6. Marjorie Eichler is the mother of ten children, seven of whom she adopted and three of whom are foster children whom Ms. Eichler is in the process of adopting.¹

7. Ms. Eichler's family's status is encompassed within the protections of the Fair Housing Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §3602(k), which defines "familial status" to mean families with one or more children who live with a parent or other legal custodian, 42 U.S.C. §3602(k)(1), with "the designee of such . . . person having such custody" with written permission, 42 U.S.C. §3602(k)(2), or with "any person who . . . is in the process of securing legal custody," 42 U.S.C. §3602(k). Ms. Eichler retains legal custody of her adopted children and is both the designee of the legal custodian and in the process of obtaining legal custody, through adoption, of her foster children.

8. Based upon the determination of an examining physician, each of Ms. Eichler's children is considered to be handicapped by the State of Connecticut Department of Children and Youth Services. Each of Ms. Eichler's children is handicapped within the meaning of the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. §3602(h).

9. Ms. Eichler provides to her children a "permanent family residence" as defined by Conn. Gen. Stat. §17a-154. Permanent family residences are defined by the statute to provide disabled children with permanent foster or adoptive homes. Permanent Family Residences, including Ms. Eichler's, are intended to be normal family homes.

10. Ms. Eichler is the president of a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation called "There's No Place Like Home," whose primary purpose is to assist Ms. Eichler in managing her family's financial affairs, and which receives foster care payments and adoption subsidies for her children, which money is used solely to care for her children. Connecticut state law authorizes nonprofit corporations such as There's No Place Like Home to purchase the residence in which permanent families such as the Eichlers live. Conn. Gen. Stat. §17a-154(3)(B).

11. Albertus Magnus College owns a residence located at 150 Huntington Street in New Haven, Connecticut. The residence served as a student dormitory from approximately 1962 until 1989. Approximately twenty-eight students resided there during that time. In or about December, 1991, Albertus Magnus College offered the residence for sale.

12. On March 5, 1992, Ms. Eichler, on behalf of There's No Place Like Home, put down a \$5,000 deposit in an offer to purchase the residence located at 150 Huntington Street. On March 10, 1992, Albertus Magnus accepted her offer in a contract which designated June 16, 1992 as the final closing date of the sale. The contract also required that Ms. Eichler secure a definite commitment of financing by June 8, 1992. Ms. Eichler applied to the Connecticut Department of Human Resources ("DHR") for financing. DHR provisionally agreed to provide financing on May 15, 1992.

13. On or about March 28, 1992, Duncan and Elizabeth Robinson held a meeting of the Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association at the Robinsons' home to discuss the Eichler family and their prospective residence in the neighborhood. The neighbors discussed the fact that some of the children were foster children and that many were handicapped. Many neighbors expressed opposition to the proposed purchase and the Eichlers' prospective occupancy.

14. On or about April 2, 1992, James Brownlow, a member of the Prospect Street North Neighborhood Association, which neighborhood borders the Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood, wrote a letter to Kamp & Neilsen, the realtor representing Ms. Eichler in the real estate transaction, threatening that his Association would institute legal proceedings if there was "even a hint" that the Huntington Street property would be used as, among other things, a "foster home." Brownlow sent copies of the letter to the listing realtor for the property, Albertus Magnus College, and the New Haven Zoning Enforcement Office.

15. On or about April 4, 1992, the president of the Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association, Robie Pooley, wrote a letter to the buying realtor requesting information about the proposed use of the property. Ms. Pooley sent copies of the letter to the listing realtor and to the seller, Albertus Magnus College.

16. On May 1, 1989, the Robinsons filed suit against Ms. Eichler and There's No Place Like Home in State Superior Court, seeking to bar the sale to and/or occupancy by the Eichlers of the property unless and until Ms. Eichler applied for and received a zoning variance or special use permit. The complaint on its face, relying on a City zoning ordinance, sought to bar the Eichler family from residing in a home in the neighborhood because the family includes foster children.

17. Also on May 1, 1992, the Robinsons filed a Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order to enjoin the Eichlers from purchasing and occupying the property. The Application for the Temporary Restraining Order alleged

that the presence of the Eichler children in the neighborhood would cause imminent harm to the Robinsons by diminishing the attractiveness and value of the Robinsons' property, among other things.

18. On May 18, 1992, the state court ordered the parties to "maintain the status quo" and forbade the Eichler family to move into the property at 150 Huntington. On May 26, 1992, the state court reaffirmed its order.

19. On May 26, 1992, the Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association intervened in the state court lawsuit against Ms. Eichler and There's No Place Like Home, filing a complaint alleging claims similar to those the Robinsons asserted and also seeking injunctive relief barring the Eichler's from purchasing or occupying the house at 150 Huntington.

20. Although the Robinsons and the Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association subsequently dismissed their state court lawsuit, following notice of a federal government investigation of their actions, the pendency of that litigation endangered the State's commitment to provide financing and Ms. Eichler's ability to fulfill her contractual obligation to purchase the house at 150 Huntington.

21. The Robinsons and the Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association have discriminated against the Eichler family because of their familial status, as defined in 42 U.S.C. §3602(k), by filing and maintaining a lawsuit to bar the Eichlers from purchasing their home, unless and until the Eichlers applied for and obtained a zoning variance or permit, which other families are not required to obtain prior to residing in this single-family neighborhood. The Robinsons and Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association prosecuted the lawsuit in order to interfere with the Eichlers' exercise of their fair housing rights, and to make unavailable to them their prospective home, because of the Eichlers' status as a foster family. The lawsuit therefore was interposed for a discriminatory purpose and sought relief that is illegal under the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. §§3604(a), 3617.

22. The Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association has discriminated against the Eichler family because of the children's handicaps, as defined in 42 U.S.C. §3602(h), by filing and maintaining a lawsuit to bar the Eichlers from purchasing their home, unless and until the Eichlers applied for and obtained a zoning variance or permit, which other families are not required to obtain prior to residing in this single-family neighborhood. The Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association prosecuted the lawsuit to interfere with the Eichlers' exercise of their fair housing rights, and to make unavailable to them their prospective home, because of the children's handicaps. The lawsuit therefore was interposed for a discriminatory purpose and sought relief that is illegal under the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. §§3604(f), 3617.

23. On May 22, 1992, the Eichlers filed with the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") a complaint of housing discrimination pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §3610, alleging discrimination on the basis of familial status and handicap, among other characteristics, in violation of the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq., by the Robinsons and the Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association, among others.

24. On June 6, 1992, the General Counsel of HUD, noting that the complaint appeared to involve a denial of rights to a group of persons, and raised an issue of general public importance, referred this matter to the At-

¹Hereinafter, "Eichler family" will refer to Ms. Eichler and her ten adopted or foster children.

torney General pursuant to Section 810(e)(2) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §3610(e)(3).

25. The Attorney General is authorized to bring this action by 42 U.S.C. §3614(a).

26. By their acts referred to in Paragraphs 13, 16, 17, 20 and 21, above, the Robinsons intended to make a dwelling unavailable to persons on account of familial status, in violation of 42 U.S.C. §3604(a), and have "interfered with, threatened, intimidated, and coerced persons in the exercise of their fair housing rights" on account of familial status, in violation of 42 U.S.C. §3617.

27. By its acts and the acts of its agents referred to in Paragraphs 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 22 above, the Neighborhood Association intended to make a dwelling unavailable to persons on account of familial status and handicap, in violation of 42 U.S.C. §§3604(a), 3604(f), and interfered with, threatened, intimidated, and coerced persons in the exercise of their fair housing rights on account of familial status and handicap, in violation of 42 U.S.C. §3617.

28. By his acts referred to in Paragraph 14, above, James Brownlow made a statement with respect to the sale of a dwelling that "indicates [a] preference, limitation, or discrimination based on . . . familial status," in violation of 42 U.S.C. §3604(c), and interfered with, threatened, intimidated, and coerced persons in the exercise of their rights to fair housing on account of familial status, in violation of 42 U.S.C. §3617.

29. The conduct of each of the Defendants described in Paragraphs 13-22, above, has denied to a group of persons rights granted by the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. §§3601-3619, which denial raises an issue of general public importance.

30. Each member of the Eichler family is an aggrieved person as defined in 42 U.S.C. §3602(i), and has suffered damages in the form of economic loss, emotional distress, and the loss of equal housing opportunity as a result of the defendants' conduct.

31. The defendants' conduct was intentional, willful, and taken in disregard of the rights of the Eichler family.

Wherefore, the United States prays that the Court enter an Order that:

1. Declares that the actions of each of the Defendants described above constitute a violation of the Fair Housing Act;

2. Enjoins the defendants, their agents, employees, and successors, and all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them, from interfering with the purchase by There's No Place Like Home, and the Eichler family's occupancy and use, of the property at 150 Huntington Street because of handicap or familial status;

3. Requires such action by each of the defendants as may be necessary to restore each member of the Eichler family to the position he or she would have occupied but for the defendants' discriminatory conduct;

4. Awards such damages as would fully compensate each member of the Eichler family for his or her economic loss, emotional distress, and loss of equal housing opportunity caused by the defendants' discriminatory conduct, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §3614(d)(1)(B);

5. Awards each member of the Eichler family punitive damages because of the intentional and willful nature of the defendants' conduct, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §3614(d)(1)(B); and

6. Assesses a civil penalty against each defendant in an amount of money authorized by 42 U.S.C. §3614(d)(1)(C), in order to vindicate the public interest.

The United States further prays for such additional relief as the interests of justice may require.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. BARR,
Attorney General.

VERIFIED COMPLAINT, SUPERIOR COURT, J.D.
OF NEW HAVEN, MAY 1, 1992

Duncan Robinson and Elizabeth Robinson vs.
Marjorie Eichler and There's No Place
Like Home, Inc.

FIRST COUNT

1. Plaintiffs, Duncan Robinson and Elizabeth Robinson are residents of the City of New Haven, Connecticut and are owners of their home located at 142 Huntington Street, New Haven, CT.

2. Defendant Marjorie Eichler (hereinafter "Eichler") is an individual believed to reside at 4 Hilltop Road, New Haven, Connecticut.

3. Defendant There's No Place Like Home, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut with its mailing address listed with the Secretary of State as 4 Hilltop Road, New Haven, Connecticut.

4. Defendants are currently under contract for the purchase of property located at 150 Huntington Street, New Haven, Connecticut which is currently owned by Albertus Magnus College, which it operated as a student dormitory until 1991 under a use variance issued by the City of New Haven in 1966 ("the Property").

5. The building on the Property is now vacant and Albertus Magnus College no longer intends to use the Property as a dormitory. In 1992, it listed the Property for sale through realtors in the multiple listing service as a residential property.

6. This Property abuts plaintiffs' property and contains a structure with twenty-one rooms of which eighteen are bedrooms, having been converted from original residential use in 1967.

7. The maximum distance between the walls of the houses on the two abutting properties is no more than 32 feet, and the properties' porches are only 15 feet apart.

8. The zoning district in which plaintiffs reside and in which the Property is located is designated as an RS 1 District for special single-family dwellings in accordance with New Haven Zoning Ordinance Article III, §11, which provides:

"These districts exist for the protection of certain fully developed single-family areas of relatively small total size but of unique and irreplaceable value to the community as a whole. The specific purpose of these districts is to stabilize and preserve the low-density residential character of these areas to the maximum possible extent. To this end the use of land and buildings within these areas is limited primarily to single-family homes. The particular character, size and surroundings of these areas create little need for the location within their boundaries of further such non-residential uses as generally support a low-density residential area, and the location of any further such uses within these areas would undesirably limit or diminish the number of homes in them. It is hereby found and declared that these regulations are necessary to the protection of these areas and that their protection is essential to the maintenance of a balanced community of sound residential areas of diverse types.

"All RS 1 Districts are subject to the General Provisions for Residence Districts set forth in Article IV as well as to all other provisions of this ordinance."

(See Exhibit A, attached).

9. New Haven Zoning Ordinance, Article 1, §1 defines the term "family" in relevant part as:

FAMILY: One or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, and in addition, any domestic servants or gratuitous guests thereof; or a group of not more than four persons who need not be so related.

(See Exhibit B, attached).

10. In January, 1992, Albertus Magnus College, recognizing the neighborhood concern that the zone is for single-family homes, held an informational meeting with residents of the neighborhood, and expressed its hope that residential buyers would be found to purchase and restore the Property consistent with the surrounding neighborhood.

11. At some unknown time thereafter, defendants and Albertus Magnus College entered into a real estate purchase and sales agreement for the Property for use as a permanent family residence for which defendants have been licensed by the Department of Children and Youth Services ("DCYS") pursuant to C.G.S. §17-154 et seq. for placement of up to six foster children.

12. Albertus Magnus College and their realtors thereafter became secretive and uncommunicative about the prospective purchasers and their intended use of the Property. Neither defendants nor Albertus Magnus College has made any application for any zoning or use variance to permit use of the Property as a permanent family residence.

13. During this time, defendant Eichler has visited the Property bringing several of her pre-school children who were left unsupervised during the visit and who roamed in and through the property of the plaintiffs and adjoining neighbors.

14. On information and belief, defendant Eichler intends to move into the Property with her extended family consisting of her son, daughter-in-law and six adopted children as well as at least four foster children, and operate a "permanent family residence."

15. Defendant Eichler and There's No Place Like Home, Inc.'s intended use of the Property in such a manner is in violation of the applicable New Haven Zoning Ordinances governing the Property in that defendant Eichler will reside there with her extended family, including children related to her by blood, adoption or marriage, and at least four persons unrelated to her by blood, adoption or marriage, in violation of the limitation of an RS 1 District which is limited to single-family homes, and the definition of "family" which is, in relevant part, "one or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption," or a group of not more than four persons who need not be so related.

16. If defendants Eichler and There's No Place Like Home, Inc. implement their intended purpose of occupying the Property with a single "family" and four unrelated persons without obtaining a zoning variance for the purpose, plaintiffs will suffer imminent, irreparable harm for which they have no adequate remedy at law, in that:

1. Their legal right and opportunity to appear to be heard by the New Haven Zoning Board of Appeals prior to defendants' intended use will be infringed; and

2. Their right to use and enjoy their home consistent with their expectations of residence in an RS 1 District will be diminished or destroyed in that:

a. There will be increased noise, traffic and disruption from such impermissibly high density, including visits by DCYS staff having responsibility for the unrelated minors placed with defendant, the unrelated minors'

relatives, and the general increased transportation needs;

b. Plaintiffs' right to the use and quiet enjoyment of their own property will be immediately and substantially impaired by the close proximity of the unlawful use of the adjoining Property, since that presence of the unrelated persons in addition to defendants' "family," under the circumstances presents a substantial likelihood that unsupervised preschool children will enter plaintiffs' premises from defendants' adjoining Property, thereby (1) diminishing plaintiffs' quietude and causing anxiety and worry for the children's safety and plaintiffs' liability therefore, (2) producing a noise and activity level antagonistic to the low density residential character of the neighborhood and (3) diminishing the attractiveness, value and unique qualities plaintiffs have enjoyed and expected from an RS 1 zone.

Wherefore, Duncan Robinson and Elizabeth Robinson pray for judgment:

1. Awarding (a) temporary and permanent injunctive relief restraining defendants Marjorie Eichler and There's No Place Like Home, Inc. from taking possession of the Property for any use in violation of New Haven Zoning Ordinances governing the Property, including contemporaneous use by defendant's extended family and a group of unrelated persons.

2. For any such other and further relief as to this Court may seem just and proper.

THE PLAINTIFFS, BY JANET BOND ARTERTON, LISA M. GRASSO, GARRISON & ARTERTON, P.C. NEW HAVEN, CT.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Jan. 21, 1993]
NEIGHBORS SAY BAIRD'S HUSBAND ATTENDED MEETING ON BIAS SUIT

(By Douglas Frantz and Ronald J. Ostrow)

WASHINGTON—Atty. Gen.-designate Zoe Baird's husband last summer attended a neighborhood association meeting where the members discussed a threat by the Justice Department to sue the organization for housing discrimination, the group's president said Wednesday.

The disclosure could raise questions about Baird's testimony Tuesday, in which she told the Senate Judiciary Committee that all she knew about the suit was what she had read in newspapers.

The Justice Department ultimately sued the New Haven neighborhood organization, charging that it violated fair housing laws by trying to block a woman with 10 foster and adopted children from moving into the affluent neighborhood.

Baird's husband, Yale law professor Paul Gewirtz, is likely to be questioned about the matter if he testifies today at the second day of Baird's confirmation hearing. The issue could stir up further trouble for Baird, who already has apologized for breaking the law by hiring two illegal immigrants as household servants.

It could not be determined what position, if any, Gewirtz took on the threatened suit during the meeting. Attempts to reach him, his wife and transition officials late Wednesday were unsuccessful.

The controversy began last year when Marjorie Eichler tried to purchase a 25-room mansion in the neighborhood. The Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Assn. and some individual residents filed suit in state court to block the move. They claimed Eichler would be operating a group home in violation of zoning regulations for the neighborhood.

Eichler complained to federal housing officials that neighbors were trying to keep her

from buying the house because her children are Latino and black. The matter was referred to the Justice Department's civil rights division, which opened an investigation last May.

Robie Pooley, president of the neighborhood group, said the Justice Department tried to persuade the association to avoid a discrimination suit by paying a settlement and agreeing not to engage in such activities in the future—terms that would allow the sale to proceed.

Last June or July, Pooley said, the association held a board meeting at her house to discuss the settlement offer and the merits of the threatened suit. She said Gewirtz was among 10 to 20 people who attended the meeting, although he was not on the board or a member of the association.

"Paul was at the meeting and I remember him participating to a certain extent," said Pooley. "I don't remember what he said, and he had to leave early."

Another participant, who declined to be identified, also said Gewirtz was there. After Gewirtz left, another Yale law professor, Anthony Kronman, reportedly made comments that he said represented his position and that of Gewirtz. Kronman declined to discuss the meeting when contacted Wednesday.

"I would rather not comment on that at this point, particularly given the possibility that Mr. Gewirtz will be testifying at the hearing tomorrow," he said.

The Justice Department filed a discrimination suit against the neighborhood group and some individual residents last summer. It is pending in federal court in Bridgeport, Conn.

When Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) asked Baird about the suit Tuesday, she said, "I knew nothing about the activity that led to the lawsuit or the lawsuit except what I read recently in the paper, and I can't tell you anything, really, beyond that."

Specter and Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun (D-Ill.) asked that Gewirtz be called to testify today about the hiring of the illegal immigrants and other matters, but it could not be determined Wednesday whether he was going to appear.

[From the Nation, Feb. 1, 1993]

BAIRD FACTS

(By Bruce Shapiro)

If any Judiciary Committee members are trawling for evidence of conflict of interest in the appointment of Zoë Baird as Attorney General, they won't have to fish through the confidential files of her former employers, G.E. and Aetna: They need look no further than the street where she lives. Baird is an active member of a New Haven association currently being sued by the Justice Department for housing discrimination.

Baird and her husband, Yale law professor Paul Gewirtz, live in a \$500,000 house in New Haven's most aristocratic enclave, Prospect Hill. Last spring an assortment of Baird's distinguished and generally liberal neighbors—among them a state judge, a Yale museum director and a former mayoral candidate—went into a frenzy when Marjorie Eichler, a woman with ten adopted and foster children, all of them with disabilities and all African-American or Latino, decided to buy a venerable house long used as a dormitory by nearby Albertus Magnus College, on Huntington Street, a block away from the Baird-Gewirtz residence. The angry property owners organized through the Ronan-Edgehill Neighborhood Association to muscle Eichler and her children out: They called meetings, phoned realtors and filed a zoning lawsuit claiming that the foster family

amounted to a "group home." (The campaign was deliciously chronicled by Carole Bass of The Connecticut Law Tribune.) The association's zoning suit was finally withdrawn—but not before it delayed Eichler's closing for several months and instilled in her children a deep fear of harassment by their neighbors.

Stunned, Eichler called HUD, which in turn called the Justice Department Justice took her side in the zoning case and then filed a discrimination lawsuit charging the neighborhood association and assorted individuals with violating the Fair Housing Act, which forbids both racial discrimination and discrimination on the basis of "familial status." According to Justice the association's campaign clearly amounted to family-status discrimination and possibly racial discrimination as well. The case is pending in federal court.

Baird isn't named as a defendant in the case. But she is an active member of the neighborhood association. According to the association's president and The Hartford Courant, Baird served on a committee and helped the group with a local property tax campaign last spring, the very time the association started fighting Marjorie Eichler and her children. And as a neighborhood homeowner, Baird remains a member of the association even while the Justice Department she has been nominated to head carries forward its discrimination suit.

Baird's involvement in the Ronan-Edgehill case raises disturbing questions. (She could not be reached for comment at press time.) Why hasn't she recused herself from a pending case of which she's clearly aware? Why hasn't she stood up against discrimination in her own backyard? Could it be that Zoë Baird is all for "the advancement of civil rights," as she said in a statement at the time of her nomination—as long as it does not affect her own property values?

[From the Roll Call, Jan. 21, 1993]

UNDER SCRUTINY BY JUSTICE, HATCH RAISES QUESTIONS WITH SOLICITOUS BEHAVIOR TOWARD NOMINEE BAIRD

(By Glenn R. Simpson)

Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) remains under scrutiny by the Department of Justice for his activities in connection with the BCCI scandal, according to a report yesterday in the Washington Post that was independently confirmed by Roll Call.

The ongoing investigation raises questions about Hatch's solicitous behavior Tuesday toward Zoë Baird, the corporate lawyer who was nominated to be Attorney General and has since come under fire for hiring two illegal aliens and not paying their Social Security taxes.

Baird was criticized by several members of the Judiciary Committee at her hearings this week—but was defended by Hatch, the new ranking member, who raised eyebrows when he criticized "partisan politics."

Reports of a Justice Department investigation of Hatch followed an article in Roll Call Monday disclosing Hatch has set up a legal expense fund to defray expenses in any probes by the Senate Ethics Committee or law enforcement agencies, and an earlier story in the New York Post claiming that Hatch is a "target" of Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau, who next month will try Washington lawyer Robert Altman on fraud and bribery charges involving the Bank of Credit and Commerce International. Altman, a BCCI lawyer and former member of First American Bank's board, is a close friend of Hatch.

BCCI was exposed in 1991 as a worldwide criminal enterprise involved in bribery, drugs, and illegal arms transactions.

Two ethics experts said in interviews yesterday that the existence of a Justice probe of Hatch and the Senator's outspoken support of Baird's nomination raise serious questions about whether Baird will now have a conflict if she participates in decisions regarding the Hatch inquiry.

A third expert, however, said Baird's judgment should not be presumed to have been compromised and dismissed questions about Hatch's motives as "cynical."

Hatch, who assumed the ranking minority member post on the Judiciary Committee earlier this month, endorsed Baird last weekend, and on Tuesday in his opening statement at Baird's confirmation hearings dismissed questions about Baird's admitted employment of illegal aliens. His support for Baird has widely been seen as critical in sustaining the nomination's viability in the Senate amid public criticism of Baird.

Several high-placed Senate aides expressed surprise and puzzlement at Hatch's conduct in interviews earlier this week. While Hatch's friendships in the Senate cross partisan lines, his overall reputation is that of an aggressive partisan.

In October 1991 Judiciary Committee hearings, Hatch publicly suggested that some of Anita Hill's sexual harassment allegations against Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas were borrowed from William Peter Blatty's novel *The Exorcist*. The claim was allegedly part of an organized Republican campaign to discredit Hill, but last weekend Hatch declared himself "so sick of partisan politics" and said of the Democrat Baird, "I don't want her smeared."

Hatch's attorneys at the white-collar firm Miller, Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin have been preparing for a BCCI-related probe of some sort since at least October, according to one source, who says the lawyers began at that time to question current and former Hatch aides who had contact with BCCI figures or with Hatch business partner Monzer Hourani. This newspaper first received unconfirmed reports of an FBI investigation of Hatch last spring, several months after Hatch voluntarily met with Justice officials regarding his dealings with BCCI figures.

"I can't see it being a conflict of interest," said Hatch spokesman Paul Smith of the Senator's support for Baird. "Other than that, I just wouldn't want to comment."

Among ethics experts interviewed by Roll Call, Charles Lewis, executive director of a Washington-based non-profit watchdog group called the Center for Public Integrity, was most critical of Hatch. Lewis called for the Senator to recuse himself from further consideration of the Baird nomination and said Hatch's potential conflict should be taken up by the Judiciary Committee today when Baird's hearings resume.

But Stephen Gillers, a professor at New York University Law School, said the problem is more Baird's than Hatch's. "If he's an ardent supporter of the nomination, it could mean that she should not participate in decisions regarding this investigation," he said. "Not because she could not be objective, but because it would appear that she might be influenced by his support."

If Baird asked for his advice, Gillers said, "I would tell her that the perception of fairness requires that she step aside."

But Gillers saw no reason for Hatch to recuse himself. "It's a political issue, obviously, for the Senator's constituents to consider, but being under investigation does not disable him from participating as a member of the Judiciary Committee." Added Gillers: "It's an awkward situation, but there's no

other solution. You can't make him suspend his work as a Senator while there's an investigation. That would be draconian, I think."

Nonetheless, he said of Hatch's role, "His early support for her, to this observer, will make a difference. And I think she should not participate in final decisions regarding the investigation."

Gillers and Lewis agreed that at the very least, the question of a possible conflict because of the Justice probe is significant. "That's certainly newsworthy and noteworthy," said Gillers.

But Michael Josephson, a Los Angeles-based ethics consultant, said that "to assume the worst is not acceptable" with regard to possible conflicts for Baird or Hatch arising from these circumstances. "It's something that would make me a bit skeptical," he said of the situation, "but I guess I'm just not that cynical yet. I'm not a huge fan of Orrin Hatch's, but it seems to me that it's hard to believe [a Justice investigation] itself would make the difference for him."

Josephson cautioned that he was unfamiliar with the details of Hatch's dealings with BCCI and the questions about the Senator's finances. But he added, "We have got to still believe, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that people will use their public office properly."

Yesterday's Post report, citing "sources close to the investigations," said that Justice and Morgenthau are looking into Hatch's dealings with mysterious BCCI shareholder Mohammed Hammoud and his dealings with Lebanese-American businessman Hourani, a Texas developer.

Hatch gave a Senate floor speech in February 1990 that was drafted by BCCI attorney Altman and was beneficial to the bank, which had pleaded guilty to money-laundering charges. Shortly thereafter, Hatch called the bank's CEO on behalf of Hourani, who was seeking a loan. Hourani manages a \$10,000 investment for Hatch and at one point Hatch sought unsuccessfully to make Hourani the trustee for the investment.

Hatch has previously met with Justice officials regarding his dealings with BCCI, and the department early last year said he was not a subject or a target of their BCCI investigation. The Post said yesterday there is "no indication" that Hatch has been informed he is a subject or target of any probe, and Hatch spokesman Paul Smith asserted that the Post article contains "no new news."

The newspaper said that Justice officials declined on-the-record comment about the reported investigation, while FBI officials denied the bureau was conducting any Hatch investigation.

Government offices were closed yesterday because of the Inauguration.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KENNELLY). The Chair reminds all Members to refrain from any remarks that command or indicate a course of action for the Senate.

BIPARTISAN COOPERATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GINGRICH. Madam Speaker, I want to talk about bipartisan coopera-

tion and the opportunity of the new administration and the new Congress.

I listened very carefully yesterday to President Clinton's inaugural address, and in fact, I thought some of it was so helpful and so encouraging that I wanted to take a few minutes today to comment on it. And I want to say, on behalf I think of virtually all of the Republicans I have talked with, that we very much would like to cooperate and work with the new President wherever we can.

As somebody who has taught courses on the future, and who has worked with Alvin Toffler and others developing futurism, and in looking at how much the world is changing, I thought that President Clinton struck a very powerful note early in his speech when he said,

When George Washington first took the oath I have just sworn to uphold, news traveled slowly across the land by horseback and across the ocean by boat. Now, the sights and sounds of this ceremony are broadcast instantaneously to billions around the world.

Communications and commerce are global; investment is mobile; technology is almost magical; and ambition for a better life is now universal. We earn our livelihood in America today in peaceful competition with people all across the Earth.

Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy.

I thought frankly those three paragraphs were remarkably accurate, clear, and effective. And I want to commend the new President for his awareness of the scale of change we are living through.

I think that it is important for all of us as we try to deal with the challenges of America's future to recognize and to study and to understand what I think are key points that were made by President Clinton yesterday. First, that we are inexorably tied into the world, and as he said, "Communications and commerce are global; investment is mobile." Now think about that. Investment is mobile means very simply if we raise taxes on capital and on savings in America, it will simply flow to Taiwan or Hong Kong or Germany or somewhere else. But you cannot track it. It can move, something the French Socialists found in 1981 when they tried to inflate their economy and frankly were forced by the world market to change their policy. So investment can come to America to create jobs or it can go to Brazil. Investment can choose where to be.

One of the challenges to this Congress is to find a way to encourage savings and investment and job creation in America, because as the new President said, "Investment is mobile."

Second, "Communications and commerce are global." And President Clinton is right. When we start every day, whether it is on CNN, which I think is in 130 countries, or it is on C-SPAN,

which is often excerpted by people all over the world, or whether it is in thinking about the next industrial policy, the next effort to create jobs, we are doing so in a world market with a world information system.

□ 1310

That is a totally different world than we have ever seen before on the planet.

Somebody commented that Desert Storm is the first truly televised war, that Vietnam was really film at 11, and that they still had to fly the film back, and still there was a distance. But starting with Desert Storm, and I guess earlier with Just Cause in Panama, we began to have a process where, literally, you were at the battlefield while sitting in your living room, and certainly everybody who watched Tel Aviv and Jerusalem waiting to see whether the Iraqi missiles were chemical warheads or conventional warheads knew, in their living room, they could sense, they could feel the tension that was happening in Israel at that point. So President Clinton, I think, correctly pointed us in the direction of being concerned about where the world was going.

He said, and I thought it was a terrific phrase, "Technology is almost magical." I want to come back to this.

I would say that one of the things we have to start focusing on as Americans is the degree to which technology can be our friend and create a better future, technology for a healthier environment, technology for less expensive, better health care, technology for learning systems that are decentralized and user-friendly, technology to increase our safety in our neighborhoods, technology to dramatically downsize Government bureaucracies and make Government more customer-friendly, that we need to rethink technology, and we need to get away from the welfare state bias against technology and get into a period of accelerating technological development and technological opportunity.

I believe this question, as President Clinton said it, of "the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy," that there are another two words that could have been used there that would make it even clearer, and where I think his very powerful point could become even more decisive. The issue for America is whether we will continue the decay of American civilization or whether we will go back to progress as our most important product.

We do not just want change. If I walk out this afternoon and get mugged, that is a change in my status but it is not progress; if I go out this afternoon and discover that I have cancer, that is a change of my status, but I have not made progress; if I go out this afternoon and learn that I have lost my job, that is a change in my status, but I

have not made progress. We want to re-establish the concept of progress.

What do we mean by progress? What is real progress? Where are we going in the future? What do we want which is a change for the better, not just change for its own sake?

President Clinton went on to say a little bit later, and I am just going through the high points, because I think there were a number of them that were very important, "We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps, but we have not done so. Instead, we have drifted, and that drifting has eroded our resources, fractured our economy, and shaken our confidence."

Let me say that I agree with him. I think, frankly, that whether you are a Republican or Democrat, however you voted or whether or not you voted in the last election, it is an objective fact that we have not solved the problems of the welfare state. We have not re-claimed our great cities. We have not modernized our education system. We have not reformed our health system, that there is much to be done.

I agree with him that, as he said, "We have to face hard truths and take strong steps."

Let me offer, and I believe I can do so on behalf of virtually every House Republican Member, let me offer that we want to work with the new administration and with the Democratic leadership in facing hard truths and taking strong steps, but that we want to work from the beginning. We want to be in the room helping define what needs to be done. We want to be in the room helping plan the reforms that need to be passed. What we do not want is to be approached after everything is designed and be told that this is what we have to buy onto. I think that the President will find a tremendous outreach, and his Cabinet will find a tremendous outreach, on the part of House Republicans, whether it is health reform, education reform, welfare reform, line-item veto. On topic after topic he will find a real interest on the part of the House Republicans in working with them from the very beginning. As Lyndon Johnson once said in being in on the takeoff, "if they want us to be in on the landing."

I think in that sense we do have an opportunity to genuinely have a more bipartisan and a more productive Congress than we have had in a long time.

The President said, and I thought this was one of his most profound comments, but I think one that the administration, the Democratic leadership need to think about a long time. He said, "There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America." And it says in here there was applause. I was one of those applauding. I want to repeat it, because I thought it was just a very powerful comment, "There is nothing

wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America." I believe that.

I am like Reagan, I have studied Franklin Roosevelt and Ronald Reagan, because they are, I believe, the two greatest American leaders of the 20th century, and they are both worth studying. One of the reasons they were both successful was that each in his heart, in the core of his being, believed as a natural optimist in the inherent goodness of the American people and in the potential of the American people to do enormous things.

As Reagan said in his first inaugural, "We have every right to dream heroic dreams." And FDR told us, "There is nothing to fear but fear itself," and pointed out to us that we are in a position where our generation has a rendezvous with destiny.

I would simply say, and I think I am trying to make a point that President Clinton made, that for the baby-boomers the time has come to have a rendezvous with destiny just as Franklin Roosevelt, I believe, meant it in 1940 when he first said it.

In that sense, the challenge, I think, to many of our friends on the left, and one where I think President Clinton can play a major leadership role in helping bring along many of the members of his own party is to recognize that much that is right with America are things that the welfare state naturally cripples. Let me give you some examples. One of the things that is most right with America is small business. We are the most successful small-business job-creating system in the history of the human race, and yet mandates, and I am told they will be bringing up an antibusiness mandate, an antijobs mandate in about 2 weeks, mandates hurt small business, enriching the trial lawyers with more opportunity for litigation, which hurts small business. Creating more paperwork that that businessman or businesswoman has to take home at night to fill out at their own expense on their own time hurts small business. In area after area, the welfare state is inherently anti-small business.

That is why, when you look at the large cities of America, in most of them they are driving small businesses out of their cities, and the result is they are not creating jobs, because it is small business which creates over 80 percent of the jobs in America.

One of the things that is right with America is small business. One of the things that I hope the new President will do is invite about 20 or 30 or 40 or 50 small-business owners and ask them what shall we do to change the welfare state, what shall we do to change the tax law, what shall we do to change red tape and regulation to encourage more small business. That is why I am such a strong believer in enterprise zones, for example, and I have every hope that

our former colleague, Mr. Espy, as the new Secretary of Agriculture, is going to continue to fight for enterprise zones.

I had a brief opportunity yesterday to talk with the new Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and I have every hope that Mr. Cisneros will be active in fighting for enterprise zones, creating the opportunity for more small business, particularly in the inner cities among the poorest Americans where we most need to create entrepreneurship, and wealth, and jobs, so people have a better future.

When you look at what is right with America and what is wrong with America, one of the things most wrong with America is the work rules of our big-city municipal unions, whether it is New York, which is the most outrageous example, or across the board, and the example cited in Philadelphia where it took literally three workers, and this is not a joke, where it took three workers under the union work rules to change a light bulb at the airport, one worker to deal with turning the electricity off, one worker to deal with taking off the fixture, and one worker to actually change the light bulb. That is crazy. You cannot afford to have that happen.

All of the great cities are decaying in part because we have not taken the work ethic and common sense and pragmatism and reapplied them to union work rules.

Another example of what is right with America that is changing things is the determined downsizing of all of our great corporations, the willingness to recognize that the computer and quality between them, the computer and information systems on the one hand, allowing people to communicate better without layers of management, and the concept of quality as defined by Edwards Deming allows teams to work together better without lots of middle management.

The result is, and whether it is IBM, General Motors, Xerox, or Ford, you see a shrinking of the management level which, from a customer's standpoint, allows you to have faster turn-around, better decisions, better quality, better equipment at lower cost.

Now, what do we see at every level of government? I do not currently know, and maybe somebody could call my office or write me a letter and tell me if they know of an example, but I do not currently know of any example of a government which has successfully downsized on the scale we are talking about. There are a few small isolated cases of privatization, but when we look at a New York City or you look at the Department of Agriculture, or look at the Department of Labor bureaucracy, if we were to downsize the Federal Government bureaucracy by the same percentage as IBM, Xerox, or Ford Motor Co., and in the process, if

we could do it not by pure seniority and not within unionized work rules, not within an 1880's Civil Service Act, if we could actually apply Deming's concept of quality and think it through and do it correctly, we would have better government at lower cost with a more customer-oriented attitude by people who are glad they work for a government which is competent and that they could be proud of.

□ 1320

This is a totally different mind set and a totally different model from our current system and something we need to work on.

A third area, and one where, as Governor, President Clinton had the right attitudes, one of the things right with America is the work ethic. Most Americans know that work matters. If you ask most Americans where they rank the work ethic, it is very, very high. When asked a year ago by the Atlanta Constitution whether or not we should require work from people on welfare, including women with young children, 79 percent of the southerners in 10 States said "yes." Interestingly, 80 percent of southern blacks said "yes."

So, in fact, there is an enormous coalition out there potentially ready to have a work requirement because people understand that is a part of being American, that to not work is in a sense to give up part of the essence of being American.

Having private property is an important part of being American. The work done by Jack Kemp and Bob Woodson and others on encouraging people in public housing to have a stake in their neighborhood; we know as a matter of fact that what is right with America is when you own your own house you take care of it, when you have pride in your property you take care of it.

You do not see riots where people own their own property. You do not see looting where people own property.

So, some kind of dramatic effort to change public housing would be an enormous step in the right direction. The President said in his very fine inaugural speech, and I quote, "To renew America we must be bold."

Well, I had a major national reporter talk to me two Sundays ago who said to me, "You know, probably Medicaid is the most absurd program in implementation we currently have. It is rapidly rising in cost, it has not cost controls built into it, and it has no responsibility." If you declare yourself poor enough, you show up and you are taken care of.

This particular person said to me that what we should do is require \$5 every time somebody uses Medicaid. I think that is too high, but the principle is right. I do not think you can turn to poor people and say, "You should have to turn over \$5 every time you use any kind of medical care." But

as a principle, could we not require \$1, as a principle, should we not require some kind of initial copayment? Should we not establish some sense of responsibility and accountability and some level of cost so you do not have people with a bad hangover or a bad headache at 2 in the morning calling a cab for free, in order to go to the emergency room for free, in order to be given an aspirin for free?

So, instead of having some minimum level—I am told that the simple act of requiring \$1 every time you go to a doctor or an emergency room to get a pharmacy prescription filled, just \$1 would in fact dramatically change the cost of Medicaid and begin to establish a sense of accountability and responsibility.

I know that is bold, but it seems to me that it is important that as we look at President Clinton's inaugural, that we be prepared to be very genuinely bold.

I have said on the other end of the income scale that if you have over \$100,000 a year in retirement income, retirement income, that you should be required to pay all of your Medicare premium because at \$100,000 a year in retirement income you are well enough off that it is just wrong for us to be taxing a young man or woman at \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year income, with one or two children, in order to transfer the wealth to Frank Sinatra or David Rockefeller.

Now, if we required everyone with \$100,000 and up to pay all of their Medicare premiums, we would save, I believe the number is, about \$3.5 billion over the next 5 years. I know that is bold, but it seems to me if we are in fact having to pinch pennies, that is a legitimate place to look at to pinch pennies.

The President went on to say, and I quote, "It will not be easy; it will require sacrifice."

Well, I am very prepared to sacrifice. I am very prepared to lay out a set of real changes. I am prepared to be for a smaller defense budget, I am prepared to look at a lot of changes. But let me say it is not a sacrifice if politicians talk about raising taxes on private families but do nothing about bureaucracy, do nothing about welfare, do nothing about Medicaid, do nothing about public employee unions and simply say, "Let us all sacrifice, you in the middle class pay."

Raising the gasoline tax is the easy out; changing the work rules in the New York City unions is hard. Raising the tax rate on working Americans is an easy out; applying a workfare requirement so that everybody gets in the habit of working is hard. Raising taxes on people in small business is the easy out; being prepared to rethink and downsize the entire Federal bureaucracy is hard.

So I am prepared to talk about sacrifice, but I want to start with Govern-

ment. I want to start with the systems of Government.

We spend over \$1 trillion a year in the Federal Government. Before I go to a family that earns \$22,000 a year and tell them it is going to be harder for them to get to work because we are raising the gasoline tax and it is going to be harder for them to do other things because we are going to raise other taxes, before we hit that family of \$22,000, I want to look at every aspect of the Federal Government and every aspect of city and State governments.

When I learned, for example, that, I think the correct number is, 62 cents out of every dollar in New York City schools is spent on bureaucracy, only 38 cents is spent in the classroom—62 cents is spent on bureaucracy—I do not want to go out to that working family and say, "Let me raise your taxes in order to send 62 cents more to the most expensive bureaucracy in America."

I instead want to say to that bureaucracy, "Let's see if we can't find a way to learn what IBM and Xerox and Ford know, and let's downsize."

Actually, the President came close to that when he said, and I quote, "We must do what America does best, offer more opportunity for all and demand more responsibility from all."

I think that is close to exactly on target. I think President Clinton has really hit on something. Our goal has to be to say to every American, "We can give you more opportunity, but only if you are prepared to take some pretty significant responsibility."

We need to rethink unemployment compensation, to tie it into retraining, relearning, new skills, creating businesses, learning how to move into the 21st century. I do not think we can ever again say to somebody, "Let us give you 26 weeks of money so you can sit around and wait for your company to reopen." And then, "Let's extend it 20 weeks." And then, after a year of getting unemployment compensation, you have no new skills, no new job opportunities, no new opportunities, and now your unemployment has run out and they still have not reopened the plant.

So I think we have to modernize and rethink unemployment compensation. I think we have to take this concept of more responsibility from all, which I think is exactly right, and we have to go and look at, for example, workman's compensation. One of the reasons California is in trouble is it has the most expensive workman's compensation program in America.

Now, just north of California, in Oregon, there was a study done last year that estimates that 25 percent of the workman's compensation paid in Oregon is fraud.

Now, why should we raise taxes on honest Americans before we thoroughly overhaul a system in which 25 cents out of every taxpayer's dollar is

going to pay fraud? That is a fundamental question about this whole process of what the welfare state has gotten us to.

If we are prepared to say to people, "Maybe you have an inability to do work in this area, but we are going to retrain you. Maybe you can't be a truck driver anymore, but here is how to be a computer programmer. Maybe you can't do something over here, but here is how to do something over there." When I see the people who compete in the Special Olympics and I see the people who compete and who earn a living as paraplegics and as quadraplegics, and I see people with very severe mental and physical challenges who are nonetheless out there doing something, trying something, doing work every day, and then I run into somebody who has lower back pain and has not done anything for 2 years because they are drawing workman's compensation, there is something wrong.

When a State like Oregon, which has been a very progressive State, finds out that 25 percent of its generosity has gone into fraud, we need a serious overhaul. I believe the number for California, at that rate of fraud, would be over \$2.2 billion in California alone that is fraudulent workman's compensation every year. Now, why should we raise taxes \$2.2 billion on honest people in order to subsidize fraud because we do not have the nerve or aggressiveness or willingness to reform?

The President went on to say, "It is time to break the bad habit of expecting something for nothing from our Government or from each other. Let's all take more responsibility not only for ourselves and our families but for our communities and our country." I think that is exactly right. I am here to say as a Republican I think all too often we Republicans have not been aggressive enough in being willing to work on saving the inner city.

□ 1330

I think if we are going to have a healthy America and a successful America, we want to work. We want to reach out to the Black Caucus and other elements who represent all the different people who are concerned about the inner city and willing to say across party lines that we would like to work with you in developing new approaches based on President Clinton's Inaugural and based on bringing together the best ideas in both parties. We are prepared to take on real responsibility for helping to rethink the inner city if the people who represent the inner city are willing to be open to the possibility of rethinking the structure of government and the structure of work rules and the structure of welfare and move in the direction that President Clinton has outlined.

Let me also say on health care, which I think is probably the hardest

and most complicated issue that we have in the United States today. Congressman BOB MICHEL in June 1991, established a House Republican Leadership Task Force on Health Care. We had 23 members of the House Republican Party on the Task Force. We met every Thursday morning. We worked with the Health Care Financing Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, and Dr. Sullivan's staff in Health and Human Services, and we met regularly every week. We developed a bill which we introduced over a year later in 1992.

We stand ready, and I just talked to Congressman MICHEL a few minutes ago about this, we stand ready to work with the Democrats from day one getting a room, designing from the start a health reform program that is truly bipartisan; but I would discourage the new administration from sitting in isolation at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue writing their proposal and sending it up without consultation.

I would encourage them very strongly to set up a bipartisan consultation on the principles of health reform and look at it in a bipartisan way and work together.

Let me close by citing President Clinton who cited President Roosevelt again. He said:

Let us resolve to make our Government a place for what Franklin Roosevelt called "bold, persistent experimentation," a government for our tomorrows, not our yesterdays.

I think that is a tremendous paragraph. As I said, I think there are a number of places in his inaugural speech where President Clinton was right at the cutting edge of the future. He was right at the crossroads of American history. He laid out for us words and thoughts and vision and principles that all of us ought to think about a great deal.

I am very prepared, and I believe virtually every Republican is prepared to develop bold, persistent experimentation. We are going to be going to Princeton at the end of next month and have a retreat for the House Republican Conference, led by our conference chairman, DICK ARMEY, and by our policy chairman, HENRY HYDE, looking at new solutions for America, new approaches and following this tradition of bold, persistent experimentation.

I do think it is possible to have the legislative and executive branches working together. I do think it is possible to have a bipartisan effort to genuinely create a new beginning. I do think it is possible to take awareness of the radical changes in the world since George Washington and rethink how America works, so that Americans can succeed in the 21st century.

I simply wanted to take a few minutes today to say that I believe we can reestablish progress as our goal. We can turn change from decay into progress. We can work together.

I think we have an opportunity and we owe it to our children and grandchildren to work together.

I was very privileged to be allowed to be part of the process of the inauguration, to go to the inaugural lunch yesterday and as part of the leadership I was very moved by what I heard and I look forward very much to starting a new beginning this year, and I hope that we will be able to work together from the very beginning.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION TO ADDRESS BRUTALITY IN BOSNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KENNELLY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity to address the House on a matter which is pressing on us and the new administration. We are about to embark on a new era in American politics. A new generation has been summoned to guide our Nation into the eve of an untouched century. It is a time of hope, of great expectations, as well as a somber realization that we as a country can indeed, as President Clinton has stated, meet both our domestic and international responsibilities with what is good about us as a people.

As we begin we are confronted with old unmet challenges: With yet another violent, racist dictator in the heart of Europe, one who in my opinion bears the ultimate responsibility for the deaths of over 100,000 individuals during the past 9 months in the former Yugoslavia, as well as the creation of 2 million refugees. It is a situation in which citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina remain under siege, on the brink of starvation and threatened with torture and total degradation. And unfortunately, the political situation remains untouched by progress despite months of diplomatic negotiations.

Today I am introducing a resolution which addresses the ongoing brutality in Bosnia. It is a call to action. It is an attempt to respond to the most pressing concerns. It is based, in large part, upon elements of resolutions already adopted by the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly, resolutions which have been neither fully implemented nor enforced. As former Secretary of State George Schultz recently remarked, "Resolutions without follow-through are empty threats, and nobody takes them seriously."

This resolution urges our Government to take a leading role in seeking the immediate lifting of the international arms embargo as it applies to Bosnia-Herzegovina in keeping with that country's right to self-defense as provided for under article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

It calls upon the United States to assemble a multinational coalition for the following purposes:

To enforce the existing U.N. no-fly zone over the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, including through the use of military air force, if required;

To ensure that irregular forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina either withdraw, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring. In the event that such steps are not taken by irregular forces immediately, every effort, including the use of military air force, should be made to neutralize heavy arms in the hands of such forces;

To provide for the immediate, effective, and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid to all civilian populations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, including through the use of military force, if required; and

To gain unimpeded access to all camps, prisons and detention centers in Bosnia-Herzegovina by the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international humanitarian organizations, facilitating the release of all detainees from such facilities.

In addition, this resolution calls upon the United States to: Seek an increase in the number of refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina permitted to enter the United States and other European countries, and to work to ensure that those responsible for war crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina are held accountable by an international criminal tribunal.

Madam Speaker, we cannot remain on the sidelines while such brutality ravages a people. We speak of forming the political and institutional framework for a new world order—yet the events in Bosnia-Herzegovina suggest that the worst of the old order has been carried over by demagogues and megalomaniacs liberated by the end of the cold war. If we permit these people to prevail the new era will be shaped by the voices of hate, violence and brutality and not by the principles of democracy and responsibility.

Madam Speaker we are losing one of the most important battles being waged on the continent of Europe through abstention. The costs are going to haunt us in the new century.

A MANDATE FOR CHANGE IN THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution that reflects what the House rules would be under a Republican-led House of Representatives. The resolution is appropriately titled, "A Mandate for Change in the People's House."

I believe the American people expected the House to reform its ways. Frankly, I do not see the same commitment from many in this House to reform today as I heard them profess before the election.

We Republicans are willing to work with the majority party through the Hamilton-Gradison Task Force, with President Clinton or anyone else interested in reform of the House. We want to fulfill our commitment to the American people. They want action, not words.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF H. RES. 36—A MANDATE FOR CHANGE IN THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE

Sec. 101.—Presentment of Bills to the President: The Speaker would be required to submit to the President any bill originating in the House not later than ten calendar days after it has been finally agreed to by both Houses.

Sec. 102.—Veto Messages: Immediately after the reading of a veto message from the President, the Speaker would be required to put the question on reconsideration of the vetoed bill, without intervening motion (except to postpone consideration for not more than 10-legislative days), in order to prevent avoidance of a veto by indefinite referral to a committee.

Sec. 103.—Broadcast Coverage: The Speaker would be required to provide for uniform visual broadcast coverage of House proceedings throughout the day, which could include periodic views of the entire Chamber providing they do not detract from the person speaking.

Sec. 104.—House Scheduling: At the beginning of each session of the House, the Speaker shall announce a legislative program for the session which shall include target dates for the consideration of major legislation, weeks in which the House would be in session (with five-day work weeks assumed unless otherwise indicated), dates for district work periods, and the target adjournment date.

Sec. 105.—Abolition of Office of Doorkeeper: The Office of Doorkeeper would be abolished and its functions transferred to the Sergeant-at-Arms. The latter officer should be a nationally respected law enforcement professional.

Sec. 106.—Oversight Reform: Committee would be required to adopt oversight plans for the Congress and submit them to the Committee on House Administration by March 1st of the first session. The Committee on House Administration would report the plans to the House by March 15th together with any recommendations of the committee or joint leadership to ensure maximum coordination. Committees would be required to include an oversight section in their final activity reports on the implementation of their plans. The Speaker would be authorized to appoint ad hoc oversight committees for specific oversight projects from committees sharing jurisdiction.

Sec. 107.—Multiple Bill Referral Reform: The joint referral of bills to two or more committees would be abolished, while split and sequential referrals would be retained. The Speaker would designate a committee of principal jurisdiction upon the initial referral of a bill.

Sec. 108.—Early Organization of Committees: House standing committees would be elected no later than the seventh calendar day after the beginning of a Congress; committees would be required to hold their organizational meetings no later than four calendar days after their election and complete it no later than seven days after their election.

Sec. 109.—Equitable Party Ratios on Committees: The party ratios on committees, subcommittees, select committees and conference committees would be required to reflect that of the full House (unless otherwise provided by House Rules).

Sec. 110.—Control of Government Operations Committee: When the President and a majority of the House are of the same political party, a majority of the members of the Committee on Government Operations (and its chairman) shall be members of the other major political party.

Sec. 111.—Term Limits on Committee Chairman and Ranking Minority Members: no Member shall be the chairman and ranking minority member of any committee for more than three consecutive Congresses.

Sec. 112.—Subcommittee Limits: No committee shall have more than five subcommittees, except Appropriations, which shall have no more than 13, and 9 major committees which shall have no more than six; and no Members shall have more than four subcommittee assignments.

Sec. 113.—Proxy Voting Ban: No vote may be cast by proxy on any committee or subcommittee thereof.

Sec. 114.—Open Meetings: Committee meetings, which can now be closed for any reason, could only be closed for national security or personal privacy reasons, by majority rollcall vote.

Sec. 115.—Majority Quorums: A majority of each committee and subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of any business, including the markup of legislation.

Sec. 116.—Report Accountability: Committee reports on any bill or other matter shall include the names of those voting for and against reporting, in the case of a recorded vote, and, in the case of a nonrecord vote, the names of those members actually present.

Sec. 117.—Committee Documents: Any committee or subcommittee prints to be made available to the public (other than factual materials) shall either be voted on by the committee or subcommittee (and opportunity afforded for the inclusion of minority or additional views), or shall contain on their cover a disclaimer that matter does not reflect the views of the committee or its members. In the case of a matter not approved, members of the committee shall have three days to review it before it is publicly released; and no such material shall be publicly released after the sine die adjournment of a Congress.

Sec. 118.—Official Foreign Travel Reporting: All Members and staff taking part in any foreign travel at House expense would be required to disclose their official itinerary (including meetings, interviews, functions and inspections), by country and by date, in addition to the current expense disclosure requirement. Such reports would be available for public inspection in committee offices not later than 60 days after the completion of travel.

Sec. 119.—Same Day Consideration of Rules Committee Reports: An order of business resolution ("special rule") reported from the Committee on Rules shall not be considered on the same calendar day as reported or on a subsequent calendar day of the same legislative day, except by a two-thirds vote of the House.

Sec. 120.—Affirming Minority's Right on Motions to Recommit: The Rules Committee could not report a special rule denying the minority the right to offer amendatory instructions in a motion to recommit.

Sec. 121.—Restrictive Rule Limitation: The Rules Committee could not report a special

rule limiting the right of Members to offer floor amendments unless the chairman has announced to the House at least four days in advance of a meeting on the measure that such a rule may be reported.

Sec. 122.—Limitation on Self-Executing Rules: The Rules Committee could not report a special rule providing for the automatic adoption of an amendment, bill, joint resolution, conference report, or other motion or matter, unless the House, by a two-thirds vote agrees to the consideration of such a rule.

Sec. 123.—Budget Waiver Limitation: The report on any special rule waiving any provision of the Budget Act would be required to carry an explanation and justification of the waiver as well as a summary or text of any comments on the waiver received from the Budget Committee. A separate vote could be demanded in the House on any such waiver contained in a rule.

Sec. 124.—Committee Staffing Reform: Prior to the adoption of committee expense resolutions, the House must adopt a resolution report from the House Administration Committee establishing an overall ceiling on House committee staff. The Committees on Budget and Appropriations would be subject to the same committee expense resolutions and statutory staff limits as other committees. The number of committee staff would be reduced by 10% a year over three years. The minority on each Committee would be entitled to up to one-third of investigative staff funds on request.

Sec. 125.—Commemorative Calendar: A House Commemorative Calendar would be established on which unreported commemorative legislation could be placed upon the written request of the chairman and ranking minority member of the Post Office Committee. The Calendar would be called twice a month and two objections would cause a commemorative to be removed from the Calendar.

Sec. 126.—Accuracy of Congressional Record: The Congressional Record would be a verbatim account of proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical and typographical corrections by the Member speaking. Unparliamentary remarks may be deleted only by unanimous consent or order of the House.

Sec. 127.—Automatic Roll Call Votes: Automatic roll call votes would be required on final passage of appropriations, tax and Member pay raise bills and conference reports, and on final adoption of budget resolutions and conference reports containing debt limit increases.

Sec. 128.—Appropriations Reforms: The present restrictions on offering limitation amendments to appropriations bills would be abolished. Short term continuing appropriations measures (30-days or less) could only provide for the lesser spending amounts and more restrictive authority as provided in either the House or Senate passed bills, the conference agreement, or the previous year's act, and a three-fifths vote would be required to waive this requirement. Long-term continuing appropriations (more than 30-days) would be required to contain the full text of the provisions to be enacted. The present prohibition on legislative language and unauthorized matters in appropriations measures would be extended to long-term CRs. A three-fifths vote of the House would be required to consider a rule waiving points of order against or denying amendments to unauthorized or legislative provisions in any appropriations bill if those provisions had not been previously agreed to by the House

for that fiscal year. CBO cost estimates would be required in the committee reports on any long-term CR. Reports on all appropriations bills, would be required to include not only a listing of legislative provisions contained in the measures (as presently required), but of all unauthorized activities being funded by the measure. Off-setting, deficit neutral amendments could be offered en bloc to any appropriations measure.

Sec. 129.—Prohibition on Extraneous Matters in Reconciliation Bills: A point of order would lie against any provision in a reconciliation bill, or amendment thereto, which is not directly related to a committee's reconciliation instructions to either reduce spending or raise revenues. Determination would be made by the Budget Committee as to whether such a provision in a reported bill is extraneous.

Sec. 130.—Authorization Reporting Deadline: It would not be in order to consider any bill authorizing budget authority for a fiscal year if reported after May 15 preceding the beginning of the fiscal year (former Budget Act requirement).

Sec. 131.—Pledge of Allegiance: The Pledge of Allegiance would be required in the House as the third order of business each day.

Sec. 132.—Suspension of the Rules: Measures could not be considered under a suspension of the rules except by direction of the committees of jurisdiction or on the request of the chairman and ranking minority member of the committees. No measure could be considered under suspension which authorizes or appropriates more than \$50-million for any fiscal year. Notice of any suspension must be placed in the Congressional Record at least one day in advance of its consideration together with the text of any amendment to be offered to it. No constitutional amendment could be considered under suspension.

Sec. 133.—Discharge Motions: The Clerk of the House would be required to publish in the Congressional Record the names of those Members signing a discharge petition once a threshold of 100 signatures has been reached, and to publish an updated list of names at the end of each succeeding week.

Sec. 134.—Inclusion of Views in Conference Reports: Members of conference committees would be permitted three calendar days after a majority of signatures had been secured in support of the conference report, in which to file supplemental, minority, or additional views to be published with the report.

Sec. 135.—Protection of Classified Materials: The Code of Official Conduct would be amended to require that, prior to having access to any classified materials, Members, officers and employees take an oath not to disclose such materials except as authorized by the House or its Rules.

Sec. 136.—Composition of Intelligence Committee: The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence would be reduced in size from 19 to 13 members, with a 7-6 majority to minority ratio.

Sec. 137.—Enhanced Rescission Authority: The Committees on Rules and Government Operations would be directed to report to the House not later than May 31, 1993, legislation granting the President enhanced rescission authority, subject to disapproval by congressional enactment. If such a bill is not reported, the committees would be discharged of consideration of the first such bill introduced on May 31st, and it would be privileged for consideration by the House on any day after June 3, 1993.

Sec. 138.—Biennial Budget-Appropriations Process: The House members of the Joint

Committee on Organization of Congress would be directed to request that the Joint Committee study and make recommendations by December 31, 1993, on the advisability and feasibility of changing to a two-year budget and appropriations cycle.

Sec. 139.—Realignment of Committee Jurisdictions: The House members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress would be directed to request that the Joint Committee study and report recommendations on realigning House and Senate committee jurisdictions along more functional and rational lines in order to eliminate duplication, overlap and inefficiencies and to make the committees of the two Houses more parallel with each other and with Executive Departments.

Sec. 140.—Applicability of Certain Laws to the House: Not later than June 30, 1993, the appropriate committees of jurisdiction would be required to report to the House legislation bringing the House under the coverage of certain specified laws: National Labor Relations Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination Act, Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (relating to equal employment opportunity), and the Independent Counsel Act. Provisions are included in this paragraph to ensure that each such bill is acted upon by the House.

Sec. 141.—Abolition of Select Committees: The House Select Committees on Aging; Children, Youth and Families; Hunger; and Narcotics Abuse and Control, would be immediately abolished.

Sec. 142.—Campaign Reform: The House Administration Committee would be required to report a campaign reform bill not later than June 30, 1993, and any other committee to which the bill is referred must report not later than July 31st. The Rules Committee would be directed to report the bill to the floor under an open amendment process not later than three legislative days thereafter.

Sec. 143.—Chief Financial Officer: The Chief Financial Officer would be responsible for reviewing and analyzing the financial operations of the House, including the efficiencies of its operations, the functions of its offices, and the cost-effectiveness of its operations, and providing periodic recommendations to the Speaker and Minority Leader respecting these operations.

Sec. 144.—Committee on House Administration: Committee on House Administration would have equal representation of majority party and minority party members.

Sec. 145.—Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations: The Appropriations Subcommittee with jurisdiction over financing the operations of the House of Representatives would have equal number of majority and minority members.

Sec. 146.—Reprogramming of Funds in the House: No funds may be reprogrammed without the written approval of the Speaker and the Minority Leader.

Sec. 147.—Office of General Counsel: The General Counsel would serve as legal advisor to Members, officers and employees of the House in relation to their official duties. The Counsel would seek prior approval by resolution of the House regarding entering an appearance before any court, or filing a brief.

Sec. 148.—Repeal of Certain Amendments to Rules: The following amendments to House Rules adopted on January 5, 1993 (H. Res. 5, 103rd Congress) would be repealed: (a) permitting two-day delays of consideration of questions of House privileges; (b) permit-

ting the Speaker to remove and appoint members to select and conference committees; (c) permitting committees to sit while the House is amending legislation; (d) permitting "rolling quorums" in committees to report legislation; and (e) allowing non-Member delegates to vote in and preside over the Committee of the Whole.

H. RES. 36

Resolved, That this resolution may be cited as, "A Mandate for Change in the People's House."

PRESENTMENT OF BILLS TO THE PRESIDENT

Sec. 101. In rule I of the Rules of the House, clause 4 is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "In the case of a bill originating in the House of Representatives, he shall take care that the bill is presented to the President not later than the tenth calendar day beginning after the date upon which a bill has been agreed to in identical form by the House of Representatives and the Senate."

VETO MESSAGES

Sec. 102. In rule I of the Rules of the House, clause 5 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(c) He shall, immediately after the reading of a veto message from the President, and without intervening motion or business, state the question on reconsideration of the vetoed measure, and no motion shall have precedence over a demand for the previous question on such question except one motion to postpone the vote on reconsideration to a date certain which shall not be later than the tenth legislative day thereafter."

BROADCAST COVERAGE

Sec. 103. In rule I, clause 9(b)(1) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "He shall provide for the visual coverage of the proceedings of the House on a uniform basis throughout each day's session, and any such coverage may include periodic views of the entire Chamber provided that it is uniform throughout the day and does not detract from the visual coverage of any person who is speaking."

HOUSE SCHEDULING

Sec. 104. In rule I, add the following new clause:

"11. (a) At the beginning of each session of the Congress the Speaker shall, after consultation with the minority leader and the chairmen of the committees of the House, announce a legislative program for the session which shall include: (1) target dates for the consideration of specified major budgetary, authorization and appropriations bills; (2) an indication of those weeks during which the House will be in session (which, unless otherwise indicated, shall be assumed to be full, five-day work weeks for the conduct of committee and House floor business); (3) those weeks set aside for district work periods (which shall be scheduled at periodic intervals), holidays and other recesses; and (4) the target date for the adjournment of that session.

"(b) The Speaker shall ensure that the minority leader is fully consulted in developing the legislative program for the house each week."

ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

Sec. 105(a). Rule V, relating to the "Duties of the Doorkeeper," is repealed; the provisions of clauses 1 and 2 of rule V are redesignated as clauses 3 and 4 of rule IV ("Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and the words "The Doorkeeper" in clause 3 (as redesignated) are stricken and replaced by the word "He".

(b) In rule II ("Election of Officers") the word "Doorkeeper" is stricken wherever it appears, and, after the words "Sergeant-at-Arms" where it first appears, the following is inserted: ", who should be a nationally-respected law enforcement professional".

(c) In rule XIV, clause 7 is amended by striking the words "and the Doorkeeper are" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "is".

OVERSIGHT REFORM

Sec. 106(a). In rule X, clause 2 is amended by adding the following new paragraphs:

"(d)(1) Not later than March 1 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee of the house shall, in a meeting which is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt its oversight plans for that Congress, and such plans shall be submitted to the Committee on House Administration. In developing such plans each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—

"(A) consult with other committees of the House which have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction with the objective of ensuring that such laws, programs, or agencies are reviewed in the same Congress and that there is maximum coordination between such committees in the conduct of such reviews; and such plans shall include an explanation of what steps have been and will be taken to assure such coordination and cooperation;

"(B) give priority consideration to including in its plans the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority;

"(C) have a view toward insuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdictions are subject to review at least once every ten years.

"(2) It shall not be in order to consider any committee expense resolution, or any amendment thereto, pursuant to clause 5 of rule XI for any committee which has not submitted its oversight plans as required by this paragraph.

"(3) Not later than March 15 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader, the Committee on House Administration shall report to the House the oversight plans submitted by each committee together with any recommendations which it, or the House leadership group referred to above, may make to assure the most effective coordination of such plans and otherwise achieve the objectives of this clause.

"(e) The Speaker, with the approval of the House, may appoint special ad hoc oversight committees for the purpose of reviewing specific matters within the jurisdiction of two or more standing committees."

(b) In rule XI of the Rules of the House, clause 1(d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1) Each committee shall submit to the House not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of that committee under this rule and Rule X during the Congress ending on January 3 of such year.

"(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of that committee during that Congress.

"(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the committee pursuant to clause 2(c) of Rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities

undertaken by that committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon."

MULTIPLE REFERRAL REFORM

Sec. 107. In rule X, clause 5(c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) In carrying out paragraphs (a) and (b) with respect to any matter, the Speaker shall initially refer the matter to one committee which he shall designate as the committee of principal jurisdiction; but, he may also refer the matter to one or more additional committees, for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations), either on its initial referral or after the matter has been reported by the committee of principal jurisdiction; or refer portions of the matter to one or more additional committees (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) for the exclusive consideration of such portion or portions; or refer the matter to a special ad hoc committee appointed by the Speaker, with the approval of the House, from the members of the committees having legislative jurisdiction, for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the House thereon; or make such other provisions as may be considered appropriate."

EARLY ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

Sec. 108. In rule X, the first sentence of clause 6(a)(1) is amended to read as follows: "The standing committees specified in clause 1 shall be elected by the House within the seventh calendar day after the commencement of each Congress, from nominations submitted by the respective party caucuses, and said committees shall hold their organizational meetings beginning not later than four calendar days after their election and concluding not later than seven calendar days after their election."

EQUITABLE PARTY RATIOS ON COMMITTEES

Sec. 109(a). In rule X, clause 6(a) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(3) The membership of each committee (and such subcommittee, task force, or other subunit thereof) shall reflect the ratio of majority to minority party Members of the House at the beginning of the Congress (unless otherwise provided by House Rules). For the purposes of this clause, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and the Delegates to the House shall not be counted in determining the party ratio of the House."

(b) In rule X, clause 6(f) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: "The membership of each such select committee (and of any subcommittee, task force or subunit thereof), and of each such conference committee, shall reflect the ratio of the majority to minority party Members of the House at the time of its appointment."

CONTROL OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Sec. 110. In rule X, clause 6(a) is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

"(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the majority of the membership, including the chairman, of the Committee on Government Operations, shall be composed of Members of a major political party other than the political party of which the President of the United States is a member."

TERMS LIMITS FOR CHAIRMEN AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBERS

Sec. 111. In rule X, clause 6(c) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: "The terms of the chairman and ranking minority member of each standing

committee shall not exceed three consecutive Congresses, beginning with the One Hundred Third Congress."

SUBCOMMITTEE LIMITS

Sec. 112. In rule X, clause 6(d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1) No committee of the House shall have more than five subcommittees except the Committee on Appropriations, which shall have not more than 13 subcommittees, and the following committees which shall have not more than six subcommittees: Ways and Means; Agriculture; Armed Services; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Education and Labor; Foreign Affairs; Energy and Commerce; the Judiciary; and Public Works and Transportation.

"(2) No Member may serve at any one time as a member of more than four subcommittees of the committees of the House.

"(3) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'subcommittee' includes any panel, task force, special subcommittee, or any subunit of a standing committee, or any select committee, which is established for a period of longer than six months in any Congress."

PROXY VOTING BAN

Sec. 113. In rule XI, clause 2(f) if amended to read as follows:

"(f) No vote by any member of any committee or subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy."

OPEN MEETINGS

Sec. 114. In rule XI, clause 2(g)(1) is amended—

(a) by inserting before the colon in the first sentence the following: "because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House, or involves committee personnel matters"; and,

(b) by inserting in the second sentence a period after the word "paragraph" and striking all that follows through the end of the sentence.

MAJORITY QUORUMS

Sec. 115. In rule XI, clause 2(h)(2) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) A majority of the members of each committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, including the markup of legislation."

REPORT ACCOUNTABILITY

Sec. 116(a). In rule XI, clause 2(1)(2)(B) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) With respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report any bill, resolution or matter of a public character, the total number of votes cast for and against reporting, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the committee report on the measure or matter."

(b) In rule XI, clause 2(1)(2) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(C) With respect to each non-record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, the names of those members of the committee actually present at the time the measure or matter is ordered reported shall be included in the committee report."

COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

Sec. 117. In rule XI, clause 2(1) is amended by inserting after subparagraph (5) the following new subparagraph, and by redesignating subparagraphs (6) and (7) as (7) and (8), respectively:

"(6)(A) Any committee or subcommittee print, document, or other material, other than reports subject to the preceding provisions of this clause, prepared for public distribution, shall either be approved by the committee or subcommittee prior to such public distribution, and opportunity shall be afforded for the inclusion of supplemental, minority, or additional views in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (5), or such print, document or other material shall contain on its cover the following disclaimer in bold face type:

"This material has not been officially approved by the committee [or subcommittee, as the case may be] on [name of the committee or subcommittee] and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

and any such print, document, or other material not approved by the committee or subcommittee may not include the names of its members, other than the name of the committee or subcommittee chairman releasing the document, but shall be made available to all of the members of the committee not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays) prior to its being made public, and in no event shall any such unapproved material be made public following the adjournment of a Congress sine die.

"(B) The provisions of this subparagraph do not apply to prints of bills or resolutions, summaries thereof, or prints containing the names of committee or subcommittee members, staff, or other factual information regarding the committees or its subcommittees, their jurisdictions or rules, or any matters pending before such committee or its subcommittees, provided that such documents do not also contain opinions, views, findings or recommendations.

"(C) Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to authorize any subcommittee or chairman thereof to issue any print, document or other material not otherwise authorized by the rules of the committee."

OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL REPORTING

Sec. 118. In rule XI of the Rules of the House, clause 2(n)(1)(B) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "All such individual reports shall also include a listing of all official meetings, interviews, inspection tours or other functions in which the individual participated, by country and date."

SAME DAY CONSIDERATION OF RULES COMMITTEE REPORTS

Sec. 119. In rule XI, the first sentence of clause 4(b) is amended by substituting the following for the matter in parenthesis: "(except that it shall not be called up for consideration on the same calendar day, nor on the subsequent calendar day of the same legislative day, that it is presented to the House, unless so determined by vote of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, but this provision shall not apply during the last three days of the session)"

AFFIRMING MINORITY'S RIGHT ON MOTIONS TO RECOMMIT

Sec. 120. In rule XI, the second sentence in clause 4(b) is amended by substituting the following for the final clause: "nor shall it report any rule or order which would prevent the motion to recommit from being made as provided in clause 4 of rule XVI, including a motion with amendatory instructions (except in the case of a Senate measure for which the language of a House-passed measure has been proposed to be substituted)."

RESTRICTIVE RULE LIMITATION

Sec. 121. In rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(e) It shall not be in order to consider any resolution reported from the Committee on Rules providing for the consideration of any bill or resolution otherwise subject to amendment under House Rules if that resolution limits the right of Members to offer germane amendments to such bill or resolution unless the chairman of the Committee on Rules has orally announced to the House, at least four legislative days prior to the scheduled consideration of such matter by the Committee on Rules, that less than an open amendment process might be recommended by the Committee for the consideration of such bill or resolution."

LIMITATION ON SELF-EXECUTING RULES

Sec. 122. In rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(f) It shall not be in order to consider any order of business resolution reported from the Committee on Rules which provides that, upon the adoption of such resolution, the House shall be considered to have automatically adopted a motion (other than for the previous question), amendment, or resolution, or to have passed a bill, joint resolution, or conference report thereon, unless the consideration of such order of business resolution is agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the members voting, and the yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered when the Speaker puts the question on consideration."

BUDGET WAIVER LIMITATION

Sec. 123. In rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(g)(1) It shall not be in order to consider any resolution reported from the Committee on Rules for the consideration of any measure which waives any specified provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, unless the report accompanying such resolution includes an explanation of, and justification for, any such waiver, an estimated cost of the provisions to which the waiver applies, and a summary or text of any written comments on the proposed waiver received by the committee from the Committee on the Budget.

"(2) It shall be in order after the previous question has been ordered on any such resolution, to offer motions proposing to strike one or more such waivers from the resolution, and each such motion shall be decided without debate and shall require for adoption the requisite number of affirmative votes as required by the Budget Act or the rules of the House. After disposition of any and all such motions, the House shall proceed to an immediate vote on adoption of the resolution."

COMMITTEE STAFFING REFORM

Sec. 124(a). In rule XI, clause 5 is amended by inserting the following new paragraph and by redesignating existing paragraphs accordingly:

"(a)(1) It shall not be in order to consider any primary expense resolution until the Committee on House Administration has reported, and the House has adopted, a resolution establishing an overall ceiling for the House on the total number of statutory and investigative staff personnel for that year for committees requiring such expense resolutions, and any such staff ceiling resolution shall be privileged for consideration by the House.

"(2) In developing any primary expense resolution, the Committee on House Administration shall specify in the resolution the number of staff positions authorized by the resolution. The committee shall verify in the

report accompanying any such primary expense resolution that the number of staff positions authorized by such resolution is in conformity with the overall ceiling on such positions established by the House.

"(3) In no event shall the total number of additional staff positions authorized by all such primary expense resolutions, taken together with the number of staff positions authorized by clause 6 of this rule (providing for professional and clerical staff), exceed the ceiling established by the House for that year.

"(4) In allocating staff positions pursuant to the overall ceiling established by the House, the committee shall take into account the past and anticipated legislative and oversight activities of each committee.

"(5) In any supplemental expense resolution, and in any amendment thereto, the committee shall specify the number of additional staff positions, if any, authorized by such resolution, and shall indicate in the report accompanying any such resolution whether the additional staff positions are in conformity with or exceed the overall ceiling established by the House.

"(6) It shall not be in order to consider any supplemental expense resolution, or any amendment thereto, authorizing additional staff positions in excess of the overall ceiling established by the House except by a vote of two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present.

"(7) It shall not be in order to consider any primary or supplemental expense resolution for one or more committees unless the report on such resolution includes a statement verifying that each such committee has adopted and complied with a committee rule entitling the minority party on such committee, upon the request of a majority of such minority, to not less than one-third of the funds provided for committee staff pursuant to each primary or supplemental expense resolution.

"(8)(a) For the purposes of the first and second sessions of the One Hundred Third Congress, and the first session of the One Hundred Fourth Congress, the overall ceiling established for committee staff in a resolution reported by the committee pursuant to subparagraph (1) or contained in any amendment thereto, shall not exceed 90 percentum of the total of such committee staff personnel employed in the previous session of Congress.

"(b) In order to ensure the comprehensive applicability of the foregoing provisions, the Committee on Appropriations and Committee on the Budget shall be treated the same as other standing committees under this clause, subject to committee expense resolutions, and clause 6 of this rule, authorizing the appointment of a specified number of professional and clerical staff."

(b) Technical and conforming amendments: (1) In rule XI, clause 5(b) (as redesignated) by striking the following in the first sentence thereof: "(except the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget)".

(2) In rule XI, clause 6(a)(5) is amended to read as follows:

"(5) The provisions of subparagraph (3) do not apply to shared staff, or designated associate staff members of committees provided that such staff engage only in official business of the House and, in the case of associate staff, committee rules specifically authorize them to engage in other official business of the House."

(3) In rule XI, clause 6 is amended by striking subparagraph (b)(4) and subparagraph (d).

COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

Sec. 125. In rule XIII, insert the following new clause 6 and redesignate succeeding clauses accordingly:

"6. There shall also be a Commemorative Calendar to be comprised of unreported bills and resolutions respecting commemorative holidays and celebrations referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and requested by the chairman and ranking minority member of such committee, in writing to the Speaker, to be placed thereon. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only and bills and resolutions called on the Private Calendar, the Speaker shall direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Commemorative Calendar. Should objection be made by two or more Members to the consideration of any bill or resolution so called, it shall be removed from such Calendar. Such bills and resolutions, if considered, shall be considered in the House."

ACCURACY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Sec. 126. In rule XIV, add the following new clause:

"9.(a) The Congressional Record shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks made during the proceedings of the House, subject only to technical, grammatical and typographical corrections authorized by the Member making the remarks involved.

"(b) Unparliamentary remarks may be deleted only by unanimous consent or by order of the House.

"(c) The provisions of clause 4(e)(1) of rule X shall apply to violations of this rule."

AUTOMATIC ROLL CALL VOTES

Sec. 127. In rule XV, add the following new clause:

"7. The yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered when the Speaker puts the question upon the final passage of any bill, joint resolution, or conference report thereon, making general appropriations, providing revenue, or adjusting the statutory rate of pay of Members of Congress, or on final adoption of any concurrent resolution on the budget or conference report thereon which provides an increase in the statutory debt limit."

APPROPRIATION REFORMS

Sec. 128(a). In rule XXI, clause 2 is amended by striking the second sentence of paragraph (c) and paragraph (d) in its entirety, and by inserting the following new paragraph (d):

"(d)(1) For the purpose of House Rules, a 'general appropriation bill' shall include any bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations in a fiscal year for a period excess of thirty days, and any such measure shall include the full text of the language proposed to be enacted (as opposed to mere reference to measures, or amendments thereto, which have been reported or passed by either House, or agreed to by a committee on conference).

"(2) The provisions of clause 2(1)(3)(B) of rule XI shall apply to any 'general appropriation bill' as defined in subparagraph (1).

"(3) For the purposes of this clause, all points of order shall be considered as having been reserved against any general appropriation bill at the time it was reported.

(b) In rule XXI, clause 2 is amended by inserting after subparagraph (d) the following:

"(e) It shall not be in order to consider any bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for a period of thirty days or less unless such measure only provides for appropriations in the lesser amount and

under the more restrictive authority of each pertinent appropriations measure: as passed by the House; as passed by the Senate; as agreed to by a committee of conference; or as enacted for the preceding fiscal year."

(c) In rule XXI, clause 2 is amended by inserting the following new subparagraph:

"(f) It shall always be in order during the consideration of any appropriations measure for amendment to consider off-setting, deficit-neutral amendments en bloc, even though they may amend portions of the bill not yet read for amendment, said amendments shall be considered as read when offered, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole."

(d) In rule XXI, clause 3 is amended by inserting before the period: "and shall contain a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for any expenditure not previously authorized by law".

(e) In rule XI, clause 2(1)(3)(B) is amended by inserting after "(other than continuing appropriations)" the following: "except as provided by clause 2(d) of rule XXI".

(f) In rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(h) It shall not be in order, except by a vote of not less than three-fifths of the Members of the House duly chosen and sworn, to consider any rule or order from the Committee on Rules which waives the provisions of clause 2(e) of rule XXI against the consideration of any short-term continuing appropriations measure as defined therein; or which waives the provisions of clause 2 of rule XXI against, or denies amendment to, any provision in any appropriation measure if an authorization for such provision has not been previously considered and agreed to by the House with respect to the fiscal year to which the provision applies."

PROHIBITION ON EXTRANEANUS MATTERS IN RECONCILIATION BILLS

Sec. 129. In rule XXI, add the following new clause:

"8.(a) No provision shall be reported in the House to any reconciliation bill pursuant to the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget, or be in order as an amendment thereto in the House or the Committee of the Whole, which is not related to achieving the purpose of the directives to House committees contained in such concurrent resolution.

"(b) Nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent the consideration of any provision in a reconciliation bill, or any amendment thereto, which achieves savings greater than those directed of a committee and which conforms to paragraph (c) of this clause, or to prevent the consideration of motions to strike made in order by the Committee on Rules to achieve the purposes of the directives.

"(c) For the purposes of this clause, a provision shall be considered related to achieving the purposes of directives contained in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget if it is estimated by the House Committee on the Budget, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office, to effectuate or implement a reduction in budget authority or in new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act, or to raise revenues, or both, and, in the case of an amendment, if it is within (in whole or in part) the jurisdiction of any committee instructed in the concurrent resolution.

"(d) The point of order provided for by this clause shall not apply to Senate amendments or to conference reports.

"(e) For the purposes of this clause, all points of order shall be considered as having been reserved against a reconciliation bill at the time it was reported."

AUTHORIZATION REPORTING DEADLINE

Sec. 130. In rule XXI, add the following new clause:

"9. It shall not be in order to consider in the House any bill or joint resolution which directly or indirectly authorizes the enactment of new budget authority for a fiscal year unless that bill or joint resolution is reported in the House on or before May 15 preceding the beginning of such fiscal year."

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Sec. 131. In rule XXIV, clause 1 is amended by inserting after the second order of business the following new order of business, and by redesignating succeeding orders accordingly: "Third. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag."

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

Sec. 132. In rule XXVII, clause 1 is amended by inserting after "1." the designation "(a)", and by inserting after paragraph (a) the following new paragraphs:

"(b) It shall not be in order to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to any measure or matter unless by direction of the committee or committees of jurisdiction over the measure or matter, or unless a written request is filed with the Speaker by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee or committees having jurisdiction over the measure or matter, asking for its consideration under suspension of the rules.

"(c) A motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to any measure or matter shall not be in order if the measure or matter would enact or authorize the enactment of new budget authority or new spending authority in excess of \$50,000,000 for any fiscal year; nor shall it be in order to suspend the rules to pass any joint resolution which proposes to amend the Constitution.

"(d) It shall not be in order to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to any measure or matter unless written notice is placed in the Congressional Record of its scheduled consideration at least one calendar day prior to its consideration, and such notification shall include the numerical designation of the measure or matter, its short title, and the text of any amendments to be offered thereto (if such amendments are not printed in the measure as reported), and the date on which the measure or matter is scheduled to be considered."

DISCHARGE MOTIONS

Sec. 133. In rule XXVII, clause 4 is amended by inserting after the fourth sentence the following new sentence: "When one-hundred Members have signed the motion, the Clerk shall cause to be printed in the Congressional Record the name of each Member who has signed or withdrawn a signature to the motion, and shall thereafter publish an updated list in the Congressional Record at the end of each succeeding week the House is in session."

INCLUSION OF VIEWS WITH CONFERENCE REPORTS

Sec. 134. In rule XXVIII, clause 1 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(e) If, on the day a report of any committee of conference has received the requisite number of signatures for approval by House conferees, any House conferee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or

additional views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturday, Sundays, and legal holidays) on which to file such views with the principal manager on the part of the House. Such views shall be in writing and signed by the Member. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be published in the same volume as the report of the committee of conference and the joint explanatory statement filed in the House, and the volume shall bear on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of that volume. This paragraph shall not preclude the immediate filing or printing of a conference report if a timely request to file such views was not made as provided by this paragraph."

PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED MATERIALS

Sec. 135. In rule XLIII ("Code of Official Conduct"), add the following new clause:

"13. Before any Member, officer or employee of the House of Representatives may have access to classified information, the following oath shall be executed:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service with the House of Representatives, except as authorized by House of Representatives or in accordance with its Rules."

Copies of the executed oath shall be retained by the Clerk of the House as part of the records of the House."

COMPOSITION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Sec. 136. In rule XLVIII ("Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence"), clause 1(a) is amended by striking-out "nineteen Members with representation to" and inserting in lieu thereof "thirteen Members, of which not more than seven may be from the same party. The select committee shall".

ENHANCED RESCISSION AUTHORITY

Sec. 137(a). The Committee on Rules and the Committee on Government Operations shall, not later than May 31, 1993, report legislation granting the President enhanced rescission authority with respect to any discretionary budget authority in any fiscal year. Such legislation shall provide that any such budget authority shall be considered to be permanently canceled unless a joint resolution disapproving such rescission is enacted within a specified number of days of continuous session of Congress (as defined by section 1011 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) after the date on which the President's special rescission message is received.

(b) If such legislation is not reported by the committees named above by the date specified, the Committees not reporting shall be considered as having been discharged from the further consideration of the first such bill introduced and it shall be in order on any day after June 3, 1993, for any Member of the House (after consultation with the Speaker as to the most appropriate time for consideration), as a matter of highest privilege, to move to resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for its consideration, and the bill shall be subject to two hours of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the majority and minority leaders, or their designees, followed by consideration of the measure for amendment under the five-minute rule.

BIENNIAL BUDGET-APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS

Sec. 138. The House members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress are directed to request that the Joint Com-

mittee conduct a complete and thorough study of the advisability and feasibility of converting to a biennial budget and appropriations process and corresponding multi-year authorizations and that it report back its findings and recommendations not later than December 31, 1993.

REALIGNMENT OF COMMITTEE JURISDICTIONS

Sec. 139. The House members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress shall request that the Joint Committee conduct a complete and thorough study of the committees of the House and the Senate with a view to realigning the jurisdictions along more functional and rational lines in order to eliminate the duplication, overlap, and inefficiencies in the present committee system and to ensure, to the extent feasible, that the committee systems of the two Houses are as parallel and compatible as possible with each other and with the Executive Departments under their jurisdiction.

APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LAWS TO THE HOUSE

Sec. 140(a). It is the policy of the House that the laws of the United States set forth in subparagraph (b) should be amended to apply to the House of Representatives in the same or similar manner as such laws apply, in the case of subparagraph (b)(1)–(8), to private sector employees; and, in the case of subparagraph (b)(9)–(11), to the Executive Branch; and that any bill reported by a committee of the House in the 103d Congress shall conform to this same principle. Such application shall include, absent manifest constitutional limitations, the same remedies, including, where applicable, damages and enforcement procedures (including, where applicable, private law suits) as those provided under the identified laws.

(b) Not later than June 30, 1993, the standing committees of the House with subject matter jurisdiction over the following laws of the United States shall report to the House legislation to implement subparagraph (a):

- (1) The National Labor Relations Act;
- (2) The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970;
- (3) The Equal Pay Act of 1963;
- (4) The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967;
- (5) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (relating to equal employment opportunity);
- (6) The Fair Labor Standards Act;
- (7) The Americans with Disabilities Act;
- (8) The Employee Polygraph Protection Act;
- (9) Section 552 of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Freedom of Information Act);
- (10) Section 552a of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Privacy Act of 1974); and
- (11) Chapter 39 of title 28, United States Code (relating to an independent counsel).

(c) The Committee on Rules shall, not later than ten legislative days after any such legislation has been reported, report a resolution providing for the consideration of such measure in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union under an open amendment process.

(d) If such legislation is not reported by all the committees named above by the date specified, the first bill introduced which implements the policy referred to in subparagraph (a) and which encompasses all the laws referred to in subparagraph (b) shall be considered as having been discharged from all the committees to which it was referred. It shall be in order on any day after July 15, 1993, for any Member of the House (after con-

sultation with the Speaker as to the most appropriate time for consideration), as a matter of highest privilege, to move to resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for its consideration, and the bill shall be subject to four hours of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the majority and minority leaders, or their designees, followed by consideration of the measure for amendment under the five-minute rule.

ABOLITION OF SELECT COMMITTEES

Sec. 141(a). The following select committees shall be abolished and their funding for investigations and studies is terminated for purposes of clause 5(f)(2) of House Rule XI: (1) the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families; (2) the Select Committee on Hunger; and (3) the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

(b) Clause (6)(i) of rule X of the Rules of the House, establishing a Select Committee on Aging, is repealed, the select committee is abolished, and its funding for investigations and studies is terminated.

(c) It shall not be in order during the first session of the One Hundred Third Congress to consider any resolution reestablishing the above-named select committees, nor shall it be in order to consider any order of business resolution waiving this prohibition except by a two-thirds vote of the House.

CAMPAIGN REFORM

Sec. 142(a). The Committee on House Administration is directed to report to the House no later than June 30, 1993, legislation to reform Federal election law and campaign practices.

(b) Not later than July 31, 1993, all other committees to which such bill may have been referred shall report such bill to the House with such amendments as may have been recommended. Any committee which has not reported as directed by such date shall be deemed to be discharged from the further consideration of such bill.

(c) Not later than ten legislative days after the July 31, 1993, reporting deadline, the Committee on Rules shall report a resolution providing for the consideration of such campaign reform bill under an open amendment process. If such a resolution is not reported by such date, it shall be in order on any day thereafter for any Member to move that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Sec. 1439(a). Strike clause 1(a) of Rule VI, insert in lieu thereof the following, and redesignate clause 2 as clause 6.

"Rule VI

"CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

"1. There shall be elected by not less than two-thirds of Members voting, a quorum being present, the Chief Financial Officer of the House.

"2. The Chief Financial Officer should have appropriate education and training, have demonstrated an ability to manage large and complex administrative activities and resources, and have experience that is relevant to the management of the financial operations of the House.

"3. The Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for:

"(a) reviewing and analyzing the financial operations of the House, including the efficiencies of its operations, the functions of its offices, and the cost-effectiveness of its operations, and providing periodic recommendations to the Speaker and minority leader respecting these operations;

"(b) conducting periodic audits of the financial operations of the House, simultaneously sending audit reports to the Speaker and minority leader, and making these audit reports available to the public;

"(c) keeping the accounts for the pay and mileage of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and paying them as provided by law; and

"(d) carrying out all other financial functions and operations that were exercised by the Clerk before the date of the adoption of this rule, including, but not limited to—

"(1) keeping full and accurate accounts of the disbursements of the contingent fund of the House.

"(2) keeping the stationery account of the Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico.

"(3) paying the salaries of officers and employees of the House, and

"(4) making or approving all contracts, bargains, or agreements relative to furnishing any matter or thing, or for the performance of any labor for the House of Representatives in pursuance of law or order of the House.

"(e)(1) reviewing existing and proposed rules of the House to determine the effect of such rules on the economy and efficiency of the financial operations of the House, taking into consideration the need to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in such operations.

"(2) based on such review, providing periodic recommendations to the Speaker and the Minority Leader with respect to the Rules of the House.

"(f) keeping the House fully and currently informed of any instance of fraud, waste, or abuse, or any other serious deficiency in the financial operations of the House, including corrective actions taken or recommended;

"(g) reporting to the Speaker and the Minority Leader—

"(1) any such instance that, because of its particularly serious nature, requires immediate attention; and

"(2) any lack of cooperation by a Member, officer, or employee of the House that inhibits the carrying out of the responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer;

"(h) not later than October 31 of each year, submitting to the House with respect to the financial operations of the House in the preceding fiscal year a report of the activities of the Chief Financial Officer, including—

"(1) a description of significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies in the financial operations of the House, the recommendations made, the corrective actions completed, and the corrective actions uncompleted;

"(2) a summary of matters the Chief Financial Officer referred to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and the actions which have resulted from such referrals; and

"(3) a summary of each recommendation by the Chief Financial Officer to the Speaker and minority leader under these Rules;

"(i) receiving and investigating complaints from employees of the House with respect to fraud, waste, and abuse in the financial operations of the House, if such complaints assert the existence of a violation of law, a violation of these Rules, mismanagement, gross waste of funds, or abuse of authority, and

"(j) developing and maintaining an integrated accounting and financial management system for the House, including financial reporting and internal controls to provide performance measurement, cost information, and integration of accounting and budgeting information; and

"(k) directing, managing, providing policy guidance for, and conducting oversight of fi-

financial management personnel and operations, including preparation of a 5-year financial system plan, development of financial management budgets, recruitment, selection and training of personnel to carry out financial management functions, and implementation of asset management systems, such as cash and credit management, debt collection, and property and internal controls.

"4.(a) In carrying out clause 3(I), the Chief Financial Officer may not disclose the identity of a complaining employee without the consent of the employee, unless the Chief Financial Officer determines such disclosure is unavoidable.

"(b) Any intimidation of, or reprisal against, an employee of the House by an employing authority because of a complaint made by the employee is a violation of rule LI.

"5. In accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Committee on House Administration, the Chief Financial Officer shall appoint such employees as may be necessary for the prompt and efficient performance of the duties of the Chief Financial Officer under these Rules. Such employees shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Financial Officer."

(b) In the newly designated clause 6(c)(1), strike "Director of Non-legislative and Financial Services" and insert in lieu thereof "Chief Financial Officer".

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 144. Clause 6(a) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5)(A) One-half of the members of the Committee on House Administration shall be from the majority party and one-half shall be from the minority party.

"(B) In the case of the Committee on House Administration, subpoenas may be authorized and issued as provided by clause 2(m) of rule XI, except that either the chairman or ranking minority party member of that committee may authorize and issue subpoenas under that clause."

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 145(a). The membership of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations shall be divided equally between the majority party and the minority party. Staff positions for the subcommittee shall be divided in the same manner.

LIMITATION ON REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sec. 146(a). No funds may be reprogrammed or otherwise transferred between appropriation accounts of the House of Representatives without the written approval of the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Sec. 147(a). Strike clause 11 of Rule I and insert the following new Rule C:

"Rule V"

"OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL"

"1. There is established in the House of Representatives an office to be known as the Office of the General Counsel, referred to hereinafter in this title as the "Officer".

"2. Accountability. The Office shall be directly accountable to the Leadership Group, composed of—(a) the Speaker of the House of Representatives; (b) the majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives; (c) the majority whip and minority whip of the House of Representatives; (d) the

chairman and ranking minority party member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and (e) 2 Members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the minority leader.

"3. Purpose and Policy. The purpose of the Office is to provide legal assistance to Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives on matters directly related to their duties, other than matters committed by law, rule, or other authority to the Office of the Parliamentarian, the Office of the Legislative Counsel, the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, the Legislative Classification Office, the Congressional Research Service, the Comptroller General, or the Office of Fair Employment Practices, or to another office, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives. The Office shall maintain—(1) impartiality as to issues of policy to be determined by the House of Representatives; and (2) the attorney-client relationship with respect to all communications between it and any Member or committee of the House.

"4. Specific Approval Requirements.

"(a) Approval by Resolution—Unless approved by unanimous vote of the Leadership Group, the following actions of the Office require prior approval by resolution of the House of Representatives.

(1) Entering an appearance before any court.

(2) Filing a brief in any court.

(3) Representing any Member of the House of Representatives in any contested matter that will result in formal legal proceedings.

(b) Approval by the Leadership Group. The Following activities of the Office require prior approval by the Leadership Group:

(1) Preparation of any legal memorandum or other item of legal research that requires more than 4 hours of preparation time.

(2) Work other than in the routine course of business of the Office.

(c) SPECIAL RULE—In carrying out any action under this title, the Office, in the case of any matter that affects an area of responsibility committed to another office, officer, or employee referred to in section 123, shall consult the office, officer, or employee involved and coordinate such action with the office, officer, or employee.

"5. General Counsel. The management, supervision, and administration of the Office are vested in the General Counsel, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, upon the recommendation of the majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives, acting jointly, without regard for political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the position. The General Counsel shall serve at the pleasure of the Leadership Group.

"6. Staff. With the approval of the Leadership Group or in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Leadership Group, the General Counsel may employ such attorneys and other employees as may be necessary for the performance of the functions of the Office, except that not more than 4 attorneys and 3 other employees may be so employed and at least one attorney in the Office shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the minority leader. Any individual employed under this section may be removed by the General Counsel, with the approval of the Leadership Group.

"7. Compensation.

(a) GENERAL COUNSEL.—The General Counsel shall be paid at a per annum gross rate

fixed by the Leadership Group, but not more than the rate payable for positions at level III of the Executive Schedule, under section 5314 of title 5, U.S. Code.

(b) STAFF.—Members of the staff of the Office shall be paid at per annum gross rates fixed by the General Counsel, with the approval of the Leadership Group or in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Leadership Group, but not more than the rate payable for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule, under section 5315 of title 5, U.S. Code.

"8. Expenditures. Subject to appropriation and in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Leadership Group, the General Counsel may make such expenditures as may be appropriate for the functioning of the Office.

"9. Time Sheets. The Attorneys and professional staff in the Office shall maintain regular, written records of the time expended on legal matters, consistent with generally accepted practices in private law firms. Such time records shall be maintained on forms and according to procedures established by the General Counsel, and shall provide for the recordation of time allotted to legal work in increments of no more than one-quarter hour. The time records shall be reviewable by the Leadership Group and may not be made public other than by direction of the Leadership Group or resolution of the House."

REPEAL OF CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO RULES

Sec. 148. In House Resolution 5, One Hundred Third Congress, adopting the Rules of the House of the One Hundred Third Congress, the amendments to Rules of the House of the One Hundred Second Congress made by the following paragraphs are hereby repealed and, to the extent applicable, the original language from the Rules of the One Hundred Second Congress shall be restored as the language of the Rules of the House for the One Hundred Third Congress:

(a) paragraph (4) relating to questions of privilege;

(b) subparagraph (7)(a), relating to the Speaker's authority to appoint and remove members of select and conference committees;

(c) subparagraph (8)(a) relating to the authority of committees to sit when the House is considering bills for amendment under the five-minute rule;

(d) subparagraph (8)(b) relating to the required quorum in a committee for the purpose of reporting a measure or recommendation;

(e) paragraphs (9), (13), and (14), regarding granting the right to vote in and preside over the Committee of the Whole to the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and the Delegates from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

A FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, with profound gratitude I rise this morning to thank the good people of California's central coast for the opportunity to serve as their Representative. This is not a farewell as a resident, for this district has been and always will be my home. It is not a final goodbye, for I will remain in close touch with many of my friends at home, and

my life as a public servant will continue to keep me in touch with the issues affecting this area.

But I do bring to a close a career of 16 years of representing the central coast in the Congress. I would like to take this opportunity, therefore, to review my tenure in the House of Representatives, take stock of the state of the district and the Nation, and leave a few thoughts for the citizens of this district and the new Representative they will elect this spring.

President-elect Clinton has nominated me to be the Director of the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] in his administration, and I have accepted the challenge of helping him to establish a new economic policy for the Nation, reduce the Federal budget deficit, restore long-term economic growth, and reform the management of the Federal Government. While I will not be dealing with the problems of my constituents in this district, I will remain their representative in higher position, fighting the larger economic battles that will determine the future of our children and the Nation.

The past few weeks are a blur, but moments of reflection are inevitable, as I have reminisced about the thousands of people, places, events, projects, and legislation I have made a part of my life over my 16-year tenure in this great body. All of it is a tremendous personal and living memory for me. For the privilege of serving them in this capacity, and for their enduring friendship and support throughout those 16 years, I am deeply indebted to my fellow central coast citizens. From their support, I have drawn great strength and inspiration as I have faced the challenges of the last 16 years.

I would like to take a moment to review the banners I have carried on behalf of my home district. This is a time of great change for our Nation, and I carry with me a sense of history as I join that wave of change. For historical purposes, as an offering to my constituents and as an agenda for my successor, then, I would like to review my accomplishments since 1977. In doing so, I want to focus on issues and matters of both urgent and long-term importance to the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and northern San Luis Obispo.

From the beginning, I have strived to hold the Federal Government to its vital responsibilities in several critical areas. I consider these goals to be foundation stones of a successful and just Federal Government: No. 1, a budget that is disciplined and compassionate, providing for a clear accounting of the Government's revenues, expenditures and priorities; No. 2, provisions to improve the health, nutrition, and education of citizens in need; No. 3, support for, and encouragement of, a strong and free marketplace for our agricultural community; No. 4, careful stewardship of our natural resources, particularly our coastlines; and No. 5, leadership in the transition of our strong and prudent national defense in a changing world.

Those who know my work in the House—as most citizens of my district do—realize that these have been my objectives as I have taken on a number of initiatives to reform the budget process and reduce the Federal budget deficit, protect our coastal waters and forests, provide adequate nutrition and health care to Americans, and improve the Defense

Department's operations within the 16th District, and around the Nation. I would like to summarize some of the highlights of my record in the House.

THE ECONOMY AND THE BUDGET

Since entering the Congress, I have been concerned about the failure of this Nation to face up to the crisis of the deficit and its impact on our economy and our future. For that reason, I became involved with budget issues and joined the House Budget Committee in 1979. My focus has been to shine the light of public scrutiny on the cost of new Government programs, to streamline the budget decision-making process and to impose discipline on the congressional budget process from the start of its consideration rather than the end. One of the first bills I introduced was a proposal for 2-year budgeting. As chairman of the Legislative Savings Task Force in 1980, I was instrumental in bringing about \$8.3 billion in savings in the Federal budget deficit through legislative savings. I continued my involvement in budget issues and participated in the key budget summits of 1985 and 1987.

Since becoming chairman of the House Budget Committee, I have led the fight for the passage of four budget resolutions which set the course for fiscal responsibility while allocating scarce Federal resources into areas of the budget that will have a positive influence on the future economic and social fabric of our country. Some of these budgeted areas have included programs in education, such as Head Start, and in health, such as WIC, the program to provide food for women, infants, and children in need of assistance.

But no single budget issue has, and will have, more of a determining effect on the future of this country than how we address the problem of our massive Federal budget deficit. Since coming to Congress, I have focused my efforts on restoring a sense of sanity to Federal budgets by trying to convince my colleagues in the Congress and past administrations to attack the deficit head-on. In some respects, we have had a measured amount of success. In 1990, I participated in negotiations with congressional leaders and the Bush administration which produced the largest deficit reduction package in the history of the United States, cutting projected deficits by nearly \$500 billion. This package included not only the type of politically unpopular spending cuts and revenue increases that I had been urging for years, but tough new budgetary process reforms which significantly restrict new deficit spending.

As we all well know, however, the economic recession, the savings and loan disaster and rising health care costs caused further sharp deterioration in the budget deficit since the passage of the 1990 Budget Act. Measures even tougher than the 1990 Budget Act will be required to bring the deficit under control. I successfully led the effort in the House last year to defeat the passage of a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. The amendment was billed as a way to address our budget problems, but Congress and the President already have all of the constitutional power they need to reduce the deficit right now. As an alternative, I fashioned balanced budget enforcement legislation that would require a defined level of deficit reduction each

year, with tough actions on spending and taxes if those levels were not achieved. Regardless of what process we use, however, there remains no substitute for strong leadership and direct action by the President and the Congress on the deficit.

My work on the budget has led to my nomination to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget [OMB]. While I am thrilled by the honor, I am also humbled by the challenge. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues in this House, and with the other body, the new administration and the Americans we serve to succeed at this essential endeavor. I am looking forward not just to the challenge of constructing an honest and tough budget and deficit reduction plan but also to the very real capacity of my new position to reform the management of the Federal bureaucracy.

HUMAN NEEDS

Hunger: To my mind, one of the failures of the American promise in the 20th century has been our inability to feed all Americans satisfactorily every day while our farmers produce more food than they can sell. As a member of the House Agriculture Committee and the Select Committee on Hunger, and as a former chairman of the Subcommittee on Nutrition and the Task Force on Domestic Hunger, I have worked very hard to overcome that failure. In 1979 I examined the Food Stamp Program and found severe problems. The results of my efforts were new laws to prevent the Agriculture Department from padding its budget by carrying funds over from one year to the next and to combat fraud and abuse, generating annual savings of over \$400 million.

In 1984, I sponsored the Emergency Food Assistance and Commodity Distribution Act to improve the system for distribution of surplus commodities to the needy. The bill was enacted into Public Law 98-92. Two years later, the Congress and President approved my legislation to reform the Nation's nutrition programs to streamline them, to require employment and training programs, and to improve work incentives. Again, in 1988, I authored legislation adopted by the Congress and President to improve the administration of the surplus food distribution program, Public Law 100-237.

In 1989, I sponsored the Hunger Prevention Act, which responded to the Nation's hunger problem by making improvements in Federal food and nutrition programs. It is now Public Law 100-435. For several years now, I have been pushing legislation known as the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act in honor of our late colleague and defender of the underprivileged. This legislation would significantly boost our national capacity for providing food to malnourished children. The bill passed the House last August, but the Senate failed to approve it. I would strongly encourage my colleagues and my successor to carry on the battle against hunger on behalf of those who have no other voice.

HEALTH CARE

Hospice Care: I have long extolled the need for compassionate and cost-effective care for the terminally ill. I was the author of legislation establishing and making permanent the reimbursement of hospice services under Medicare. Additionally, I sponsored legislation es-

establishing and making permanent the reimbursement of hospice services under Medicare. Additionally, I sponsored legislation providing States the option of providing hospice care under Medicaid and most of the States have taken up that option.

Hospice is the practice of caring for the terminally ill in their homes and communities, in a familiar setting among family and friends. Just as important as the humanitarian contributions of hospice, however, is the fact that hospice programs save money. Hospice allows people to move out of acute care facilities and into less expensive care arrangements. In a year when the new administration and Congress are focusing on reforming our Nation's health care system, we must not lose sight of the savings and compassion realized through hospice care. As a leading proponent of various forms of health care at home, I have also been the sponsor of legislation approved to require Medicare to reimburse organizations and families for home care, as well as annual bills to designate National Home Care Week to draw attention to the benefits and advantages of home health care, including hospice care. I would urge the Congress to work with the President to expand home health care coverage and allowances as part of any national health care reform legislation.

Watsonville Community Hospital: Some of the battles I have fought continue today, Mr. Speaker. I want my successor to know that the community of Watsonville deserves an expedited resolution of the disaster relief case of Watsonville Community Hospital. It has been 3 years since the hospital was devastated by the Loma Prieta earthquake, yet the future of the facility remains uncertain. The Federal Emergency Management Agency owes it to the hospital and the entire community of southern Santa Cruz County to work toward resolving this case.

EDUCATION AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Combining my interest in nutrition with my passion for education, one of my first bills enacted into law was my amendment to the School Lunch Program legislation in 1977. The amendment opened summer school programs to mentally and physically handicapped students over the age of 18.

One of the distinctive strengths of the Monterey Bay area is our collection of foreign language instructional institutions, including the Monterey Institute for International Studies [MIIS], the Defense Language Institute [DLI] and the University of California at Santa Cruz. Unfortunately, Americans are notable for their ignorance of foreign languages, and that missing skill is one factor in our inability to compete in the international marketplace. I have done what I can for these institutions to nourish their growth and prosperity, and I am proud of their national reputations today.

Seeking to strengthen the Nation's foreign language capabilities, I have sponsored legislation to broaden elementary, secondary and undergraduate foreign language instruction programs across the Nation and to provide awards and resources to foreign language teachers to enable them to maintain their careers. The latter bill was enacted into law as Public Law 100-297 in 1989. In 1992, the Congress and President approved my Global Education Opportunities Act, which encour-

ages and improves the teaching and learning of foreign languages and international studies in the United States. Also passed into law last year was my legislation authorizing the Defense Department to reform its personnel system for the civilian faculty at the Defense Language Institute, a reform which will enable current faculty to enhance their heuristic credentials and allow the institute to attract and retain additional qualified faculty.

YOUTH SERVICE

I am particularly proud of this body's passage of my legislation to encourage States and local governments to establish volunteer youth service programs. That bill, enacted into law in 1990 as Public Law 101-610, authorized Federal matching grants for such programs, including conservation programs. It was the culmination of a decade's work on this issue. The provisions created a Youth Service Corps and an American Conservation Corps as well as a summer program. Important education and training are a part of these programs, and they target economically disadvantaged youth. I know that President-elect Clinton will build upon these initiatives, and I look forward to working with him and with the Congress to strengthen and increase the availability of such programs nationwide.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND IMMIGRATION

As a lifelong activist in the area of civil rights, and as one who is devoted to this institution, I am particularly proud of the resolution I authored which was adopted by the House in 1988, extending civil rights protections to House employees for the first time in history. I have retained a strong interest in the enforcement of Americans' civil rights as I have supported congressional civil rights reforms from the late 1970's to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. At the local level, I have also tried to play a positive role in aiding the efforts of our Latino communities to empower themselves politically and legally.

The immigration of Latinos to our region is an ever-present issue for our communities. I was pleased to be a part of the Congress' response to the problems of seasonal agricultural workers when the Congress passed reforms of our immigration laws related to such workers in the mid-1980's. The reforms established a feasible immigration system for seasonal agricultural laborers as well as a workable system for enforcing the law.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Unfortunately, natural disasters have struck California's central coast on a number of occasions, including mudslides, fires, freezes, a 7-year drought, and the Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989. In the aftermath of each disaster, I have sought to ensure that the Federal Government lived up to one of its most important responsibilities, to care for those whose livelihoods and homes have been destroyed. In 1982, after mudslides decimated homes of residents in and near Love Creek, I shepherded through to enactment legislation to ensure fair tax treatment for victims of the slides, Public Law 98-369. In 1984, I authored legislation adopted by the Congress and President to improve terms and amounts of disaster loans; this provision was included in Public Law 98-270. Earlier, I described legislation I authored to aid farmers affected by disasters.

The most devastating of these was the October 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. The quake, which lasted only 15 seconds, left massive destruction in communities stretching from San Francisco to Monterey. Lives were lost, homes and businesses destroyed and individuals were traumatized for a lifetime. Santa Cruz, Watsonville, and San Benito County suffered extensive damage. Much to my dismay, the Federal response to this terrible disaster was inadequate.

When a disaster of this proportion occurs, it is critical that the Federal Government respond quickly and smoothly. Victims of an earthquake are already traumatized from the loss and displacement that occurs; undue delay in providing disaster assistance is the last thing victims need. As a witness to the shortcomings of the United States' ability to respond to natural disasters, I made every effort to help the victims receive adequate assistance.

As I have done after every disaster that has hit our area, I immediately established a task force of Federal, State, and local officials involved in disaster recovery to coordinate relief efforts; the California delegation in Congress gained enactment of an emergency bill providing \$2.85 billion in disaster assistance to restore highways and bridges, help homeowners and businesses, and get other relief to individuals and families.

I also introduced legislation, which the Congress passed, to provide assistance to farmers affected by the earthquake. After I strenuously and repeatedly intervened, the Federal Emergency Management Administration finally provided 150 emergency mobile homes for families made homeless by the earthquake. At my urging, the Department of Housing and Urban Development also provided housing vouchers for low-income families, and at my insistence, the California Department of Transportation worked 24 hours a day to complete the repairs of a damaged bridge on Highway 1.

Additionally, I made extensive efforts to help the various communities, individuals and businesses damaged by the earthquake to obtain Economic Development Administration grants, Small Business Administration loans and community development block grants. In 1991, I sponsored legislation, enacted as Public Law 101-625, to expand long-term low- and middle-income housing assistance for areas affected by disasters.

Finally, I have participated in investigating FEMA's response to the earthquake and requested the General Accounting Office to conduct a study with respect to FEMA and Federal disaster programs. It is my hope that these efforts will result in an overhaul of FEMA and improved Federal disaster programs.

AGRICULTURE

As a member of the House Agriculture Committee, and as the member of a family that has farmed in Monterey County for many years, I have come to know and appreciate the special needs of our world-famous Salinas Valley farmers. Acting on their behalf, as well as in the interests of consumers nationwide, I have been a part of efforts to reform Government assistance programs for farmers, and I have led efforts to secure a fair trading environment for some of our specialty crops, such

as artichokes, strawberries, cut flowers, lettuce, asparagus, brussel sprouts, and broccoli.

The Congress and President Carter enacted one of my first bills into law in 1978 when we approved by legislation to extend the availability of FmHA loans to producer cooperatives. In 1981, the Congress and President approved by legislation to include nursery stock as an eligible commodity for coverage under the Federal Crop Insurance Act. That same year, I saw my bill granting export financing authority to banks for agricultural cooperatives approved by the Congress and President.

In 1982, my Plant Pest Emergency Act, which provides indemnities to farmers who suffer losses from quarantines or destruction of infested crops, was enacted into law, and I successfully authored an amendment to the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) to ensure the stability of the Nation's commodity brokerage industry. Two years later, the Congress and President approved my legislation to strengthen legal protection for sellers of perishable crops against buyers who do not pay for the produce they purchase.

In 1986, I sponsored legislation ultimately enacted into law to amend the Food Security Act to increase research on overcoming barriers to agricultural exports, and in 1988 the Congress and President approved my bill to establish agricultural aid and trade missions to assist other countries desiring to participate in United States agricultural missions.

Three years later, I engineered the passage into law of my legislation to strengthen the monitoring of imported crops for pesticide contamination. More needs to be done in this area, and I hope that Congress will enact the circle of poison proposal I have introduced with others. In the aftermath of the October 1989 earthquake, I pushed through legislation to expand Federal disaster assistance programs to cover farmers and farm-related businesses affected by earthquakes. Finally, last fall the Congress and President enacted into law my legislation to enable first-time ranchers and farmers in California to participate in a new loan program providing credit to self-starters. This provision was incorporated into Public Law 102-554.

WATER RESOURCES

An important component of the Government's assistance to our farmers, particularly farmers in California, is the provision of adequate water supplies. Every year, I have requested whatever Federal funds have been available for the maintenance, repair and construction of water distribution and treatment facilities throughout the Salinas Valley region. In my first year in the House, I sponsored an amendment ultimately written into law to provide Federal support for water recycling facilities. In 1982, I amended that year's farm bill to allow for an agreement between the Boronda Water District and the California Water Co. for the supply of water to the Boronda area. I have also sponsored and supported water desalinization measures, and I would hope that my successor will continue to press for the provision of adequate and clean water to our counties.

NATURAL RESOURCES

As a young candidate in 1976, my first standard arose from the very geography of our District—the majestic Pacific Ocean. Our be-

loved coast, home to everything from sea otters to professional golfers to highway one tourists to wild coastal forests to a sea canyon deeper than the Grand Canyon, has demanded national stewardship, and I have fought long and hard, year after year, for protection for our district's environment, from inland forests to coastal oceanic zones far offshore.

MONTEREY BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

One victory for our region and for the Monterey Bay environment itself was our designation last fall of Monterey Bay and surrounding coastal waters as a national marine sanctuary. That designation bans harmful industrial activities, including offshore oil and gas drilling, within the boundaries of the sanctuary and preserves an unusually pristine and deep oceanic environment, famous around the world for its deep canyons and flourishing marine life.

More than 15 years in the making, the Monterey Bay designation had to overcome innumerable obstacles—including the drill-at-any-cost policies of Interior Secretary James Watt and the objections of the Reagan-Bush administration. Over the administration's opposition to the Monterey Bay designation, I authored legislation passed by the Congress in 1988 to mandate the designation of Monterey Bay as a national marine sanctuary. More recently, I authored the provision enacted into law this September to put the sanctuary designation in effect. Fifteen years, a decade of annual offshore oil leasing bans, incessant battles with the administration, and two acts of Congress later, Monterey Bay—the Nation's largest national marine sanctuary—is designated.

The designation of the Monterey Bay Sanctuary is a great milestone in this Nation's history of natural resource management. As Yosemite Park pioneered land preservation efforts 100 years ago, so will the Monterey Bay Sanctuary pioneer marine preservation and management for the future. It is important to remember that the Monterey Bay designation is not the end of a process—that the battle is not won yet. The sanctuary designation will merely provide us with the tools we need to protect this magnificent treasure. We stewards of the Bay must fulfill our promise of protection.

COASTAL PROTECTION

This issue first became a serious issue in 1980, but it was in 1981, when the Reagan administration sought to lease practically the entire California coast, that the greatest danger was posed to the coast. In every Congress since, I have led my colleagues in successful efforts to enact temporary moratoria and in laying the groundwork for a permanent ban in defined areas of our coastal waters. Not one rig has been placed off the central coast, and no new leasing has taken place since 1981 along the California coast. I am certainly hopeful that the new administration will join the Congress in making permanent current bans in sensitive areas, which have been in law since 1981.

In 1990, important legislation I authored to provide coastal States with a greater role in decisions concerning offshore oil and gas development was finally enacted into law, after several years of perseverance. The consistency provision, made necessary by an earlier Supreme Court decision which went counter to

the intent of Congress, permits States to review Federal offshore oil and gas plans to make sure they are consistent with its coastal management plans. It provides the States with an important tool in deciding whether or not offshore oil and gas development is environmentally sound and appropriate before an area is leased by the Federal Government. The provision was incorporated into Public Law 101-508.

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST AND VENTANA WILDERNESS

Mr. Speaker, providing strong protection to the sensitive resources of the Big Sur coastline and the Los Padres National Forest has been an important priority to me. During my years in the Congress, I have obtained Federal acquisition of thousands of acres in Big Sur to protect this magnificent area for the enjoyment and appreciation of generations of Americans to come. In addition, provisions I authored to add areas to the Ventana Wilderness Area and designate the Silver Peak Wilderness Area were enacted into law in 1992 as part of the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act.

BIG SUR ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Big Sur Multi-Agency Council comprises representatives of all the local, State, and Federal agencies involved in the management of Big Sur's natural resources. I helped to create this council in the late 1980's in conjunction with the establishment of the coastal partnership for Big Sur, a joint citizen, county, State, and Federal effort aimed at preserving the Big Sur area. The effort seeks to build on local community actions to maintain the quality of life and scenic values of the Big Sur coastline by coordinating public agencies at every level of government behind the goals and objectives of the local coastal plan adopted by Monterey County.

The goal of the partnership is to develop a strong private and public strategy that effectively responds to the concerns over the future of Big Sur without mandating a larger Federal presence. I have been very active in this effort, and I have been committed to preserving Big Sur in a manner in keeping with its traditions.

ENERGY

Hand in hand with my efforts to protect our environment directly, I have worked over the past few years to reform our energy exploration, conservation and consumption. In 1992, the Congress enacted into law several important measures I had proposed as part of my own omnibus energy legislation. The final law included provisions I had authored to encourage the development of alternative fuel vehicles by assisting the transition of government and other large vehicle fleets; encourage energy conservation research and development; assist Federal agencies in the development of energy management plans; and require State public utility commissions to consider enacting energy conservation incentive plans similar to those implemented by the New York and California Public Utility Commissions.

MILITARY MISSIONS

FORT ORD

As I have said, one of the greatest disappointments of my tenure in the Congress

was the decision to close Fort Ord. Despite the analysis of the Fort Ord community task force I founded, the Defense Department, the President, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, and the Congress approved the Army's recommendation to relocate the 7th Infantry Division—Light—and close Fort Ord.

Yet, out of that disappointment I believe that the task force and I have laid the groundwork for a successful reuse of the base. The task force took in the labor and expertise of over 300 citizen volunteers in its year-long effort to fashion a reuse strategy acceptable to all neighboring communities. Today, the Fort Ord Reuse Group [FORG] is implementing that strategy as it develops a detailed base reuse plan. I have worked ceaselessly with the task force and FORG to obtain sufficient Federal cooperation and resources for this endeavor, and I have taken a number of actions in the Congress to facilitate the process.

The Congress and President last fall enacted into law my Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act, Public Law 102-426, to require the Federal Government to identify which portions of closing Federal facilities are not contaminated by hazardous waste and to do so in a timely manner. It also assigns responsibility for the cleanup of any areas contaminated by the Defense Department to the Federal Government, even if it is discovered long after the property has been turned over to a new owner, and it maintains high standards for the identification of clean areas and the cleanup of contaminated areas.

In 1991, the Congress and President approved by amendment imposing a deadline on the Defense Department for the completion of its studies of hazardous waste sites at closing bases. Over the past 2 years, I have led the campaign for additional and sufficient funding for the actual cleanup of these bases before they are turned over to communities for reuse. I have also joined the effort to indemnify communities from suits based upon waste caused by the Federal Government at property transferred to local governments.

In 1992, I successfully attached an amendment to the Defense Department fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill which requires that Hays Hospital at Fort Ord retain a minimum of 50 beds in fiscal year 1993. Yesterday, I introduced legislation to reform the Federal Government's treatment of military hospitals in order to clarify its interest in retaining military hospitals to serve not just active duty personnel but also retirees, veterans and other Federal beneficiaries. I would encourage my successor to take up this cause as well. I am convinced that the Federal Government loses money when it forces its own beneficiaries to seek care in private facilities.

I also worked hard in the last Congress to pass an amendment to housing authorization legislation making communities in my district eligible for much-needed community development funds. My amendment makes nonentitlement communities affected by national defense cutbacks eligible to participate in the special project grant portion of the Community Development Block Grant Program. The amendment opens up a new potential source of funds for communities in Fort Ord's vicinity and elsewhere.

I have waged a great many other battles for funding and the provision of resources associated with Fort Ord's closure, but the pre-eminent requirement in coming years remains the Army's responsibility to contribute its share of the multiagency venture to stop seawater intrusion in the Fort Ord area and institute new water distribution systems in the region.

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

I have spoken above of my emphasis on the importance of the foreign language instructional community to our region. A vital part of that community is the Defense Language Institute [DLI]. Apart from the foreign language initiatives I have already mentioned, I have taken several noteworthy actions on behalf of the DLI faculty and the Federal foreign language apparatus.

After 6 years of legislative spade work, last year I finally saw the enactment of my legislation to reform the personnel system at DLI. With nearly annual fluctuations in the termination and hiring of faculty, a low salary range, and inflexible personnel policies, DLI's faculty have suffered under a personnel system unfit for the faculty of a large, prestigious foreign language institute. The new law, which is to be implemented this year, gives the faculty hope that they will now be able to achieve tenure, higher salaries in return for better performance, and added credentials through a continuing education program. I am optimistic that the new statutory authority for the institute will yield immediate improvements in the quality of the institute's instruction, its ability to retain qualified faculty and its outreach to potential instructors.

For years, I have steadfastly opposed the Defense Department's policy of firing faculty in certain languages as soon as its immediate requirements for personnel with proficiency in those languages drop. As I have said elsewhere many times, our military and intelligence personnel ought to retain a core cadre of specialists in every national language in the world, and we ought not to put our troops and our DLI faculty through the pain and administrative nonsense of cyclical reductions in force [RIFs] followed by mass hirings as soon as conflict arises in some unforeseen hot spot.

Toward that end, and in accordance with my general endeavor to streamline and consolidate the Federal Government, I introduced legislation yesterday to combine nearly all Federal foreign language programs in a new Federal Language Institute at what is now the DLI. There are a plethora of such programs, as well as agencies that contract out the teaching of foreign languages, throughout the Federal Government, and this proposal is intended to rationalize that function.

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Located in Monterey, the Naval Postgraduate School is home to an advanced and prestigious postgraduate program for naval officers. It offers the best laboratories, faculty and other facilities for scientific, engineering, and technical studies of all kinds. I have strongly supported the school's requests for Federal assistance, and I am proud to say that the school's reputation as a center for learning excellence has only grown in the past 16 years. Its focus on naval issues dovetails perfectly with the Monterey Bay's civilian marine resources, including the sanctuary itself, the

Monterey Bay Aquarium, the National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration's facilities [NOAA] and the Hopkins Marine Lab and the Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center [FNOC], all of which combine to constitute a renowned and growing national marine center.

FLEET NUMERICAL OCEANOGRAPHY CENTER

FNOC is the world's preeminent marine weather prediction center. As one who worked tirelessly on behalf of the center to assist its request for one of the most advanced Cray large-scale computers, I am very proud of its prominence in the field, its cooperation with a number of private and civilian agencies, and its contributions to advances in marine weather prediction.

MILITARY FAMILIES

In the mid-1980's, in response to a tragedy that occurred in a local military family, I organized an annual military community conference to discuss military and community concerns about all aspects of our relations. The 17th District retains seven major military installations, and our relations remain very important. Following up on the clear need for satisfactory housing for all military personnel, I pushed through legislation in 1986 to improve such housing and other benefits for military personnel and their families, and I have continued to request full funding for all family housing and service facilities.

VETERANS

As a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces, and as a member and former vice chairman of Vietnam-era Veterans in Congress, I have been deeply committed to improving Federal programs to ensure that they meet the needs of our Nation's veterans. Knowing the unique hardships and conditions that accompanied service in Southeast Asia, I worked to establish compensation for Vietnam veterans suffering diseases resulting from exposure to agent orange. Additionally, I pushed for the expansion of the Veterans Out-Reach Center in Marina to establish outpatient medical care. Nationally, as chairman of the House Budget Committee, I have supported increased funding for services to benefit all American veterans.

I have also remained steadfast in my commitment to the recognition of World War II-era Philippine Scouts and Filipino veterans who served honorably in the United States Army. These dedicated individuals demonstrated unique courage and resolve in support of the Allied war effort; they deserve our gratitude and recognition. I have fought to provide Philippine Scouts and their survivors with the same pay and benefits of their American counterparts, as they were promised. In 1986, the House enacted an amendment requiring the Army to study and report on this important issue. I have also been the sponsor of legislation to establish a Philippine Scout war memorial to honor this fighting unit. While there are issues left to be addressed in righting the long injustice of the United States' treatment of the Philippine Scouts, I believe that my colleagues are aware today of their contributions and selfless sacrifice, and I encourage my successor to continue to press this campaign.

THANKS AND APPRECIATION

Mr. Speaker, for all their sacrifices, patience, understanding, and support, I want to

thank my family—Sylvia, Chris, Carmelo, and Jim. As many of you know, Sylvia has borne not only the personal trials of marriage to a Representative but the professional duties as well, in her capacity as the director of my California offices. I want to offer my public appreciation to them for their support through all these years and for the strength they continue to provide as we enter a new life together.

I would also like to take this moment to extend my appreciation to my staff, both current and past, who have contributed so much to my successes in this House. As a former congressional staffer myself, I know well their own sacrifices, and they will have my lasting gratitude for all they have done. Their loyalty and their long, productive, and exemplary public service are rare, and I pay tribute to their record as well.

To my constituents, my electors I extend a final note of appreciation, for their extraordinary votes of confidence, their letters and calls of support, their activism and their participation in our thriving democracy. They have made possible my 16-year tenure; and our mutual friendship has been a source of great inspiration and strength to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues and you for your own instruction, camaraderie, and encouragement. I have learned much from my seniors in this body, friends past and present, and I have formed lasting and deep friendships in this House. This House stands as the world's greatest parliament, and I cannot imagine a more enriching experience. It has been made so by the personal qualities of my distinguished colleagues and dear friends.

THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

As I make my own rite of passage this week, I have attempted to set forth a record of accomplishment of which I believe I can be proud, and I offer it to the people of California's unmatched central coast as a final note of thanks. It is also my hope that my successor will pick up where I left off. Following are a few thoughts on the critical issues facing the district as well as some guiding tenets of my own representation.

PROTECT THE QUALITY OF LIFE

THE ENVIRONMENT

I return to my goals. Let us exercise our stewardship of the environment with greatest care. The district is a jewel; it ought to be a model to the Nation of natural resource management. Our coast and our mountains are extraordinary natural wonders in rare condition. We ought to protect them as they are, knowing that in doing so, we are protecting our own quality of life as well.

ECONOMIC DIVERSITY

Without a sound budget, all of our efforts to lift up this Nation are futile. It is the single most important issue facing us. At the local level, my constituents have rewarded me with resounding votes of confidence for my willingness to make the tough choices that have to be made in that venture.

Locally, our agricultural community, tourism along the coast and in the forests, the military missions and our highest education institutions constitute the four pillars of our economy. We have got to do more to protect the family farmer from the ravages of the multinational cor-

poration and nearly annual natural disasters, the foremost of which remains our long-term drought. Tourism is reliant upon the quality of our environment. The military missions must have the support of the community even as they must exercise strict cooperation with the community's wishes on issues of mutual concern. Our educational institutions deserve our most assiduous aid from all levels of government in an era of declining governmental aid for education. These four diverse sectors must be nourished and protected.

Of the four, the military mission is undergoing vast change. Fort Ord's successful reuse is absolutely vital to the area's continued prosperity and growth. The task force and reuse group are working well together today. They must continue to do so, as they know all too well, and they need the entire community's support for that effort.

PROTECT HUMAN DIVERSITY

Our district is changing demographically, just as California and the Nation continue to welcome immigrants of all origins and migrants from all over the Nation. Our strength continues to reside in our diversity. I have represented all constituents of the central coast, and I urge my successor to do likewise. Whether they require enforcement of their voting rights, their legal rights, or their right to live a human existence, all residents of the district deserve the best representation and protection.

JUDGMENTS BASED UPON CONSCIENCE

All Members of Congress face difficult choices with nearly every vote they cast. Often, such votes pit the interests of one group against another, or the interests of one constituency against the larger national interest. I have wrestled with all manner of choices over the past 16 years, and I have sought to be consistent, fair, and judicious. It is a record of which I am proud, and it is one for which my constituents have reelected me on eight occasions. Most importantly, it is a record on which my conscience is clear. My guiding principle through the years has been the same philosophy of representation Edward Burke made famous. In all my judgments and votes, I have tried to analyze the situation as best I can, take counsel from respected experts and my valued constituents and, in the end, take the course of action dictated by my best judgment based upon my conscience. I am satisfied with that philosophy and that experience, and I commend it to my successor and my colleagues. I believe that I have done my job well. Using this guidance, I know that my successor will be able to say the same.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for this opportunity to bid a fond farewell to the people of the central coast, to my colleagues and to you. I look forward to continuing each of these relationships in my new position, and I wish the 17th District of California, this Congress, and this Nation all the best as we take up our new challenges with renewed hope and invigorated spirits.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION OF THE 103D CONGRESS

(Mr. MINETA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at

this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House rule XI, clause 1, I am submitting for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the official rules of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation for the 103d Congress.

The enclosed rules were adopted at the committee's January 6 organizational meeting.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

RULE NO. I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable motions of high privilege in committees and subcommittees.

(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 Rule X of House Rules and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule XI, clause 5 of House Rules) 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. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

(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 Rules X and XI of House Rules 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. II.—REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS: OPEN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the first Tuesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or Congress is in recess or is adjourned, in which case the Chairman shall determine the regular meeting day of the committee for that month. The Chairman shall give each member of the committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as the circumstances make practicable, a written notice of such meeting. If the Chairman believes that the committee will not be considering any bill or resolution before the full committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, the meeting may be cancelled, delayed or deferred until such time as, in the judgment of the Chairman, there may be such matters which require the committee's consideration. This paragraph shall not apply to meetings of any subcommittee.

(b) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(c) If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the Chairman, those

members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the requests. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measures or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) If the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(e) The committee may not sit, without special leave, while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the five-minute rule.

(f)(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the committee or each subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public: *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 at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by clause 4(a)(1) of House Rule X or by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, or to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(2) Each hearing conducted by the committee or each subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives.

Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony,

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate clause (g)(5) of Rule VII, or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in clause (g)(5) of Rule VII.

No member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the committee

or any subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the committee or a particular subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to members by the same procedure designated in this subparagraph for closing hearings to the public; *Provided*, however, that the committee or subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearings.

(g) A Committee Member may address the committee or a subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration or may question a witness at a hearing only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose. The time a Member may address the committee or subcommittee for any such purpose shall be limited to 5 minutes, except that this time limit may be waived by the Chairman, and a Member shall be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce the preceding sentence.

(h) All hearings, markups and regular and special meetings of the Committee shall commence promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of such proceedings.

RULE NO. III.—RECORDS AND ROLL CALLS

(a) There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each such roll call vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

(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 of the committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

RULE NO. IV.—PROXIES

(a) A vote by any member in the committee or in any subcommittee may be cast by proxy, but such proxy must be in writing. Each proxy shall designate the member who is to execute the proxy authorization and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto; except that a member may authorize a general proxy only for motions to recess, adjourn or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum.

(b) Proxies shall be in the following form:
Hon. _____
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear _____: Anticipating that I will be absent on official business or otherwise unable to be present, I hereby authorize you to vote in my place and stead in the consideration of _____ and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto.

Member of Congress.

Executed this the _____ day of _____, 19____, at the time of _____ p.m./a.m.

RULE NO. V.—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, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph)—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within or without 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 of the committee, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be issued by the committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. Such authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee. If a specific request for a subpoena has not been previously rejected by either the committee or subcommittee, the Chairman of the committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member, may authorize and issue a subpoena under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, and such subpoena shall for all purposes be deemed a subpoena issued by the committee. Whenever a subpoena is issued under this subparagraph, as soon as practicable thereafter, the Chairman shall notify all members of the committee of such action.

(2) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(c) Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his testimony before the committee or any subcommittee, may report to the office of counsel of the committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, DC, the witness may contact the counsel of the committee, or his representative, prior to leaving the hearing room.

RULE NO. VI.—QUORUMS

(a) One-third of the members of the committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the closing of a meeting pursuant to subparagraph (f) of committee Rule II, the authorizing of a subpoena pursuant to subparagraph (b) of committee Rule V, the reporting of a measure or recommendation pursuant to subparagraph (b)(1) of committee Rule VIII, and the actions described in subparagraph (b), (c) and (d) of this Rule.

(b) A majority of the members of the committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of a measure or recommendation.

(c) A majority of the members of the committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for approval of any of the following actions:

(1) Construction, alteration, purchase or acquisition of a public building involving an expenditure in excess of \$500,000 and lease of space at an average annual rental in excess

of \$500,000 (section 2 of P.L. 92-313, 40 U.S.C. 606).

(2) Survey investigation of a proposed project for navigation, flood control, and other purposes by the Corps of Engineers (section 4 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 4, 1913, 33 U.S.C. 542).

(3) Construction of a water resources development project by the Corps of Engineers with an estimated Federal cost not exceeding \$15,000,000 (section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965, as amended).

(4) Continuation of the authorization of a water resources development project to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers where such project has been recommended for deauthorization pursuant to the provisions of section 12 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974.

(5) Deletion of water quality storage in a Federal reservoir project where the benefits attributable to water quality are 15 percent or more but not greater than 25 percent of the total project benefits (section 65 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974).

(6) Authorization of a Soil Conservation Service watershed project involving any single structure of more than 4,000 acre feet of total capacity (section 2 of P.L. 566, 83rd Congress, as amended).

(d) Two members of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE NO. VII.—HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) The Chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, and the appropriate subcommittee Chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, 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 week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event the Chairman or the subcommittee Chairman whichever the case may be shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and shall promptly enter the appropriate information into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) So far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before the committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the committee, at least 2 working days before the day of his appearance, a written statement of his proposed testimony and shall limit his oral presentation to a summary of his statement.

(c) When any hearing is conducted by the committee or any subcommittee 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 hearing thereon.

(d) Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable the Clerk and Staff Director shall cause to be prepared a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration which shall be made available immediately to all members of the committee. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are re-

ceived, the Chairman shall make available to the members of the committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) All other members of the committee may have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee during its hearing or deliberations and may participate in such hearing or deliberations, but no such member who is not a member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee.

(f) The questioning of witnesses in both full and subcommittee 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 nor the members of the minority. The Chairman may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(g) The following additional rules shall apply to investigative hearings:

(1) The Chairman at an investigative 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 investigative 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) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person,

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of clause (f)(2) of Rule No. II, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the members of the committee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee shall afford such person an opportunity to voluntarily appear as a witness; and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

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

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (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.

(10) No major investigation by a subcommittee shall be initiated without approval of a majority of such subcommittee.

RULE NO. VIII.—PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a)(1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the committee 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 of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b)(1) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee was actually present.

(2) With respect to each roll call vote on a motion to report any bill or resolution of a public character, the total number of votes cast for, and the total number of votes cast against, the reporting of such bill or resolution shall be included in the committee report.

(c) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall include—

(1) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of Rule X of the House separately set out and clearly identified;

(2) the statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures;

(3) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of such Act, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever the Director (if timely submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison to the committee; and

(4) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause 4(c)(2) of Rule X of the House separately set out and clearly identified whenever such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the legislative committee in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity to consider such findings and recommendations during the committee's deliberations on the measure.

(d) Each report of the committee on each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the committee shall contain a detailed analytical statement as to whether the enactment of such bill or joint resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

(e) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any mem-

ber of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (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 submitted 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 subdivisions (3) and (4) of 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 this subparagraph; or

(B) the filing by any such committee 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 that committee upon that measure or matter.

(f)(1) All committee and subcommittee prints, reports, documents, or other materials, not otherwise provided for under Rule VIII, that purport to express publicly views of the committee or any of its subcommittees or members of the committee or its subcommittees shall be approved by the committee or the subcommittee prior to printing and distribution and any member shall be given an opportunity to have views included as part of such material prior to printing, release and distribution in accordance with subparagraph (e) of this rule.

(2) No committee or subcommittee document containing views other than those of members of the committee or subcommittee shall be published without approval of the committee or subcommittee.

RULE NO. IX.—OVERSIGHT

(a) In order to assist the House in:

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, there shall be in conformity with Rule XV a Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight.

(b) The Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight and the appropriate subcommittee with legislative authority shall cooperatively review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Con-

gress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight and the appropriate subcommittee with legislative authority shall cooperatively review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the committee. The Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight shall in no way limit the responsibility of the subcommittees from carrying out their oversight responsibilities.

(c) The Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight and the appropriate subcommittee with legislative authority shall cooperatively review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee.

RULE NO. X.—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, insure that appropriations 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, requirements, 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 7(d) of Rule XIII 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, within six weeks after receipt of the President's budget, 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 amount 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) 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. XI.—BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

(a) It is the purpose of this clause to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which committee hearings, or committee meetings, which are open to the public may be covered, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage—

(1) for the education, enlightenment, and information of the general public, on the

basis of accurate and impartial news coverage, regarding the operations, procedures, and practices of the House as a legislative and representative body and regarding the measures, public issues, and other matters before the House and its committees, the consideration thereof, and the action taken thereon; and

(2) for the development of the perspective and understanding of the general public with respect to the role and function of the House under the Constitution of the United States as an organ of the Federal Government.

(b) In addition, it is the intent of this clause that radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage under this clause shall not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(c) It is, further, the intent of this clause that the general conduct of each meeting (whether of a hearing or otherwise) covered, under authority of this clause, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, and the personal behavior of the committee members and staff, other Government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations and shall not be such as to—

(1) distort the objects and purposes of the hearings or other meeting or the activities of committee members in connection with that hearing or meeting or in connection with the general work of the committee or of the House; or

(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the committee, or any member or bring the House, the committee, or any member into disrepute.

(d) The coverage of committee hearings and meetings by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography is a privilege made available by the House and shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

(e) Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by any committee of the House is open to the public, that committee may permit, by majority vote of the committee, that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, but only under such written rules as the committee may adopt in accordance with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause: *Provided*, however, Each committee or subcommittee Chairman shall determine, in his or her discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in hearing or meeting room.

(f)(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) No witness served with a subpoena by the committee shall be required against his or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to

subparagraph (g)(5) of Rule VII, relating to protection of the rights of witnesses.

(3) The allocation among the television media of the positions of the number of television cameras permitted by a committee or subcommittee Chairman in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(4) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(5) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the media.

(6) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(7) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or the meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(8) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by a committee or subcommittee Chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by a committee or subcommittee Chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(9) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the members of the committee.

(10) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(13) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

RULE NO. XII.—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) The Chairman, in consultation with the chairman of each subcommittee, the majority members of the committee and the minority membership of the committee, shall, for each session of the Congress, prepare a consolidated committee budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, for necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the full committee and its subcommittees.

(b) Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen committee and sub-

committees' expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(c) The Chairman or any chairman of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Rule XIV within the limits of the consolidated budget as approved by the House and the Chairman may execute necessary vouchers thereof.

(d) Once monthly, the Chairman shall submit to the Committee on House Administration, in writing, a full and detailed accounting of all expenditures made during the period since the last such accounting from the amount budgeted to the full committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of such expenditure and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed. A copy of such monthly report shall be available in the committee office for review by members of the committee.

RULE NO. XIII.—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority members of the committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes; *Provided*, however, that no minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority party staff counterpart.

(b) The professional and clerical employees of the committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority under the above provision shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the Chairman.

(c) The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the ranking minority party member of the full committee who may delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(d) The professional and clerical staff of the committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(e) It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the committee staff shall be available to all members of the committee.

(f)(1) The Chairman of each standing subcommittee of this committee is authorized to appoint one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the subcommittee Chairman.

(2) The ranking minority member of each standing subcommittee on this committee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking minority party member.

(3) The staff members appointed pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the subcommittee Chairman not to exceed (A) 75 per centum of the maximum established in paragraph (c) of clause 6 of House Rule XI; *Provided*, however, a staff person appointed by a ranking minority member shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that paid his or her majority party staff counterpart.

(4) Subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall apply to six subcommittees only, and no member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to the above provisions.

(5) The staff positions made available to the subcommittee chairmen and ranking mi-

nority party members pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be made available from the staff positions provided under clause 6 of House Rule XI unless such staff positions are made available pursuant to a primary or additional expense resolution.

(6) Except as provided by the above provisions, the professional and clerical members of the subcommittee staffs shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the subcommittee chairman in consultation with and with the approval of a majority of the majority members of the subcommittee, and with the approval of the Chairman.

(7) The professional and clerical staff of a subcommittee shall be under the supervision and direction of the Chairman of that subcommittee.

RULE NO. XIV.—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 to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full committee 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 of any subcommittee thereof 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 is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;

(3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made;

(4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chairman and the Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable chairman of the subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a) and in addition thereto setting forth that subcommittee funds are available to cover the expenses of the person or persons being authorized by the subcommittee chairman to undertake the travel and that there has been a compliance where applicable with Rule VII of the committee.

(c)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the committee or of a subcommittee 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 or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairman, or, in the case of a subcommittee from the subcommittee chairman and 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) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chairman or the chairman of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the committee.

(3) 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, each subcommittee (or 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, when requested by the Chairman.

(d) 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. XV.—NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) There shall be 6 standing subcommittees. All proposed legislation and other matters related to the subcommittees listed under standing subcommittees named below shall be referred to such subcommittees, respectively:

- (1) Subcommittee on Aviation
- (2) Subcommittee on Economic Development
- (3) Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight
- (4) Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds
- (5) Subcommittee on Surface Transportation
- (6) Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

(b) The committee may provide for such additional subcommittees as determined to be appropriate; *Provided*, however, that such additional subcommittees are approved by a majority of the majority members on the committee.

RULE NO. XVI.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meeting of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

(b) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the committee, the chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the full committee, or any

member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the committee. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

(c) In any event, the report of any subcommittee on a measure which has been approved by the subcommittee shall be filed within seven 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 subcommittee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the subcommittee notice of the filing of that request.

(d) All committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(e) Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the committee as of the time they are reported and where practicable shall be considered by the full committee in the order in which they were reported unless the committee shall by majority vote otherwise direct. No bill reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full committee unless it has been delivered to the offices of all members at least 48 hours prior to the meeting, unless the chairman determines that such bill is of such urgency that it should be given early consideration. Where practicable, such bills, resolutions, or other matters shall be accompanied by a comparison with present law and a section-by-section analysis of the proposed change.

RULE NO. XVII.—REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee named in Rule XV referred to or initiated by the full committee shall be referred by the Chairman to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks, unless, by majority vote of the majority members of the full committee, consideration is to be by the full committee.

(b) Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until three days shall have elapsed after written notification of such proposed referral to all subcommittee chairmen, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chairmen have given written notice to the Chairman of the full committee and to the chairman of each subcommittee that he intends to question such proposed referral at the next regular scheduled meeting of the committee, or at a special meeting of the committee called for that purpose at which time referral shall be made by the majority members of the committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee. A bill, resolution, or

other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of the majority members of the committee for the committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) In carrying out Rule XVII with respect to any matter, the Chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees, consistent with Rule XV, for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or refer the matter to a special ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the Chairman (from the members of the subcommittee having legislative jurisdiction) for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the full committee thereon, or make such other provisions as may be considered appropriate.

RULE NO. XVIII.—SIZES AND PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

(a) To the extent that the number of subcommittees and their party ratios permit, the size of all subcommittees shall be established so that the majority party members of the committee have an equal number of subcommittee assignments; *Provided*, however, that a member may waive his or her right to an equal number of subcommittee assignments on the committee; and *provided further*, that the majority party members may limit the number of subcommittee assignments of the Chairman and the subcommittee chairman in order to equalize committee workloads.

(b) On each subcommittee there shall be a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party members to minority party members, there shall be included all *ex officio* voting members of the subcommittees.

(c) The following shall be the size and the Majority/Minority ratios for each subcommittee, exclusive of Delegates:

- (1) Subcommittee on Aviation: (36 Members); (22 Majority; 14 Minority);
- (2) Subcommittee on Economic Development: (36 Members); (22 Majority; 14 Minority);
- (3) Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight: (18 Members); (11 Majority; 7 Minority);
- (4) Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds: (10 Members); (6 Majority; 4 Minority);
- (5) Subcommittee on Surface Transportation: (36 Members); (22 Majority; 14 Minority);
- (6) Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment: (36 Members); (22 Majority; 14 Minority).

(d) The full committee Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members (1) selected by the majority party members of the committee in a manner determined by them, and (2) selected by the minority. *Provided*, however, that recommendations of conferees to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full 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. BACHUS of Alabama) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BAKER of California, for 60 minutes, on February 2.

Mr. GALLEGLY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 60 minutes, on March 25.

Mr. WALKER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. MICHEL, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. GEKAS, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PANETTA, for 60 minutes, today.

Ms. WATERS, for 60 minutes each day, on February 3 and 10.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes each day, on January 25 and 27.

Mr. STOKES, for 60 minutes each day, on February 23, 24, and 25.

Mr. CONYERS, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. HOYER, for 60 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BACHUS of Alabama) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GOODLING in two instances.

Mr. GALLEGLY.

Mr. CRANE.

Mr. GILMAN in three instances.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. EWING in two instances.

Mr. BEREUTER in two instances.

Mr. GINGRICH in three instances.

Mr. CLINGER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. LEHMAN.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. SWETT.

Mr. SWIFT.

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mr. MCCURDY.

Mrs. LOWEY.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. WAXMAN.

Mr. SARPALIUS.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order the House adjourned until Monday, January 25, 1993, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations student assistance general provisions—subparts G and H, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the annual report of the Administration for calendar year 1991, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 2252(a)(3); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of two new deferrals and three revised deferrals of budget authority which affect programs in international security assistance, and the Departments of Agriculture and State, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 684(a) and 685(c) (H. Doc. No. 103-10); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting request for transfer of funds within the Department of Defense in order to provide funding for the incremental costs arising from Operation Restore Hope, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 103-28); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management transmitting a report on the value of property, supplies, and commodities provided by the Berlin Magistrate for the quarter July 1, 1992, through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 101-165, section 9008 (103 Stat. 1130); to the Committee on Appropriations.

7. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's 104th special impoundment message for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 103-29); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's first special impoundment message for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 103-30); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting a report on a transfer of funds under the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for Incremental Cost of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Act of fiscal year 1992, with the Russian federation, pursuant to section 108, Public Law 102-229; to the Committee on Appropriations.

10. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to section 108 of Public Law 102-229; to the Committee on Appropriations.

11. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to section 108 of Public Law 102-229; to the Committee on Appropriations.

12. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting CBO's fiscal sequestration report, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1310(a) (104 Stat. 1388-587); to the Committee on Appropriations.

13. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act which occurred in the Federal Election Commission, salaries and expenses, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

14. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on programs being made toward the withdrawal of the Armed Forces of Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS] from the territories of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and on the status of negotiations regarding the establishment of a timetable for total withdrawal, pursuant to Public Law 102-391; to the Committee on Appropriations.

15. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, in the Coast Guard's acquisition, construction, and improvements account, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; to the Committee on Appropriations.

16. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of October 1, 1992, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 103-24); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of November 1, 1992, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 103-25); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of November 1, 1992, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 103-26); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

19. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report making available an appropriation in budget authority for the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (H. Doc. No. 103-8); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

20. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report making available an appropriation in budget authority to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, HUD, the Interior, and Labor, pursuant to 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (H. Doc. No. 103-9); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, transmitting one report of violation that occurred in the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

22. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics, transmitting the seventh quadrennial review of military compensation, pursuant to 37 U.S.C. 1008(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

23. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a determina-

tion that it is in the national interest to transfer working capital funds for fiscal year 1988, fiscal year 1989, fiscal year 1991, and fiscal year 1992, pursuant to Public Law 100-463, section 8014 (102 Stat. 2270-20); to the Committee on Armed Services.

24. A letter from the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, transmitting selected acquisition reports [SARS] for the quarter ending September 30, 1992, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on Armed Services.

25. A letter from the Director of Legislation, Department of the Navy, transmitting notification that the Department intends to offer for lease a naval vessel to the Government of Argentina, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307(b)(2); to the Committee on Armed Services.

26. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting a list of finalists for the Opportunity for Economic Growth Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

27. A letter from the legislative liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting notice that the performance of the F-15 full scale development contract will continue for a period exceeding 10 years; to the Committee on Armed Services.

28. A letter from the Department of the Air Force, transmitting notification that the performance of the cryogenic infrared radiance instrumentation for shuttle [CIRIS] full scale development contract, F1928-81-C-0123, will continue for a period exceeding 10 years, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2352; to the Committee on Armed Services.

29. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health, transmitting notice of the recent discovery of three chemical bombs on the Edwards AFB bombing range on September 17, 1992; to the Committee on Armed Services.

30. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a copy of a report on the START treaty signed by the United States and the former Soviet Union, but not yet entered into force, pursuant to section 153 of the National Defense Authorization Act, 1992; to the Committee on Armed Services.

31. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting his determination that it is in the public interest to use other than competitive procedures for the procurement of certain supplies and services from Small Disadvantaged Businesses including women-owned businesses, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(7); to the Committee on Armed Services.

32. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the 1992 Annual Report of the Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces, pursuant to Public Law 102-190, section 543(a)(1) (105 Stat. 1367); to the Committee on Armed Services.

33. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to section 222 of the National Defense Authorization Act, 1988 and 1989; to the Committee on Armed Services.

34. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the annual report of the operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association [FNMA] and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Association [FHLMC] for the calendar year 1991, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1723a(h) and 12 U.S.C. 1452; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

35. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the 27th Annual Report of the Department of Housing and Urban Development for calendar year 1991, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3536; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

36. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting HUD interim report to Congress on the Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Grant Program [NHOP]; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

37. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to Hungary, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

38. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to the Philippines, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

39. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to the Philippines, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

40. A letter from the First Vice President and Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with respect to a transaction involving United States exports to Brazil, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

41. A letter from the First Vice President and Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement with respect to a transaction involving United States exports to Argentina, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

42. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting a report on credit availability for small businesses and small farms for 1992; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

43. A letter from the President and CEO, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the annual report regarding the affordable housing disposition program for the period between December 13, 1991 and June 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 102-233, section 616 (105 Stat. 1787); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

44. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report on multifamily rental housing with HUD-insured (or held) mortgages; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

45. A letter from the President, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting the Board's report pursuant to section 21A(k)(9) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

46. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-247 "Handgun Possession Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

47. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-256 "Law Enforcement Witness Protection Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

48. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-250 "Safe Streets Forfeiture Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

49. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-297 "Southeast Neighborhood House Equitable Withholding and Employment Compensation Tax Penalty and Interest Relief Temporary Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

50. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-298 "Civilian Complainant Review Board Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

51. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-299 "Medical Cause of Death Privacy and Expected Death at Home Vital Records and Kenilworth-Parkside Equitable Water and Sewer Service Relief Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

52. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-297 "Southeast Neighborhood House Equitable Withholding and Employment Compensation Tax Penalty and Interest Relief Temporary Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

53. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-298 "Civilian Complaint Review Board Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

54. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-299 "Medical Cause of Death Privacy and Expected Death at Home Vital Records and Kenilworth-Parkside Equitable Water and Sewer Service Relief Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

55. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-300 "Fraternal Benefit Association Beneficiaries Designation Temporary Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

56. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-302 "Department of Public Health Establishment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

57. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-303 "Radon Contractor Proficiency Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

58. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-304 "Architect Licensure and Regulation Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

59. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-305 "Public Funds Investment Policy in Financial Institutions and Companies Making Loans to or Doing Business with Northern Ireland Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-

233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

60. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-306 "Closing of a Portion of Southern Avenue, SE., between E Street, SE., and Drake Place, SE., S.O. 90-348, Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

61. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-307 "Banking Institutions Trust Investment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

62. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-308 "Health Care Provider Assessment Temporary Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

63. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-310 "Real Estate Sign Placement Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

64. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-311 "Advisory Neighborhood Commission Office Space Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

65. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-312 "Unitary Rent Ceiling Adjustment Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

66. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-313 "Drug Abuse, Alcohol Abuse, and Mental Illness Insurance Coverage Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

67. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-314 "Fraternal Benefit Association Beneficiaries Designation Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

68. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-315 "District of Columbia Youth Services Act of 1976 Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

69. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-316 "Estelle Simms, Bloomingdale, Edgewood, Eckington (BEE) Civic Park Designation Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

70. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-317 "Anti-Stalking Temporary Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

71. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-321 "Uniform Commercial Code Investment Securities Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

72. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. Act 9-322 "Health Services Planning Program Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

73. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-323 "District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 Employee Benefits Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

74. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-324 "Taxicab and Passenger Vehicle for Hire Impoundment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

75. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-325 "District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

76. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-326 "District of Columbia Retirement Board Judicial Appointment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

77. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-327 "Stable and Reliable Source of Revenues for WMATA Act of 1982 Temporary Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

78. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-328 "Carjacking Prevention Temporary Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

79. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-329 "District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 Compensation Settlement Review Period Temporary Amendment Act of 1992," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

80. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Review of Contracts and Contracting Procedures within the Department of Corrections," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

81. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Purchase of One Judiciary Square," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

82. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the final report of the White House Conference on Indian Education and statement thereon, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 2001 note; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

83. A letter from the Commissioner for Rehabilitation Services, transmitting the annual report of the Rehabilitation Services Administration on Federal activities related to the administration of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 712; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

84. A letter from the Commissioner, Rehabilitation Services Administration, transmitting a report on the accomplishments of

the supported employment programs for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 777a; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

85. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Notice of Final Priority—Chapter 1—Migrant Education Coordination Program for State Educational Agencies education programs, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

86. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Training Personnel for the Education of Individuals with Disabilities—Parent Training and Information Centers, Grants for Personnel Training, and Grants to State Educational Agencies and Institutions of Higher Education, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

87. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Funding Priorities for the Research and Demonstration Projects, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

88. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Institutional Eligibility under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended; and Student Assistance General Provisions, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

89. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Magnet Schools Assistance Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

90. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Magnet Schools Assistance Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

91. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of final funding priorities for the Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

92. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of final funding priorities for the rehabilitation engineering centers, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

93. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Perkins Loan (formerly National Direct Student Loan), College Work-Study, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Programs, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

94. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations for the guaranteed student loan programs, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

95. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of final priority—Business and Education Standards Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

96. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of final priorities for fiscal years 1993 and 1994 for Fund for Innovation Education: Innovation in Education Program—State Curriculum Frameworks for English, History, Geography, Civics, and the Arts, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

97. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of final priority—Technology, Educational Media, and Materials for Individuals with Disabilities Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

98. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Disposal and utilization of surplus Federal real property for educational purposes, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

99. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Special educational programs for student whose families are engaged in migrant and other seasonal farmwork—High School Equivalency Program and College Assistance Migrant Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

100. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of final priorities for fiscal year 1993—Rehabilitation short-term training, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1332(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

101. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Library Literacy Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

102. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Institutional Eligibility under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended; student assistance general provisions, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

103. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Bilingual Education: Evaluation Assistance Centers Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

104. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—National Program for Mathematics and Science Education; Fund for the Improvement and Reform of Schools and Teaching: Schools and Teachers Program; and Fund for the Improvement and Reform of Schools and Teaching: Family-School Partnership Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

105. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Law School Clinical Experience Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

106. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of final priorities for fiscal year 1993—Special projects and demonstrations for providing vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with severe handicaps, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

107. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of final priorities—Early Education Program for Children with Disabilities, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

108. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 18th annual report on "Status of handicapped children in Head Start programs," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9835(d); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

109. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1991 annual report on the Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5715(b); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

110. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a copy of the Four-Year Report on the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund [NHRLF], pursuant

to 42 U.S.C. 2991b-1; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

111. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report covering the administration of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA] during calendar year 1991, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1143(b); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

112. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the Secretary's annual report on employment and training programs, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1579(d); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

113. A letter from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting a report on the activities of the Commission for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000e-4(e); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

114. A letter from the Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting a summary of research concerning the use of fitness tests by police, corrections, and fire departments; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

115. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notice to suspend the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, within a limited geographic area in response to the national emergency caused by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

116. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report on programs and activities assisted under the Women's Educational Equity Act [WEEA] Program from fiscal years 1988-92; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

117. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report with respect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Council on Education Statistics; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

118. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the followup report on the Presidential Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement, pursuant to Public Law 99-498, section 1401 (100 Stat. 1591); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

119. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the 25th Annual Report of the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program for the period of July 1990 to July 1991, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2103(h); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

120. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 25th Annual Report of the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program for the period of July 1990 to July 1991, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2103(h); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

121. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on renewable energy and energy conservation incentives of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, pursuant to Public Law 101-549, section 808(d) (104 Stat. 2690); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

122. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the quarterly report of activities undertaken with respect to the development of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve during the period July 1, 1992 through September 20, 1992, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6245(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

123. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the annual report to the State Energy Conservation Program for calendar year 1991, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6325; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

124. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the expenditures of amounts appropriated for the preceding fiscal year 1991 with respect to acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), pursuant to Public Law 100-607, section 201 (102 Stat. 3063); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

125. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1990 report on the Consolidated Federal Programs under the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 706(a)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

126. A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting impact of voluntary agreements under the International Energy Program on competition and small business, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6272(i); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

127. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, transmitting a report on the voluntary agreement and plan of action to implement the International Energy Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6272(i); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

128. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report regarding the implementation of the "Imported Vehicle Safety Compliance Act of 1988", pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1397 note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

129. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the final report on the study of aversive agents, pursuant to Public Law 101-608, section 204 (104 Stat. 3124); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

130. A letter from the Deputy Inspector General, Department of Defense, transmitting a report entitled "FY 91 Superfund Financial Transactions U.S. Army Engineer District, New York, pursuant to Public Law 99-499, Section 120(e)(5) (100 Stat. 1669); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

131. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Energy, transmitting the annual audit on the use of the Environmental Protection Agency's [EPA] Superfund moneys for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

132. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting notice of meeting related to the International Energy Program in Washington, DC; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

133. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Annual Site Environmental Report for calendar year 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

134. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting meeting notice of the Industry Supply Advisory Group [ISAG] to the International Energy Agency [IEA] will be held on November 3 and 6, 1992, in Paris, France; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

135. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the final report on the study of the Medicaid Eligibility Quality Control [MEQC] negative case action [NCA] program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

136. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the report on Radon Testing in Federal

Buildings; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

137. A letter from the Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual audit on the use of the Environmental Protection Agency's [EPA] Superfund moneys for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

138. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the final report on whether the statutory objectives of the Telephone Operator Consumer Services Improvement Act are being achieved, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 226; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

139. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report providing 1990 and 1991 information on smokeless tobacco sales and advertising, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 4407(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

140. A letter from the Administrator, Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the "Rural Health Care Transition Grant Program"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

141. A letter from the Inspector General, transmitting a copy of a final audit report entitled "Accounting for Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 Reimbursable Expenditures of Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Money, Bureau of Mines," report No. 93-I-169, dated November 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

142. A letter from the Inspector General, transmitting a copy of a final audit report entitled "Accounting for Fiscal Year 1991 Reimbursable Expenditures of Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Money, Water Resources Division, U.S. Geological Survey," report No. 93-I-144, dated November 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

143. A letter from the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting notification that the Commission has extended the time period for issuing a final decision in Docket No. 40664, *Ameteck, Inc. v. Panther Valley Railroad Corporation*, et al., by 35 days to January 15, 1993, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 11345(e); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

144. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1991 on Federal Government Energy Management and Conservation Programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

145. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the nineteenth report on enforcement actions and comprehensive status of Exxon and stripper well oil overcharge funds; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

146. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, transmitting a report entitled "Medicaid and Institutions for Mental Diseases"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

147. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the effectiveness of childhood lead poisoning prevention activities under the Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

148. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report on the progress in conducting environmental remedial action at federally-owned or federally-operated facilities as required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, pursuant to Public Law 99-499, section 120(e)(5) (100 Stat. 1669); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

149. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's 1991 Annual Report of its activities, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 78w(b), 15 U.S.C. 79(w), 15 U.S.C. 80a-45(a), 15 U.S.C. 80b-16; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

150. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's fiscal year 1991 annual report on title XII—Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2220e; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

151. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of the antiterrorism training courses to be offered to the civilian security forces of the Government of Lithuania, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-3(a)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

152. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Norway for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 93-2), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

153. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice concerning the Department of the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Kuwait for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 93-05), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

154. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of proposed lease to France for defense articles (Transmittal No. 1-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

155. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Army's proposed lease of defense articles to the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. 2-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

156. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of intent to exercise authority under section 506(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, in order to provide military assistance to the Philippines, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2318(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

157. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 03-92, concerning a proposed agreement with the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

158. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Denmark for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 93-1), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

159. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to the Netherlands for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 93-3), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

160. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Belgium for defense articles and

services (Transmittal No. 93-4), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

161. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement (Transmittal No. DTC-3-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

162. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to Japan (Transmittal No. DTC-6-92), pursuant to U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

163. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to Canada (Transmittal No. DTC-35-92), pursuant to U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

164. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to Turkey (Transmittal No. DTC-5-93), pursuant to U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

165. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to Korea (Transmittal No. DTC-4-93), pursuant to U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

166. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the price and availability report for the quarter ending September 30, 1992, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2768; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

167. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the fiscal year 1992 annual report on the operation of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2795b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

168. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. A-93 which relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in section 36(b)(1), AECA certification 89-35 of August 3, 1989, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b)(5); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

169. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the July and August 1992 report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem, including any relevant reports from the Secretary General of the United Nations, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

170. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his justification for waiving legislative prohibitions on approval of U.S.-origin exports to the People's Republic of China, pursuant to Public Law 101-246, section 902(b)(2) (104 Stat. 85); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

171. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his executive order taking additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order No. 12722, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1621(a) (H. Doc. No. 103-11); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

172. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments since his last report of July 7, 1992, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) (H. Doc. No. 103-12); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

173. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments since his last report of May 14, 1992, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) (H. Doc. No. 103-13); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

174. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments since his last report of May 30, 1992, concerning the national emergency with respect to Serbia and Montenegro, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) (H. Doc. No. 103-16); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

175. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the status of efforts to obtain compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council, pursuant to Public Law 102-1, section 3 (105 Stat. 4) (H. Doc. No. 103-16); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

176. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the emergency regarding export control regulations for chemical and biological weapons is to continue in effect beyond November 16, 1992, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 103-18); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

177. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1992, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 103-19); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

178. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1993, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 103-20); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

179. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his report regarding the humanitarian crisis in Somalia, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2151 note (H. Doc. No. 103-21); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

180. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

181. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

182. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

183. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

184. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of

State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

185. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

186. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a listing of gifts by the U.S. Government to foreign individuals during fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2694(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

187. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting his determination that the furnishing of assistance to Kenya is in the national interest of the United States, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2370(q); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

188. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the adjudication of certain claims against Iraq and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

189. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a report of the transfer of a defense article made available to the Government of Honduras under the Foreign Military Sales [FMS] Program, pursuant to section 3(e) of the AECA; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

190. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a report on the feasibility of the United States hosting the 1998 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

191. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on continuation of assistance in support of private voluntary organizations [PVO's] providing humanitarian assistance in Haiti during fiscal year 1993; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

192. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Legislative Affairs, transmitting the fourth report on foreign contributions in response to the Persian Gulf crisis, pursuant to Public Law 102-25, section 402(c)(1) (105 Stat. 102); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

193. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting reports of the listing of all outstanding letters of offer to sell any major defense equipment for \$1 million or more as of September 30, 1992, and the listing of those that were accepted, pursuant to Arms Export Control Act, section 36(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

194. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a request from the Government of Saudi Arabia asking for a redesignation of the F-15S (Transmittal No. 92-42); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

195. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs), Department of State, transmitting Presidential Determination No. 93-2 of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, concerning Kenya and Somalia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

196. A letter from the Chairman, Japan-United States Friendship Commission, trans-

mitting the Commission's annual report for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2904(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

197. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting notification that the Department is expanding foreign policy export controls to include certain new chemical and biological warfare [CBW] items; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

198. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Bureau of Export Administration's annual report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

199. A letter from the Inspector General, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting the report reviewing ACDA and the arms control function in the executive branch; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

200. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 5377 and H.R. 5400, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

201. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 5193, and H.R. 5617, and H.R. 6135, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

202. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 2321, and H.R. 5258, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

203. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimates of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 5237, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

204. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 5013, H.R. 5328, H.R. 5575, H.R. 1101, H.R. 5164, H.R. 5998, S. 1181, S. 2661, and H.R. 5006, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

205. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 5428, H.R. 5503, H.R. 6056, H.R. 5518, H.R. 5679, H.R. 5368, H.R. 5427, H.R. 5488, H.R. 5677, H.R. 5678, and H.R. 5504, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

206. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 2448, H.R. 3508, H.R. 5673, H.R. 5925, S. 3195, H.R. 2144, and H.R. 2324, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a)

(104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

207. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of S. 1216, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

208. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 5126, S. 3175, S. 12, H.R. 2194, H.R. 3654, and S. 1766, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

209. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 4542, S. 1002, H.R. 2042, H.R. 5419, H.R. 3635, H.R. 4250, H.R. 5763, H.R. 6180, and H.R. 6182, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

210. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 776, H.R. 4398, H.R. 4773, H.R. 5095, H.R. 5686, S. 6047, S. 1583, S. 2201, S. 2322, and S. 2875, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

211. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 2130, H.R. 5008, H.R. 5482, H.R. 5809, and S. 1569, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, sec. 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

212. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 707, H.R. 939, H.R. 3598, H.R. 4996, H.R. 5334, H.R. 6125, H.R. 6191, S. 893, and S. 1623, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

213. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1997 resulting from passage of H.R. 429, S. 775, H.R. 6167, and H.R. 2152, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

214. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the third annual report on civil monetary penalty assessments, collections, and status of receivables for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to Public Law 101-410, section 6 (104 Stat. 892); to the Committee on Government Operations.

215. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

216. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the semiannual report

of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

217. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1992 to September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

218. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992 and Management Report, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

219. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the semiannual report of the Department's inspector general for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

220. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the list of all reports issued or released in November 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

221. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the list of all reports issued or released in October 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

222. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the list of all reports issued or released in September 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

223. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

224. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

225. A letter from the Chief, Insurance and Pension Administration Division, Army and Air Force Exchange Service, transmitting reports for the Retirement Plan for Employees of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, and for the Supplemental Deferred Compensation Plan for Members of the Executive Management Program, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

226. A letter from the Director, ACTION, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

227. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

228. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102

Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

229. A letter from the Director, United States Information Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

230. A letter from the President, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

231. A letter from the U.S. Commissioner, Delaware River Basin Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

232. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

233. A letter from the Executive Director, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

234. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

235. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee for Purchase From the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

236. A letter from the Acting Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

237. A letter from the Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

238. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report entitled "Compliance With the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

239. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

240. A letter from the Chairman, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1991, through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

241. A letter from the Retirement Plan Administrator, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report on the Air Force Non-appropriated Fund Retirement Plan for Civilian Employees, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

242. A letter from the Director, Division of Commissioned Personnel, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the U.S. Army Nonappropriated Fund Employee Retirement Plan's year ended September 30, 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

243. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Agency's annual report on the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3810; to the Committee on Government Operations.

244. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual report on actions taken under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act for the year ending September 30, 1992; to the Committee on Government Operations.

245. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

246. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on activities of the Bank for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

247. A letter from the President, Farm Credit System Assistance Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

248. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

249. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

250. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

251. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

252. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

253. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting a semiannual report on activities pursuant to the Inspector General Act, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

254. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission and Agency, transmitting the Commission's report on final actions for the period ending September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

255. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

256. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

257. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting notice of a proposed new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(r) to the Committee on Government Operations.

258. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report covering the disposal of surplus Federal real property for historic monument, correctional facility, and airport purposes for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

259. A letter from the Chairman, International Trade Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

260. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

261. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

262. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, National Archives, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

263. A letter from the Acting Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

264. A letter from the Acting Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

265. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

266. A letter from the President, National Safety Council, transmitting the Council's report and financial audit for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1992 and 1991, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(36), 1103; to the Committee on Government Operations.

267. A letter from the Chairman, National Science Board, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

268. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

269. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

270. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a copy of "Statistical Programs of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1993," pursuant to Public Law 99-591, section 814(a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

271. A letter from the Executive Director, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

272. A letter from the Commissioner, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, transmitting an internal audit of activities during fiscal year 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

273. A letter from the Acting Director, Peace Corps, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

274. A letter from the Chairman, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

275. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar years 1988-89, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

276. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

277. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

278. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

279. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report on transfers of surplus Federal real property for education from October 1, 1991 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

280. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

281. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the an-

annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

282. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

283. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

284. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Finance and Administration, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the annual pension reports for the Smithsonian Institution, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and Reading is Fundamental, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

285. A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the semi-annual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

286. A letter from the U.S. Commissioner, Susquehanna River Basin Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

287. A letter from the Secretary, The Commission of Fine Arts, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

288. A letter from the Deputy Assistant to the President, the White House, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

289. A letter from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting its activities during calendar year 1991 in administering the Government in the Sunshine Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

290. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the semi-annual report of the inspector general covering the period April 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 99-399, section 412(a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

291. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

292. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

293. A letter from the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

294. A letter from the Executive Director, U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, transmitting the

annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

295. A letter from the Director, U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

296. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting proposed regulations governing the transfers of funds from State to Federal campaigns, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 438(d); to the Committee on House Administration.

297. A letter from the Clerk of the House, transmitting a list of reports pursuant to clause 2, rule III of the Rules of the House of Representatives, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House (H. Doc. No. 103-7); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

298. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period July 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a (H. Doc. No. 103-5); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

299. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

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308. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

309. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the annual report on royalty management and collection activities for Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1991, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 237; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

310. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the annual report on royalty management and collection activities for Federal and Indian mineral leases during fiscal years 1990 and 1991, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 237; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

311. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting filing the legal boundary descriptions and maps for the National Park System units in Alaska that were created or expanded by ANILCA, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 3103(b); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

312. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Mines, transmitting the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior on the domestic nonferrous metal industry for 1990; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

313. A letter from the National Commander, American Ex-Prisoners of War, transmitting their 1992 report and financial audit, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(57), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

314. A letter from the American Gold Star Mothers, Incorporated, transmitting the corporation's report and financial audit as of June 30, 1992, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(63), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

315. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting notification that pursuant to section 49 of title 28, United States Code, Circuit Judge David B. Sentelle of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has been appointed to succeed Judge George E. MacKinnon as the presiding judge of the special division to appoint independent counsels, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 599; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

316. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Claims Court, transmitting the court's report for the year ended September 30, 1992, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

317. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his determination that sanctions will not be imposed against Colombia at this time while the administration continues to implement an international dolphin conservation program in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1978(b) (H. Doc. No. 103-23); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

318. A letter from the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere, Department of Commerce, transmitting the biennial report

on coastal zone management for fiscal years 1990 and 1991, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1462; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

319. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the annual report on expenditures for the conservation of endangered or threatened species, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1544; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

320. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the 10th report on Tule elk herds in California, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 673f; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

321. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report on the inspection of commercial fishing industry vessels, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 4502 note; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

322. A letter from the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting the annual report of activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1992, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 715b; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

323. A letter from the Special Assistant to the President for Administration, the President of the United States, transmitting the White House personnel report for the fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 113; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

324. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his exclusion of the U.S. Marshals, U.S. Department of Justice, from coverage under the Performance Management and Recognition System, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5401(b)(2)(B) (H. Doc. No. 103-17); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

325. A letter from the Vice Chair, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report entitled, "Federal Personnel Research Programs and Demonstration Projects: Catalysts for Change," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1205(a)(3); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

326. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report entitled, "Civil Service Evaluation: The Role of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1205(a)(3); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

327. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report entitled, "Federal Blue-Collar Employees: A Workforce in Transition," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1205(a)(3); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

328. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the agency's annual report on drug and alcohol abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and services for Federal civilian employees covering fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7363; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

329. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting a copy of a report on public participation in reservoir management, pursuant to Public Law 101-640, section 310(b) (104 Stat. 4639); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

330. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a copy of a report on methods to reduce traffic congestion during construction, pursuant to Public Law 102-240, section 1090(d) (105 Stat. 2023); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

331. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting a report on its coordination of aviation sensitive drug-related information among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, pursuant to Public Law 100-690, section 7210 (102 Stat. 4432); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

332. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, transmitting a copy of a report on fundamental properties of asphalts and modified asphalts, pursuant to Public Law 102-240, section 6016(e) (105 Stat. 2183); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

333. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report entitled, "Highway Safety Performance—1990 Fatal and Injury Accident Rates on Public Roads in the United States," pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 401 note; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

334. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report to determine the blood alcohol concentration level at or above which an individual when operating any motor vehicle should be deemed to be DWI, pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 410 note; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

335. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting a report on the assessment of air safety impact—expanded east coast plan; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

336. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting the views and recommendations of the Department on possible hurricane and storm damage protection improvements at Wrightsville Beach—North Portion, NC; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

337. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting notice that the White River Basin study be deleted from the list submitted by the Department's annual report for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

338. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting the views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Army on a study done by the Army Corps of Engineers of possible flood control improvements at Frog Pond, Dade County, FL; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

339. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting a report providing the views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Army on a study done by the Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate water resource problems related to regional water supply needs, recreation, hydropower, and flood control in the Savannah River Basin, GA, SC, and NC; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

340. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on issues related to aviation noise; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

341. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 29, 1992, submitting a report together with accompanying papers and illustrations (H. Doc. No. 103-32); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

342. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting a

letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 4, 1992, submitting a report together with accompanying papers and illustrations (H. Doc. No. 103-33); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

343. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 25, 1992, submitting a report together with accompanying papers and illustrations (H. Doc. No. 103-34); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

344. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 27, 1992, submitting a report together with accompanying papers and illustrations (H. Doc. No. 103-31); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

345. A letter from the Acting Secretary for Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 29, 1992, submitting a report together with accompanying papers and illustrations (H. Doc. No. 103-35); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

346. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 29, 1992, submitting a report together with accompanying papers and illustrations (H. Doc. No. 103-36); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

347. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 29, 1992, submitting a report together with accompanying papers and illustrations (H. Doc. No. 103-37); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

348. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report entitled, "Global Markets for Supercomputers: The Impact of the U.S.-Japan Supercomputer Procurement Agreement," pursuant to Public Law 102-194, section 208(c) (105 Stat. 1604); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

349. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's 13th annual report on the Automotive Technology Development Program, fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5914; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

350. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a comprehensive technology application and market development plan for ocean thermal energy, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9005(b); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

351. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the 1991 report on minority small business and capital ownership development, pursuant to Public Law 100-656, section 408 (102 Stat. 3877); to the Committee on Small Business.

352. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting a report on the labor market situation for certain disabled veterans and Vietnam theater veterans, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 2010A; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

353. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting

the annual report on employment of disabled veterans and Vietnam veterans in the Federal Government for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 2014(e); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

354. A letter from the National Adjutant, the Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the report of the proceedings of the organization's 71st national convention, including their annual audit report of receipts and expenditures as of December 31, 1991, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 901; 44 U.S.C. 1332 (H. Doc. No. 103-6); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

355. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notice of his intention to add Ethiopia to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the generalized system of preferences [GSP], pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2462(a) (H. Doc. No. 103-15); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

356. A letter from the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting the annual report on the operation of the International Coffee Agreement for the period of October 1, 1991, to September 30, 1992, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1356n; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

357. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on progress for research on outcome of health care services and procedures, pursuant to Public Law 101-239, section 6103(b)(1) (103 Stat. 2198); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

358. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 16th annual report on the Child Support Enforcement Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 652(a)(10); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

359. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the final annual report on the impact of the Medicare Hospital Prospective Payment System, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395ww note; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

360. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the quarterly report on the expenditure and need for worker adjustment assistance training funds under the Trade Act of 1974, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2296(a)(2); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

361. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the final monthly statement of receipts, expenditures, and balances of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

362. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the U.S. Government annual report for fiscal year ended September 30, 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(a); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

363. A letter from the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds, transmitting a report entitled, "The Social Security Disability Insurance Program: An Analysis"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

364. A letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of the December 1992 issue of the Treasury Bulletin, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9602(a); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

365. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's 71st quarterly report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2440; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

366. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's final sequestration report to the President and Congress for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-587) (H. Doc. No. 103-27); to the Committee on the State of the Union of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

367. A letter from the President and CEO, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the RTC's report for September 1992 on the cost of agreements entered into by FSLIC and insolvent institutions, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1441a note; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

368. A letter from the President, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the RTC's report for November 1992 on the cost of agreements entered into by FSLIC and insolvent institutions, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1441a note; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

369. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the 20th report on U.S. costs in the Persian Gulf conflict and foreign contributions to offset such costs, pursuant to Public Law 102-25, section 401 (105 Stat. 99); jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

370. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the final report on U.S. costs in the Persian Gulf conflict and foreign contributions to offset such costs, pursuant to Public Law 102-25, section 401 (105 Stat. 99); jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

371. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's second delay on the environmental restoration and waste management 5-year plan for the Department, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7274g; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

372. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the annual report on the Proliferation of Missiles and Essential Components of Nuclear Biological, and Chemical Weapons, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2751 note; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

373. A letter from the President and CEO, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting a status report of the review required by section 21A(b)(1)(B) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act for the month of October 1992, pursuant to Public Law 101-507, section 519(a) (104 Stat. 1386); jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Appropriations.

374. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report on removal of regulatory barriers to the Affordable Housing Act of 1992; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Ways and Means.

375. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the most effective care methods for abandoned infants and young children, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 670 note; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Education and Labor.

376. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1992 annual report on the Indian Health Service [IHS] Health Facilities Con-

struction Priority System, pursuant to Public Law 100-713, section 301 (102 Stat. 4813); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources.

377. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Secretary's report on the Operation of Utilization and Quality Control Peer Review Organizations for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320c-10; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

378. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Environment, Safety, and Health), Department of Energy, transmitting a Draft Environmental Impact Statement [DEIS] on the proposed expansion of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve [SPR]; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

379. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on the nondisclosure of safeguards information for the quarter ending September 30, 1992, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2167(e); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources.

380. A letter from the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, transmitting the Board's findings, conclusions, recommendations relating to high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 10268; jointly, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

381. A letter from the Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of his certification and determination that it is in the national interest to waive the transfer of foreign assistance funds under the Fishermen's Protective Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1975; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

382. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the second biennial report on international labor problems and workers rights, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 565; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

383. A letter from the Acting Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting the quarterly report on program activities for facilitation of weapons destruction and nonproliferation in the former Soviet Union for the period July 1, 1992, through September 30, 1992; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

384. A letter from the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting certification that the amounts appropriated for the Board for International Broadcasting for grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc., are less than the amount necessary to maintain the budget level of operation because of exchange rate losses in fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2877(a)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

385. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting the annual rural telephone bank interest rates and loan prepayments review, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 948(b)(3); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Agriculture.

386. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on their review of the State Department's accounting and financial management operations and systems (GAO/AFMD-93-9, November 1992); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Foreign Affairs.

387. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report

on the certification by the Secretary of Commerce concerning Norway conducting whaling activities that diminish the effectiveness of the International Whaling Commission conservation program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1978(b) (H. Doc. No. 103-22); jointly, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

388. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report on the status of the public ports of the United States for calendar years 1990-91, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 308(c); jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Public Works and Transportation.

389. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the activities of the National Estuary Program; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Public Works and Transportation.

390. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report on instrumented internal inspection devices, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1680 note; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Energy and Commerce.

391. A letter from the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, transmitting a progress report on the study on tanker navigation safety standards; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

392. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on initiation of a construction equipment research and development program; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Science, Space, and Technology.

393. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission for Employment Policy, transmitting the Commission's report on recommendations on the employment effects of the North American Free-Trade Agreement; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Education and Labor.

394. A letter from the Chairman, Physician Payment Review Commission, transmitting the Commission's comments on the report by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on Medicare participation, assignment, and balance billing; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLINGER (for himself, Mr. SYNAR, and Mr. HOBSON):

H.R. 495. A bill to amend subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require the preparation of a community information statement for new hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONDIT:

H.R. 496. A bill to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to prevent the imputation to cooperatives of conduct by their members and affiliates for the purposes of the prohibition relating to labeling of certain commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 497. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to authorize the U.S. Trade Representative to respond in a reciprocal manner to foreign acts, policies, and practices that deny

national treatment to U.S. trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

H.R. 498. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for the purchase and installation of water conservation systems on farm land; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 499. A bill to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 500. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance tax equity and fairness by imposing an alternative minimum tax on corporations importing products into the United States at artificially inflated prices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DARDEN:

H.R. 501. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include foreign deposits in the assessment base; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 502. A bill to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds on metric system highway signing; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DARDEN (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

H.R. 503. A bill to repeal the mandatory 20-percent income tax withholding on eligible rollover distributions which are not rolled over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DARDEN:

H.R. 504. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow penalty-free withdrawals from an individual's individual retirement account for use by such individual or the children of such individual in acquiring a first home, and to provide that a parent's guarantee of a loan to his child shall not be a gift for gift tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 505. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut:

H.R. 506. A bill to allow individuals to participate in voluntary prayer or a moment of silence in any public building supported in whole or in part through the expenditure of Federal funds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 507. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit loans from individual retirement plans for certain first-time home buyer, education, and medical emergency expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 508. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage corporations to provide financing and management support services to small business concerns operating in urban areas designated as enterprise zones; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLEGLEY (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. COX, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 509. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish provisions regarding the composition and labeling of dietary supplements; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 510. A bill to protect indigenous people throughout the world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 511. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a program of public service scholarships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 512. A bill to amend chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that group life insurance benefits under such chapter may, upon application, be paid out to an insured individual who is terminally ill, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GOSS (for himself, Mr. SHAYS,

Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. PETRI, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KLUG, Mr. HERGER, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. COX, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. PENNY, Mr. KYL, Mr. ROTH, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. FOWLER):

H.R. 513. A bill to limit the duration of payments of expenses of former Speakers of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HENRY:

H.R. 514. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for a House of Representatives election limitation on contributions from persons other than local individual residents; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HOBSON:

H.R. 515. A bill to require State agencies to register all offenders convicted of any acts involving child abuse with the National Crime Information Center of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLUG:

H.R. 516. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the labeling of milk; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 517. A bill to provide for assistance in the preservation of Tallies in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEHMAN (for himself, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. VENTO, Mr. STARK, Mr. OWENS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MFUME, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. MALONEY, and Mr. HINCHEY):

H.R. 518. A bill to designate certain lands in the California desert as wilderness, to establish the Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and the Mojave National Monument, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 519. A bill to prohibit grants under the community development block grant program to communities that fail to adopt a policy of enforcing laws that prevent the use or threat of force against individuals for exercise of abortion rights; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mrs. UNSOELD):

H.R. 520. A bill to establish a program of grants for the provision of coordinated educational support services to at-risk youth; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. FROST, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. MFUME):

H.R. 521. A bill to reauthorize the National Writing Project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MORELLA:

H.R. 522. A bill to provide a grant to a non-profit private organization to establish and operate a national domestic violence hotline; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 523. A bill to amend the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to enhance technology transfer for works prepared under certain cooperative research and development agreements; jointly to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and the Judiciary.

H.R. 524. A bill to allow a deduction for the amount of the premiums paid on a life insurance contract the beneficiary of which is a trust established for the benefit of a disabled individual, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 525. A bill to prevent States from reducing unemployment compensation benefits by certain remuneration for services in the military Reserves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURTHA:

H.R. 526. A bill to increase the number of weeks for which emergency unemployment compensation is payable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 527. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit individuals who withdrew certain amounts from individual retirement accounts to recontribute such amounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts (for himself and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 528. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the employment status of certain fishermen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. DE LA GARZA, and Mr. HALL of Ohio):

H.R. 529. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to respond to the hunger emergency afflicting American families and the children, to attack the causes of hunger among all Americans, to ensure an adequate diet for low-income people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness because of the shortage of affordable housing, to promote self-sufficiency among food stamp recipients, to assist families affected by adverse economic conditions, to simplify food assistance programs' administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 530. A bill to condition the closure of a military medical facility in the United States or a reduction in the level of care provided at a military medical facility in the United States upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the military department concerned that the closure or reduction is cost effective for the Federal Government; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 531. A bill to provide for the conveyance of real property at Ft. Ord, CA, to the University of California and the California State University; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 532. A bill to provide for the consolidation of Government foreign language programs into the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, CA, to form a new Federal Language Institute; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Education and Labor.

H.R. 533. A bill to provide for the transfer of a parcel of land at Ft. Ord, CA, when that parcel is declared to be excess property; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 534. A bill to provide that a special census shall be conducted, without charge to a requesting State, county, or other unit of government, if necessary to correct a significant undercount in a decennial census which is due, in whole or in part, to a natural disaster or similar situation; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H.R. 535. A bill to provide for the minting of coins in commemoration of Americans who have been prisoners of war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 536. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend and revise programs to assist rural hospitals under part A of the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H.R. 537. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of cooperative housing corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SERRANO (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. RIDGE, Ms. MOLINARI, and Mr. PASTOR):

H.R. 538. A bill to provide assistance to local educational agencies for the prevention and reduction of violent crime in elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BARGIA, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUYER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CANADY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DORNAN, Ms. DUNN, Mr. EVERETT, Ms. FOWLER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KIM, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. LINDER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. McINNIS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MICA, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. PAXON, Mr. POMBO, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SENNENBRENNER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HERGER, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. CAMP, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. ZELIFF):

H.R. 539. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the deduction for depreciation shall be computed on a neutral cost recovery basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 540. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensa-

tion, and Liability Act of 1980 [Superfund] to provide that municipalities and other persons shall not be liable under that act for the generation or transportation of municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 541. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 [Superfund] to establish a maximum limit of liability for municipalities and other persons liable under that act for the generation or transportation of municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 542. A bill to extend the statute of limitations applicable to civil actions brought by the Federal conservator or receiver of a failed depository institution; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of California (for himself, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. ZIMMER):

H.R. 543. A bill to remove the restrictions on the export of Alaskan North Slope oil; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. BEILENSON, and Mrs. MORELLA):

H.R. 544. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the transfer of 2 or more handguns to an individual in any 30-day period; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

H.R. 545. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the provision enacted as part of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 requiring the recognition of pre-contribution gain in the case of certain partnership distributions to a contributing partner shall be fully prospective, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. UNSOELD (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. LAROCOCO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 546. A bill to limit State taxation of certain pension income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 547. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to revise certain regulations relating to hold-in-custody repurchase transactions in Government securities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 548. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to restrict the amount of money spent on congressional campaigns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 549. A bill to amend the formula for determining the official mail allowance for Members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 550. A bill to amend section 207 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit Members of Congress after leaving office from representing foreign governments before the U.S. Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 551. A bill to provide for the granting of asylum in the United States to nationals of Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Burma who assist in the return to the United States of living Vietnam POW/MIA's; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 552. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to provide

certain protections under that act for members of the Armed Forces on active duty who have entered into housing leases and are unexpectedly deployed or reassigned to new duty assignments requiring relocation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 553. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a monthly insurance benefit thereunder shall be paid for the month in which the recipient dies and that such benefit shall be payable for such month only to the extent proportionate to the number of days in such month preceding the date of the recipient's death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 554. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a deduction of up to \$100 for contributions made to candidates for public office; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WOOLSEY:

H.R. 555. A bill to ensure that consumer credit reports include information on any overdue child support obligations of the consumer; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZIMMER (for himself, Mr. GALLO, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

H.R. 556. A bill to provide for aviation noise management and reduction in residential areas; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 557. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to modify the expanded east coast plan for the purpose of reducing aviation noise in the States of New York and New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H.R. 558. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the award of the Purple Heart to persons wounded in action by friendly fire; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. WOLF, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DELAY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. COX, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. POMBO, Mr. KIM, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. HORN, and Mr. HYDE):

H.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution to designate the visitors center at the Channel Islands National Park, CA, as the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitors Center"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. APLEGATE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. STUMP):

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should seek to negotiate a new base rights agreement with the Government of Panama to permit the United States Armed Forces to remain in Panama beyond December 31, 1999, and to permit the United States to act independently to continue to

protect the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOSS (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PETRI, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. KLUG):

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the laws that apply to the private sector and the other branches of the Federal Government should apply to Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GOSS:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding terms of office for Members of the Congress; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and House Administration.

By Mrs. MORELLA:

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that expert testimony concerning the nature and effect of domestic violence, including descriptions of the experiences of battered women, should be admissible when offered in a State court by a defendant in a criminal case; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Res. 34. Resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY):

H. Res. 35. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MICHEL (for himself, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DELAY, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. SOLOMON):

H. Res. 36. Resolution to amend House rules and direct certain committees to report legislation to reform the House, restore its committee system, and make the legislative process more rational, deliberative, representative, and accountable; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself and Mr. HOEKSTRA):

H. Res. 37. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel collected from vehicles shall be used exclusively for purposes of meeting the Nation's surface transportation needs; jointly, to the committees on Ways and Means and Public Works and Transportation.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself and Mr. HAMILTON):

H. Res. 38. Resolution urging the President to complete the review of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in order that the Senate may give its advice and consent to ratification; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the State Senate, Lansing Michigan of Michigan, relative to hunger in America; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, relative to U.S. Department of Defense Finance and Accounting Service Center within the State of Florida; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

5. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to Summer Food Service Program for Children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6. Also, memorial of Arkansas Legislative Council of Arkansas, relative to Federal Medicaid; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to Multipurpose Senior Services Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to Multipurpose Senior Services Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

9. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to birth defect; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

10. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act reauthorization; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

11. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to pharmacy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

12. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to discrimination against women; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

13. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to Native American religious rights; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

14. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to highspeed chases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

15. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

16. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to foreign-flagged passenger ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

17. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to New York-New Jersey Harbor Estuary Program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

18. Also, memorial of the State Senate, Lansing, Michigan of Michigan, relative to Great Lakes water; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

19. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to aviation policy; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

20. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to NASA Space Station Freedom Program; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

21. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

22. Also, memorial of the California Legislature of California, relative to Income Tax Credits for Health Insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

23. Also, memorial of the California Legislature of California, relative to Federal tax subsidies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

24. Also, memorial of California Legislature of California, relative to first-time homebuyers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

25. Also, memorial of Legislature of the State California, relative to clean fuel vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

