

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, February 5, 1997

The House met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. LAHOOD].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

February 5, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable RAY LAHOOD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Ronald F. Christian, Office of the Bishop, Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, Washington, DC, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, giver of life and provider for every living thing, we pray. Grant mercy to Your children wherever they may live. May food be always sufficient, may love be always present, may hope be never absent, and may care be constantly available to every one.

Almighty God, giver of life and provider for every living thing, we pray grant comfort to people who grieve. May none of us want for family, may all of us be a friend, may each of us have a home, and may every person be courageous in service.

Almighty God, giver of life and provider for every living thing, we pray look with favor on this people, our Nation. May we be selfless first and selfish last. May we offer credit early and seek fame late. May we be just and do right, shunning unfair advantage always. May we want peace now and conflict never.

Almighty God, hear our prayer, amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Charlene McDevitt, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 49

Whereas the Senate has learned with profound sorrow and deep regret of the passing of our colleague, the Honorable Frank Tejeda;

Whereas Representative Tejeda has spent 4 years in the House of Representatives;

Whereas Representative Tejeda served his country honorably in the United States Marine Corps from 1963 to 1967; and

Whereas Representative Tejeda was awarded the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, the Commandant's Trophy, the Marine Corps Association Award, and the Colonel Phil Yeckel Award for "the best combined record in leadership, academics, and physical fitness": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of admiration and respect to the memory of our departed friend and colleague, who left his mark on Texas and our Nation; and

(2) the Senate extends to his family our thoughts and prayers during this difficult time.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives, and shall transmit an enrolled copy to the family of Representative Frank Tejeda.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 85-874, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, appointed the

Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The message also announced that pursuant to provisions of sections 42 and 43 of title 20, United States Code, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appointed the following Senators as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST].

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 100-458, the Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, appoints William E. Cresswell, of Mississippi, to a term on the Board of Trustees of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development, effective October 11, 1996.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT

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

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 5, 1997.

HON. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to my appointment to the Science, International Relations and Resources Committees I wish to tender my resignation for the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Sincerely,

KEVIN BRADY,
Member of Congress.

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

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN FRANK TEJEDA

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an extraordinary colleague whom we lost to cancer, Congressman Frank Tejeda. Congressman Tejeda's life is an inspiration to all Americans for his was a story of hard work, dedication and perseverance, and those qualities symbolize the American dream that all of our citizens can reach.

After dropping out from high school at the age of 17, Congressman Tejeda

joined the Marines, where he bravely served our Nation in Vietnam, earning a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star.

After his incredible military career he returned to his academic studies, where he demonstrated that dedication and perseverance he showed on the battlefield, earning degrees from the University of California, from Yale and from Harvard.

In Congress he was a tireless warrior for the less fortunate of our Nation, as well as for the constituents of his beloved city of San Antonio, and he was committed to maintaining excellence in the military that he so honorably served. This great institution was honored to have Congressman Tejada among its Members.

His life should be a source of inspiration to all, but especially to the thousand of young Hispanics who look for role models in their daily lives. Frank will be truly missed by all of us in this institution.

EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVE

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Florida for her remembering our colleague, Frank Tejada.

Mr. Speaker, as we all know, a high quality learning environment is essential to educating our Nation's children. Many may wonder why the President last night spent so much time on the issue usually discussed by State and local government.

Well, I believe his concern is warranted. Take Palm Beach and Broward Counties, parts of which I represent, for example. These school systems educate more students from prekindergarten through grade 12 than they can handle. Our schools are pushed to the limit, a limit that some consider to be critically overcrowded.

Mr. Speaker, the school doors are bursting at the seams in south Florida and around the Nation. Our schools need our help. Thus, America's leaders need to be partners in education. This partnership among Federal, State, and local governments should be based on a balance between leadership and local flexibility. The goal is to direct resources to the local level to help our communities build much needed schools to alleviate overcrowding.

It is crucial, Mr. Speaker, that we work together to find the necessary funds for our schools.

PREPARING AMERICA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

(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, last night President Clinton laid out an action plan to prepare America for the 21st century. We too need to dedicate ourselves to meeting the challenges that lie ahead, and among those challenges none is more crucial than that of providing all of our people with the opportunity to get the best education in the world. Our goal must be to ensure that a quality education is available and affordable to every American.

Making education available to all of our kids means setting rigorous national standards that stress the basics: reading, writing, and arithmetic. Making education affordable to all our people means passing a new college tuition tax deduction and creating new scholarships to help our families send their kids to college.

We all know that an educated work force is the key to our economic future. We have to invest in education, not only because it is the right thing to do, but because it is the one thing that we must do if we are to continue to be a world economic power in the next century. Public education has been the great equalizer in this country. Let us continue to make it so to achieve economic opportunity.

PROVIDING PORTABILITY FOR MEDIGAP ENROLLEES

(Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, in the last session of Congress we passed important legislation giving Americans access to portable insurance coverage regardless of their health status, but we did not extend these same protections to our senior and disabled constituents who are on Medicare. Yet no senior should be required to live in fear that unexpected medical bills will deprive them of financial independence.

That is why today I am introducing, along with 30 of my colleagues and with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] of the Energy and Commerce Committee, a portability bill for the millions of senior citizens who supplement their Medicare coverage with private insurance.

I am pleased to say that a bill is being introduced in the Senate, sponsored by Senators ROCKEFELLER and CHAFEE, that is identical to this bill to speed the action of Congress to provide these critical protections to our seniors.

An estimated 10 million senior citizens, one-third of the total number of seniors on Medicare, rely on Medigap coverage to meet important health needs. Medigap insurance typically paid for prescription drugs and skilled nursing care. These are protections that our seniors deserve, and I ask your cosponsorship of my legislation.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND THE ARMY

(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, after the Aberdeen revelations concerning sexual harassment, the Army brass came to the Women's Caucus and unequivocally pledged that they would never go back to discriminatory training of men and women. Yesterday, however, in the other body, the Army Chief of Staff, Dennis Reimer, suggested that they might be open to a reexamination of sex-integrated training.

Following recent revelations, one can understand their frustration, but, Mr. Speaker, it is totally unacceptable to move back to the dark ages when there were two armies, one for men and one for women. The Army itself has field tested single-sex training and found that it improves the performance and morale of women with no negative effect on unit cohesion.

Look, if I get mugged outside of the Capitol, do not tell me not to walk down that street anymore. Make it safe. To the Army brass I say: Don't throw in the towel. Above all, don't throw the towel at women. They can die together, they can train together.

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

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

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, last night after hearing the State of the Union I can tell you I am excited to see that the President is willing and ready to step forward for a nonpartisan commitment to education. Clearly in our country the No. 1 priority for the years ahead and for the generations that rest ahead of us is education. I think that the President was sincere in that.

I did sense some of what I would perceive as lack of sincerity in regards to campaign reform. I think if the President is serious about campaign reform the first thing he needs to do is take the Mr. Coffee machine out of the White House and the cash register out of the White House and observe the rules that we have for campaign fundraising in this country. I think we have to be very careful before we step into that.

But I do want to commend the President. I look forward to working with the White House and the administration in furthering the education needs of this country. That really is where we need to focus our resources.

STATE OF THE UNION

(Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it was an honor to sit in this Chamber last night and take part in the State of the Union Address by the President. I was extremely pleased that President Clinton focused so much of his speech on education.

As I watched the response of all my colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, to the President's educational proposals, I realize that we have a lot of common ground to work in. Making education opportunities more available to working families is a goal that is both bipartisan and crucial to the future success of our country. We must improve our educational systems for the children, college students, and adults who need to go back to school to learn new skills.

We are about to begin the 105th congressional session and this session must be about taking care of the needs of working families, and the only way we can take care of working families is by working in a bipartisan manner.

□ 1115

The American people expect no less and certainly deserve no less.

HOUSE PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL TRANSIT PROGRAMS

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, during my service as a local official in Portland, OR, we worked hard with employers, including government employers, to provide transit passes for our employees as an alternative to single occupant vehicles. We found that transit pass programs improved morale, they decreased the demand for parking, helped clean air and decrease congestion, while saving our employees money.

Today I am introducing a resolution with broad bipartisan support that would give all House offices the option to participate in local transit programs, and employees here and at home, in every district, the opportunity to contribute to the liveability of their communities by using transit. I am embarrassed to say that the Senate has operated such a program since 1992, but be that as it may, it is time for the House to get on board.

No additional funds are needed in this resolution, since transit passes would be funded from existing House budgets. When we are asking employers across the country to step forward in the fight for clean air, we in the House must be prepared to do our part and to help our employees.

PASSING OF PAMELA HARRIMAN

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

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing of an outstanding and stellar member of our Nation's diplomatic corps.

Pamela Harriman was well known on the political scene in Washington for years, before President Clinton appointed her as our Ambassador to France, but her service in Paris made her a household word. All accounts agree that she was respected and loved by the people of France and that she had done much to bring our two nations closer together.

I had the pleasure of being with Mrs. Harriman on several occasions and found her to be an alert, well-informed spokesperson for America's global interests, and as you know, Harriman, NY, is part of my district, where the Harriman family has resided for many years.

As a widow of a former New York State Governor, Averill Harriman, we have a special place in our hearts for Pamela Harriman. Pamela Harriman will be sorely missed.

TOP PRIORITY FOR EDUCATION

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

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, as a freshman Member of Congress, I stand to commend and to thank the President for the inspiring speech that he made last night. I was particularly impressed by what he said about the vision and goals to educate our children, to prepare them for the 21st century.

As a university professor at the University of California, I know the value of a strong and well-rounded education. It is now more important than ever that our students learn how to read, to learn mathematics, know how to use a computer, to realize that all of them can get a college education, to support the junior colleges, and to create a society that values lifelong education.

The learning process has always been a top priority in my district. I am very pleased that education was the subject that got most attention in the President's State of the Union Address last night.

EDUCATION: A FEDERAL PRIORITY

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

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to give every child and adult in this country the same opportunity that all of us took for granted in our youth: A decent education. How many times does Con-

gress need to hear the statistics illustrating that quality education is the underpinning of opportunity before it makes education a Federal priority?

When my grandfather was a boy, his eighth grade education prepared him to be vice president of the Rio Grande Railroad. When my mother was a young woman, her college degree prepared her to teach. Today I know my two young girls will not have a chance to compete or even to live comfortably without significant higher education. Yet everyday in our country, another child is left behind, illiteracy rates soar, and higher education grows further out of the financial reach of thousands. It would be laughable if it was not unforgivable that the U.S. Government spends less than 1 percent of its money on education. I urge the House to take this issue up immediately and with vigor.

CRUSADE FOR EDUCATION

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, last night our President proposed a new crusade on education. I rise today in support of that crusade. Every Member of this Congress has heard from their constituents about how hard it is today to pay for a college education, and about how necessary it is for our children to be introduced today to the technology they will need for the jobs of tomorrow.

Last night, President Clinton gave hope to all families facing the daunting challenge of paying for their child's college education. The President called upon this House to make more funds available so that all of our children may enter the information age. This is critical if we are to continue to be the economic superpower in the 21st century. It is my hope that no Member of this House would stand in the way of our children's future.

Mr. Speaker, last night the President appealed for a new era of nonpartisan cooperation. I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join with Democrats in improving the quality of education for every single child in America.

FOCUS ON EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, last night the President of the United States gave an excellent speech. He said the state of the Union is good, but it could be better. We have to defend America, but most importantly we have to build America. Our enemy, as he correctly pointed out, is inaction.

He set forth a clear priority in terms of education, that our goal ought to be to assure that everyone in America has a good education. He talked a lot about the new millennium. We are talking about an information age, a high-technology age. In that age, we need to assure that American citizens have the best education.

That means supporting the President's request for \$5 billion in school construction funds so that we can build new schools and maintain the ones we have. It means supporting the President's request for tax credits and tax exemptions so that people can afford to send their children to college, to universities. We have the best in the world, we need to make sure our people can take advantage of it.

Critics say, well, this is small government and small ideas. I say that there is no greater goal for the new millennium than to say every American can have a good education.

TIME TO CRACK DOWN ON GANGS

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

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I stand before the House for the first time today, and I must admit I feel much like I did the first time that I stood before a classroom full of students at Forest Park High School in Beaumont, TX: A little nervous and awed by the responsibility.

I recently received a letter from a grandmother in Port Arthur, TX. Her 18-year-old grandson is making good grades and wants to graduate from high school, but he is being harassed by a gang. In fact, this young man has been shot at recently. His grandmother tells me that the gang members continue to follow him and continue to threaten his life.

Last night the President was absolutely correct when he recognized that we cannot expect our kids to learn when they are not safe. To me, school yards become the domain of gangs when the bell rings at the end of the day. We have seen the epidemic of violent, juvenile crime spread from the poorest inner cities to middle class suburbs and small towns.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this Congress will join the President in his promise to crack down on gangs. Too many defenseless families are counting on us.

FRANK M. TEJEDA POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 499) to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service under construction at 7411 Barlita Boulevard in San Antonio, TX, as the "Frank M. Tejada Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 499

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service under construction at 7411 Barlita Boulevard in San Antonio, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Frank M. Tejada Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Frank M. Tejada Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FATTAH] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH].

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

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us was introduced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BONILLA] and supported by the Texas House Delegation.

H.R. 499 designates the facility of the U.S. Postal Service being constructed at 7411 Barlita Blvd., San Antonio, TX as the Frank M. Tejada Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation honors our colleague Frank Tejada, who died at the age of 51 at his home in San Antonio, TX on January 31 after succumbing to a 17-month battle with a malignant brain tumor.

Frank was born on October 2, 1945 in San Antonio, TX and grew up in that city's south side. He did not finish high school, having been told not to return after an incident with a school counselor. Frank then joined the U.S. Marine Corps in 1963 during the Vietnam conflict, and 2 weeks before his scheduled return home from Vietnam in 1966, he was ambushed and struck in his leg by shrapnel. Frank Tejada was awarded the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, the Commandant's Trophy, the Marine Corps Association Award, and many others for his valor and for his soldiering skills. Just recently, Mr. Speaker, he was posthumously awarded the Silver Star.

Mr. Speaker, I have a very extensive statement on the many achievements of this fine American and of this man whom we all knew and loved very deeply, and I would like to enter that more full statement into the RECORD in its entirety.

Frank Tejada loved the Marine Corps; even as a Member of Congress, Frank continued to serve in the Marine Corps Reserve. When attending officer candidate school, Frank maintained a 99.6 academic average, the highest in the history of the Marine Corps. After leaving the Corps, Frank earned his undergraduate degree in government from St. Mary's University in San Antonio, a J.D. from the University of California, Berkeley in 1974,

a master's degree in public administration from Harvard in 1980, and a master of law from Yale in 1989.

He served in the Texas House in Austin from 1977 until 1986 when he was elected to the Texas Senate where he remained until 1992. He was the leader of the south side political coalition in San Antonio. Frank Tejada left his imprint on workers' compensation reform, business initiatives for minorities and women, housing for veterans, protection of crime victims, and he promoted measures to ensure voting rights for minorities. He became known for his investigation into the malfeasance of two members of the Texas Supreme Court, who were disciplined. The result of this investigation was the enmity of the State's trial lawyers.

Frank Tejada was elected the first Representative to Congress from the 28th District of Texas in 1992. He was known as a quiet, dedicated, and independent-minded Representative, voting his conscience and the concerns of his constituency. He was a staunch defender of veterans, active duty personnel and military installations and he served on the Committees on Veterans Affairs and National Security.

Coincidentally, Mr. Speaker, toward the end of the 104th Congress, on October 9, 1996, the President signed Public Law 104-255, the designation of the Amos F. Longoria Post Office Building in Elmendorf, TX, introduced by Frank Tejada, honoring Elmendorf's native son who lost his life in service to his country during World War II. It is fitting that this House now remembers one of its own by designating a new post office building in San Antonio as the Frank M. Tejada Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all our colleagues to support the measure before us.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield to other Members who have gathered here in the House to pay honor to this great American, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise also in support of House Resolution 499. This is a moment in which the House has an opportunity to show its respect for a fallen comrad. This is a gentleman whose work here in the Congress and his life sets an example for us all. And it has been offered by two of his colleagues from Texas, both Congressman ORTIZ and Congressman BONILLA, and we want to on this side suggest that this is a truly bipartisan effort to recognize the accomplishments of a great American.

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

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his very appropriate remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BONILLA], the primary sponsor of the bill.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 499 to designate this new postal

facility under construction in the 28th congressional district as the Frank M. Tejada Post Office Building. I am honored to sponsor this legislation, along with my dear friend and Frank's long time dear friend, the gentleman from Texas, Congressman SOLOMON ORTIZ.

Although it is a small gesture to recognize Frank's lifetime of commitment to our country and to his constituents, this post office will serve as a reminder of his legacy for generations to come. This post office will combine the present Terrell Wells, Harlandale and south San Antonio stations. The new facility will service the largest square mile area, the largest geographic area in San Antonio.

□ 1130

The Frank Tejada Post Office will deliver mail to more than 40,000 city customers. It will house 118 postal employees. Coincidentally, it is going to be built on Barlite Street, which is a street that I grew up about half a mile away from, and used to ride my bicycle up and down that street all the time. I bring that up because Frank and I are from the same part of town. He went to Harlandale High School, and I went to South San Antonio High School, which Barlite runs right alongside. We often talked about coming from that part of town and wondered how we had become so blessed as to serve in this great body at the same time. He and I were elected at the same time.

This post office will be only the second one in the city to be named in honor of an individual, the first one being the J. Frank Dobie station in honor of a pioneer Texan and historian born in the 1800's. This bill will provide a permanent landmark in memory of a great patriot and a great friend. Frank represented all that is good about America. He always led by example, and he had the utmost character and dignity, and inspired all who met him.

Frank was an outstanding representative for his district, and he made us all very proud. I cannot think of a better way to lead than by example. That is exactly what Frank did and will be remembered for. He was a dedicated public servant whose memory will continue to serve as an ideal example for many.

It is difficult to accept that someone with such character, intelligence, vigor, and promise has been taken from us. As I mentioned earlier, we were often together on the airplane flying back and forth between San Antonio, spending hours on the airplane talking about all of the things we wanted to do and all the things we wanted to accomplish while we were in the U.S. Congress. It is now hard to believe that Frank will not be here with us to see some of his ideas carried through.

I will always be grateful for my time in Congress. It gave me the opportunity to become friends with Frank.

We will miss Frank, but we know that he is always with us, and his legacy will live on forever.

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

Mr. BONILLA. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Texas, SOLOMON ORTIZ, a cosponsor of this legislation. Just to reflect on some of the great moments he and I spent with Frank on this House floor and oftentimes walking between here and our office buildings across the street, it is hard to believe he is not with us.

Mr. ORTIZ. That is right, Mr. Speaker. Frank was a good leader. As we well know, he was very reserved. The gentleman and I and Frank and some of our friends would sit behind there and joke and kid about south Texas, and talk about our friends. He was a great father, a very dedicated American, a gentleman who gave freely of his life, whether in public service or in the military, like he did.

I am so happy that we are naming a post office after Frank. This is a way that we can pay tribute to a great American who has contributed so much to our society, to our country.

I understand, at the same time, that they are sponsoring or raising funds for a contribution for Frank Tejada's scholarship fund. Those Members who might be listening to us who would like to contribute, to also honor Frank in another way, feel free to call my office or call the gentleman's office.

In a resolution before the House yesterday that commemorated Frank, Member after Member from both sides praised Frank for the way he acted and the way he led our country.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate my good friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BONILLA]. I would also like to thank the leadership on both sides for giving us time to bring this bill to the floor. I know the gentleman was close to Frank. We have lost a great friend, a great American, but I know, my friend, that you are in a better place.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill renaming the Terrell Wells Station in San Antonio as the Frank M. Tejada Post Office Building after our friend and colleague.

Many friends across the Nation as well as in Texas and the close-knit south Texas community have grieved mightily for our friend Frank since his death last Thursday night.

For this reason we want to commemorate him in a very public way, and the best way to do so is to name a post office in his honor.

In the resolution before the House yesterday that commemorated Frank, Member after Member rose to praise him for his outstanding service from the jungles of Vietnam to the corridors of power in Austin and Washington.

As these Members spoke, there was a recurring sentiment voiced.

Frank Tejada was an uncomplicated man—he meant what he said and he said what he meant. He was a true leader who believed in the value and decency of the working class.

I believe that remembering Frank by naming a post office in his honor would be an outstanding tribute to a man who gave his life for his country, many times over.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ORTIZ]. I think Frank would appreciate right now that we are smiling because of the memories we had with him on this House floor. He was very serious and diligent in his work, but he was also a very funny guy.

I recall so many times here where perhaps a debate was being held on an issue that did not affect our area, perhaps a Federal facility was being debated in Montana or another area of the country, and the gentleman and I and Frank would sometimes sit by that door on the side of the House Chamber and just spend some amusing moments that we will all remember him for. I know he will appreciate that we are reflecting on that as well today.

Mr. ORTIZ. I know Frank is listening to us. As many are well aware, he was a strict dietitian. Frank had a very special diet. Not only did he take care of his soul, he took care of his body. Sometimes I was a little embarrassed to eat with Frank, because he would ask for stuff that the kitchen could prepare: No butter, no cokes, no sweets, no nothing. I looked at Frank, and I would say, how do you still stay healthy? This is the way I stay healthy, and I eat all the greasy stuff for Frank.

But again, I thank the leadership for giving us this time to praise Frank. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BONILLA], he and his family were very close to him. In fact, his mother is here visiting with us today, and visiting Frank's office.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Frank's legacy is one for which we should all be thankful. This is a person at a young age, not completing high school, who served his country with great courage, went on then to get an undergraduate degree, a law degree from Berkeley. Then one of the things that I shared with Frank was the experience of studying at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard. So his legacy of educational excellence is a role model for all of the young people of San Antonio and throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for allowing me to speak today, and yielding me this time. It is an honor to be here and to honor the memory of one of America's finest men, Frank Tejada, by naming a post office in his memory.

Frank was a man who displayed courage and honor and unwavering commitment to his constituents and to Texas

and to our Nation. Frank and I served together since 1977 in the Texas Legislature. We served in the State house, and sat near each other on the house floor, in the State senate, until 1992, when we both decided we wanted to come to Congress.

We honor our colleague because he is one of the strongest individuals I ever knew, both personally and, obviously, physically. One of the best times I guess I remember of Frank is when he was promoted to major in the Marine Reserves. A couple of colleagues and I went with him to the Marine Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery, for he and another colleague of ours, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCHALE], was promoted to colonel.

It was a great experience for Frank, because he was most proud of being a marine. To see that happen at the Marine Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery, we can stand up here and talk all day about memories of Mr. Tejada, but a post office being named for him in San Antonio, TX. As chairman of the committee, you will remember last year we renamed a post office in his district, in honor of a veteran, for Mr. Tejada in one of our bills. I think this is fitting.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I am now honored to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], the chairman of the full committee, for some comments on this bill.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time.

I also want to thank my colleagues from Texas, HENRY BONILLA and SOLOMON ORTIZ, for sponsoring this legislation. Mr. Speaker, this is a sad thing to do right off the bat, in a new session of the Congress, to have to eulogize and remember a fellow like Frank Tejada. He did a great service to this country. He was an outstanding Congressman.

One of the things that strikes me, Mr. Speaker, is that at times like this, even though this Congress is vilified from time to time, people can see that there is a closeness between both Democrats and Republicans. We have our differences on philosophical issues and so forth, but we all respect and honor one another, and at times like this, it shows the American people that we are one body and we are concerned about our fellow men and our fellow legislators.

The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Tejada, did great things for this country in Vietnam. He served this country well. He accomplished great things. A high school dropout that went to Vietnam after getting his education, part of it, he got the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star serving his country. I do not think this has been mentioned yet, but at Officer Candidate School he had the highest academic average that any marine has ever had in the history of the Marine Corps. That is extraor-

inary. It shows that people who are ruled out early on in their life can achieve great things. He is an example for every young person in this country who has had academic problems to follow.

So even in his death we can remember him, and people across this country should remember him, for achievements that extend beyond the time when he was looked upon as a failure in life.

He became a very fine member of the service. He became a very fine member of the Congress. He never forgot his fellow servicemen, his fellow enlisted men that served in the conflict in Vietnam and in the other wars. He served his constituency well, and he is one that we will remember with honor and dignity.

I would just like to say to his family how sorry we are that he is lost to us and my colleagues, and to tell them that both Republicans and Democrats will miss him.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his very thoughtful and kind remarks. I think it is important to note that, as we all know, the progress of legislation can often be a tortuous one, but I think this body owes a particular word of thanks to the chairman and to his staff for assisting in helping to expedite this bill being before us here today. It was a kind of gesture that really does endorse the very kind words that the gentleman just spoke about the man we have gathered to honor this afternoon.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the minority I also thank the chairman for the expedited procedures with which this bill comes to us for consideration.

I also appreciate Frank's tremendous contribution with regards to expanding the GI bill so veterans could participate in earning teaching certificates through the alternative State certification process.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from the great State of California [Mr. BECERRA].

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for yielding me time.

Let me also begin my remarks by thanking the leadership on both sides of the aisle so very much for making this possible and, with such grace, adding to the words others have said about Frank Tejada. I do not know if angels blush, but I know right now there is one angel blushing, and that is Frank Tejada, because he is the most modest of individuals. He would look at us right now and say, you need not do this, I do what I need to do.

So in naming a post office after Frank, I think we pay him tribute but it is a tribute that he himself would probably say, I just did my job. And unfortunately in this case, we are doing it because he has left us, and I wish we did not have to name a post office after Frank.

If we take a look at the bill for today, there are two paragraphs, and in typical Frank Tejada style, that is the way he would like it. More than two paragraphs probably would be too long for Frank, because he would say, keep it simple, keep it brief. I think we could all learn a great deal from a man for whom simplicity was such a tribute and such a way of life. Too often we bog down in the politics of things here. Too often we lose sight of what we are really trying to do here.

As much as Frank never spoke up a lot, I think he always kept sight of what he was in charge to do as a Member of Congress. For me to be able to stand here and say to the blushing angel up in the sky today, "You deserve this, Frank," is an honor. I thank both my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and the leadership, especially, for making this time available to Frank Tejada.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SESSIONS].

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I also rise today to offer words of not only encouragement for what is going on with this H.R. 499, but also to offer my insight. As a person who attended the funeral of Congressman Frank Tejada, I was able to see firsthand those people who live within the 28th Congressional District of Texas in San Antonio. They knew Frank Tejada as a man who was not only honest and hardworking, but a man who represented the people.

I stand today in support of H.R. 499 because Frank Tejada deserves this tribute that we will be giving to him. Like those men who have fallen before him who died as Texans, Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, and Colonel James B. Travis, Frank Tejada also is a man who represented Texas with arms.

□ 1145

He represented our country, he was a proud marine and a man who knew that this country by its standards can stand strong. This U.S. Postal Service center that will be named after Frank Tejada is important because it will be a memory to those who were in his community who recognized that positive leadership, good citizenship and honesty is a way of life that they can look at and want to model themselves after. I stand today in support of this bill and thank the gentleman for yielding the time to me.

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes and 15 seconds to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGERT], a

colleague who started his service in the Congress in the same class that I did, who has distinguished himself as a supreme court judge in Texas and now is a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues from Texas and from across America in honoring Frank Tejada. I served with Frank in the Texas Legislature and here in Congress, and I knew him to be a very tough advocate for the people of south Texas. He was a tireless worker for positive change both in the Texas Legislature and here on the floor of Congress.

Frank was a person that inspired others by his example. I think that surely his name is synonymous with courage and with commitment to his community. I believe, as I reflected over his legislative career, which was extensive, that the last piece of legislation that Frank worked with us on in the Texas delegation was quite ironically the naming of a post office in Elmendorf in his district. He named it on behalf of a veteran.

Frank believed in service to our country. He demonstrated that as a true American hero, fighting on the battlefield, sustaining wounds on behalf of this country and the freedom of this country in his service in Southeast Asia. And all of us who participated in the service Monday at San Leo's Catholic Church on the south side of San Antonio saw firsthand that Frank practiced what he preached when we had a chance to meet and visit with the members of his family, to see what strong family bonds and commitment his family had. I think it was an inspiring moment for all of us who had an opportunity to participate in that service honoring Frank.

The people that will be working in this postal facility there in the south side, the postal workers, the letter carriers, know that Frank was here in respect to their service to their community. Each day as they go to work there, they will remember Frank Tejada as a person who stood up for Government workers, whether they were at Kelly Air Force Base or whether they were working in neighborhood postal facilities.

More importantly, the people who go there for service will remember Frank Tejada as a true servant of his south side community, someone who grew up knowing all of the disadvantage of a community but who enjoyed the advantage of strong family ties and made it through the marines and then came back having had the alternative of many other careers with the distinguished degrees that he had earned at some of the Nation's top colleges but who went right back to the south side and worked on behalf of his community.

We saw lining the streets, a large church unable, filled to capacity, un-

able to accommodate all of the many hundreds of people who wanted to be there to honor Congressman Tejada.

I would say that the Members of Congress and the people of America who had the good fortune to deal with Congressman Tejada will remain inspired by the courage and the dignity that he demonstrated to the very end, that he inspires all of us.

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. HARMAN].

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, naming a post office after our friend and colleague Frank Tejada is a wonderful thing. I support it.

I would like to suggest in addition, however, that we consider dedicating this Congress to the principles he embodied. And they are, as we have all heard, humility, kindness, intellect and compassion. These are critical things for all of us to consider, if we are to do something productive in the next 2 years.

When I heard that my classmate, my neighbor in the Cannon Building and my colleague on the Committee on National Security had died, my first question was, why. Why are the nicest among us taken first? I asked the same question in the last Congress when Bill Emerson, another one of the nicest people here died.

It is a shame to lose somebody who makes you understand why you are here, who makes you want to hug the person next to you, who makes you warm about the endeavor we are engaged in. It is an enormous shame and loss. I say to the Tejada family, you produced the best. And I say to Texas, you are a State that produces some of the biggest heroes in our Nation's history. I know that Frank's star will be among those. *Vaya con Dios, amigo.*

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa, [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA], another colleague who has joined us and has asked for a few minutes to also make some comments on behalf of our colleague.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I think it is most appropriate that this body does all it can to make sure that the post office that is now for purposes of discussion being named in the memory and honor of this great colleague of ours, Congressman Frank Tejada.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a good friend, the very distinguished colleague, the late Congressman Frank Tejada of Texas, who passed away Thursday after a long battle with cancer. He was a man whose life was entirely dedicated to serving his community and certainly to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I met Congressman Tejada when he first came to the Con-

gress after being elected in 1992. He was someone for whom I had tremendous respect and affection. He always extended the hand of friendship to me, and I always appreciated the fact that he made me feel welcome every time I saw him on the House floor.

Congressman Tejada had a distinguished career in public service when he arrived in Washington. After having served for a decade in the Texas House and for 6 years in the Texas Senate, he was an accomplished academician, with graduate degrees from my own alma mater, the Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California in Berkeley, the Yale Law School, and Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman Tejada was a warrior, as far as I am concerned, of the first order. He was as great a battler for the rights of individuals as he was a courageous marine on the field of battle, and he never gave up. When he believed in something, he fought for it. I know that everyone in this body who had ever had the privilege of working with this gentleman had tremendous respect for this gentleman. He was the kind of person that you looked forward to working with because you knew that, once he was committed to a course of action, he would not rest until he succeeded. Congressman Tejada made a career of battling injustice, and he never faltered.

He was generous to everyone, generous with his time and generous with his talents. There are countless stories of how he took money from his own pocket to provide uniforms for the local baseball teams, how he co-signed notes to pay power bills and the lights could remain on the field, and how he took out loans to meet medical expenses for his friends, how he bought the furniture for the day care center at the local church. The list of his good deeds goes on and on, Mr. Speaker.

I realize my time is short. I certainly want to extend on behalf of our Samoan community our condolences to Mrs. Tejada and the members of his family.

I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I rise to honor the memory of a good friend and a very distinguished colleague, the late Congressman Frank Tejada of Texas, who passed away Thursday after a long battle with cancer. He was a man whose life was entirely dedicated to serving his country and his community.

Mr. Speaker, I met Congressman Tejada when he first came to the Congress after being elected in 1992. He was someone for whom I had tremendous respect and affection. He always extended the hand of friendship to me, and I always appreciated the fact that he made me feel welcome every time that I saw him on the House floor.

Congressman Tejada already had a distinguished career in public service when he arrived in Washington, having served for a decade in the Texas House and for 6 years in the

Texas Senate. He was an accomplished academician, with graduate degrees from my own alma mater, the Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California in Berkeley, Yale Law School and Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

Congressman Tejeda was a decorated veteran who joined the Marines and served in Vietnam from 1963 to 1967. He was awarded the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, the Marine Commandant's Trophy, the Marine Corps Association Award and the Colonel Phil Yeckel Award for the best combined record in leadership, academics and physical fitness during the time when he was at officers candidate school, where he maintained an academic average of 99.6—the highest ever recorded in Marine Corps history. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star by the U.S. Navy for risking his life under enemy fire to save a wounded fellow marine. Congressman Tejeda was a warrior of the highest order and a hero to our country.

In the Congress, Congressman Tejeda was a warrior as well. He was as great a battler for the rights of individuals as he was a courageous marine on the field of war, and he never gave up. When he believed in something, he fought for it. I know that everyone in this body who ever had the privilege of working with him had tremendous respect for the gentleman. He was the kind of person that you looked forward to working with because you knew that once he was committed to a course of action, he would not rest until he succeeded. Congressman Tejeda made a career of battling injustice, and he never faltered.

Because of his tenacity, because of his leadership, because of his generosity and because he never forgot where he came from, Congressman Tejeda was loved and respected by the people he served. One of his constituents said of him, "even though he spent many years in Washington, his heart was always in San Antonio * * * He was a community man."

Congressman Tejeda never lost touch with the family, friends and constituents who worked on behalf of his political success, and he continued to make a home in the neighborhood where he grew up. He was generous with everyone—generous with his time and generous with his talents. There are countless stories of how he took money from his own pocket to provide uniforms for the local baseball teams, how he cosigned notes to pay power bills so that the lights could remain on at the field, how he took out loans to meet medical expenses for friends, how he bought the furniture for the day care center at the local church. The list of his good deeds goes on and on.

His generosity of spirit was well known. He was a mentor to many young people. As he gained political stature, he made sure he helped younger aspiring leaders—he opened up windows of opportunity. As Undersecretary of the Army Joe Reeder said of him, "He was a great role model, a great advocate for Hispanics and a great advocate for veterans." Congressman HENRY BONILLA concurred, adding, "Frank Tejeda represented all that is good about America. He always led by example, and his character and dignity inspired all who met him." He was a genuine American hero.

Representative HENRY GONZALEZ, congressional Hispanic caucus chairman XAVIER BECERRA, Representative SOLOMON ORTIZ, Representative HENRY BONILLA, former Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros and many other distinguished leaders have all spoken of their great loss—both personal and communal—because of this untimely death. The Hispanic community has lost a great man, a great leader and a great warrior. As former HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros said, "You don't find many public officials who stand for anything. Frank Tejeda took stands."

Whether we remember the war hero, the anti-poverty activist, the brilliant attorney, the crusading State legislator, the dedicated U.S. Congressman, the role model for our youth, the compassionate and generous member of the community, the fighter for justice and equality, the good friend whose personal warmth was always evident, or any of the other remarkable aspects of this man, we all mourn his loss.

And so, Mr. Speaker, we mourn the loss to Texas, the loss to the Hispanic community, the loss, finally, to all of America. We will all miss the presence and the leadership of Congressman Frank Tejeda.

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

I want to just finally state that, notwithstanding his great service to our country, both in the armed services and here in the Congress and the Texas Legislature, I think that our colleague would want us to know that in all likelihood as it is for all of the rest of us that his greatest personal achievement is his family and his children. I think that they have a legacy that he has left them that they can be proud of through his personal courage and commitment and dedication. He has been a shining example of what is possible from that beautiful city in Texas, San Antonio.

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

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

I certainly want to start by thanking the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership on his side of the aisle in helping us to move this very important piece of legislation through the process. Obviously, Mr. Speaker, the words spoken in the last minutes on this floor say very eloquently the high regard and the deep love that this body holds toward our departed colleague.

Frank Tejeda was elected to this body as the first Representative from the 28th Congressional District in Texas in 1992. He was known simply as a quiet, dedicated, and independent-minded Representative who always voted his conscience first in the interest and concerns of his constituency. We have been told here today time and again he was a staunch defender of veterans, active duty and military personnel and installations and expressed that concern through his service on the Committee on National Security and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

It has been mentioned twice here, I believe, Mr. Speaker, by the gentleman

from Texas [Mr. GREEN] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT], that indeed our departed colleague took as one of his final actions on this floor to see that a postal installation in Texas in Elmendorf was named after Amos F. Longoria, who was, like Frank, a war veteran and a native son of Texas, a gentleman who lost his life in service to his country. I think perhaps we should take the lead from Frank's efforts in that regard and very appropriately go forward in adopting this worthy piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY], a leader in this House, the majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlemen for taking this time to honor our friend and colleague, Frank Tejeda.

As I watched this very sad event of the passing of our colleague Frank, I began to realize that a real problem we have among ourselves as colleagues, I believe, is our failure to ever really stop and take the time out of our schedules to get to know each other. I must confess that that was a problem I had. Frank was with us as a Member and a colleague for a short period of time. I know I must have had opportunities to sit down and visit with him and to know more about him and his family. I think it is sad that all too often what we do is, when we find that we lose a colleague, we then learn from their friends and their family and associates that did get to know them better what a special person this is.

I would like to wonder if perhaps we might take this time as we take the day today to honor his memory to give respect and condolences to his family, to build within ourselves a new resolve as colleagues to begin to take the time to see each other more than just another member on the committee, perhaps somebody on the other side of the aisle who we start off with the presumption that they must be the enemy or they would not be on that side of the aisle, and on an airplane ride or in a lunch counter or at some time more frequently with a greater degree of real and genuine interest, take the time among ourselves to get to know each other and to appreciate not only those characteristics and attributes that we will later stand on the floor and celebrate but to even appreciate the differences that we have among ourselves that can be seen as complements rather than competitors.

□ 1200

In any event, let me express my disappointment in myself that I lost this opportunity when it was there before me.

I appreciate again the time my colleagues have taken and the time they have given to share with me for us to say our appreciation for Frank Tejeda, his life, and his service.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that I thank the majority leader for his thoughtful and, I think, appropriate remarks.

As I understand, procedurally the gentleman from Pennsylvania had yielded back his time, but I note yet another Representative from Texas, the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] has entered.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] if she would like to make some comments.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I certainly do thank the gentlemen on the floor for their leadership and for their kindness.

Let me simply add, I see my friend and colleague, among others, the gentleman from Texas, SOLOMON ORTIZ, who eloquently yesterday examined the life of Frank Tejeda. He examined it from the perspective of true friendship. As I watched both of them, I saw them as brothers.

And I appreciate the remarks of the majority leader, saying to all of us that we should get to know each other as individuals, as people, as brothers and sisters. Clearly, the home-going service of Congressman Frank Tejeda on Monday, which many of us had the pleasure, the enrichment of participating in indicated that he was a man of the people.

Yesterday, in my tribute, I did not get a chance to describe for my colleagues the many friends that lined the highways waiving farewell to their dear brother. He was a patriot but certainly he was a father. He belonged to people.

This tribute of a post office, which grounds itself in the very needs of citizens—there used to be the old general store. I think the post office has come to be accepted as a place where the community meets and the community engages itself. So I think it is more than appropriate for a man who engaged himself with the community, with the people, never straying away from their beliefs, never straying away from feeling committed to representing them.

Frank Tejeda was never a king among men. He is that. He has royalty but he was someone, Mr. Speaker, who knew how to walk with all of the people.

I am very proud, as I indicated yesterday, to have known the Congressperson briefly. I am gratified for his life and his legacy and I wanted to come today to add tribute and to add my support for this honor being bestowed upon him today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCINNIS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCINNIS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 499.

The question was taken.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 0, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 9]
YEAS—400

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Army
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Billbray
Billrakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Boehrlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Christensen
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)

Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)

Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Ingalls
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBlondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui

McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Miller
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollinari
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northrup
Nussle
Oberstar
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)

Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Richardson
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sander
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schiff
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadeg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Slaughter

Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Upton
Velázquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
 Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—33

Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Blunt
Brown (OH)
Carson
Chenoweth
Clay
Clement
Cooksey
Crapo
Cummings

Doyle
Foglietta
Furse
Gejdenson
Hill
Hostettler
Hoyer
Largent
Lazio
Linder
McDade

Norwood
Obey
Pombo
Roemer
Skelton
Smith, Adam
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Watkins
Young (FL)

□ 1229

Mr. HILLIARD changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 9, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 9, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 9, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 499, the bill just passed. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McINNIS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question is on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 376, noes 28, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 10]

AYES—376

Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Beruter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd

Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Christensen
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner

Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Flake
Foley

Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gilchrist
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach

Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinar
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Nussle
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Richardson

Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schiff
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Vento
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)

NOES—28

Abercrombie
Borski
DeFazio
English
Ensign
Filner
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gutknecht
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hilliard

Lewis (GA)
Miller (CA)
Oberstar
Pascarell
Pickett
Ramstad
Sabo
Stark
Taylor (MS)
Thompson
Visclosky
Waters
Doyle
Foglietta
Gejdenson
Hoyer
Istook
Jefferson
Largent
Linder
McDade
Norwood
Watts (OK)
Weller
Wicker
Yates

NOT VOTING—29

Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Brown (OH)
Carson
Chenoweth
Clay
Clement
Coburn
Cooksey
Cummings
Doyle
Foglietta
Gejdenson
Hoyer
Istook
Jefferson
Largent
Linder
McDade
Norwood
Obey
Pombo
Roemer
Smith, Adam
Sununu
Taylor (NC)
Townes
Trafiacant
Young (FL)

□ 1251

So the Journal was approved. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, on the way to the Chamber this morning I was delayed visiting with some constituents. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 499, in memory of our good friend, Frank Tejada.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

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

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 5, 1997.

HON. NEWT GINGRICH,
Office of the Speaker, H-232, The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign from the House Committee on Resources, effective immediately.

Sincerely,

SAM GEJDENSON,
Member of Congress.

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

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT

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

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 4, 1997.

HON. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House,
H-232, the Capitol.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Effective immediately, I hereby resign from the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. Thank you.

Sincerely,

COLLIN C. PETERSON,
Member of Congress.

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

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MINORITY MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 36) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is this at the direction of the Democratic Caucus?

Mr. FAZIO of California. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 36

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

To the Committee on Agriculture: Jay Johnson of Wisconsin, Leonard Boswell of Iowa.

To the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight: Danny Davis of Illinois, John Tierney of Massachusetts, Jim Turner of Texas, Tom Allen of Maine.

To the Committee on House Oversight: Steny Hoyer of Maryland, Carolyn Kilpatrick of Michigan.

To the Committee on International Relations: Bob Clement of Tennessee.

To the Committee on National Security: Loretta Sanchez of California, James Maloney of Connecticut, Mike McIntyre of North Carolina.

To the Committee on Resources: Nick Lampson of Texas.

To the Committee on Small Business: John LaFalce of New York, Ike Skelton of Missouri, Norman Sisisky of Virginia, Floyd Flake of New York, Glenn Poshard of Illinois, Martin Meehan of Massachusetts, Nydia Velázquez of New York, Bill Luther of Minnesota, John Baldacci of Maine, Jesse Jackson Jr. of Illinois, Juanita Millender-McDonald of California, Alan Boyd of Florida, Carolyn McCarthy of New York, William Pascrell of New Jersey, Virgil Goode of Virginia.

To the Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Lane Evans of Illinois, Joseph Kennedy of Massachusetts, Bob Filner of California, Luis Guterierrez of Illinois, Scotty Baesler of Kentucky, Sanford Bishop of Georgia, James Clyburn of South Carolina, Corrine Brown of Florida, Mike Doyle of Pennsylvania, Frank Mascara of Pennsylvania, Collin Peterson of Minnesota, Julia Carson of Indiana, Sylvestre Reyes of Texas, Victor Snyder of Arkansas.

To the Committee on the Budget: Eva Clayton of North Carolina.

Mr. FAZIO of California (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 California?

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would inquire concerning whether the Committee on Science is included in the resolution.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I believe there is a member of the

Committee on Science appointed as a result of the resolution, one member.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection, and I move to table the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will ask, is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] to dispensing with the reading of the resolution?

Mr. FAZIO of California. The resolution must be read at this point. Is the objection to the unanimous consent request that it be considered as read, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is asking whether there is objection.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I do object to the dispensing of the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will continue reading.

Mr. FAZIO of California. The gentleman objects, so the Clerk will then read; is that right, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will then continue reading the resolution.

The Clerk continued reading the resolution.

□ 1300

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCINNIS). The gentleman will suspend.

The Chair would say to the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] that the Chair assumes that the gentleman from Louisiana, [Mr. FIELDS], was not intended to be in the resolution, as the gentleman from Louisiana is no longer in the House. Is that correct?

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that that obvious inaccuracy be corrected.

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

There was no objection.

Does the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] seek recognition?

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the resolution.

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. FAZIO of California. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

I really do not know the answer. I would like the Parliamentarian to assist us. I am not sure there is any precedent for a resolution brought to the floor by the caucus or conference of either party being tabled. Is there any precedent for that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 4, rule XVI, the motion is in

order as preferential to the motion for the previous question.

The question is on the motion to table offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] as preferential to the motion for the previous question.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair while counting for a quorum will notify the Members that the page just placed at the desk with the specific Member's election to the Committee on Science was not included in the resolution now pending before the House.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I cannot imagine that we could be correcting the resolution or even explaining the resolution when we have a vote or a quorum being called.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Would the gentleman from Florida like to withdraw his objection?

Mr. CANADY of Florida. I do not withdraw my motion.

Mr. FAZIO of California. The quorum call is automatic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count for a quorum.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. FAZIO of California. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. I do not know what is holding up the action here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend. The Chair is counting for a quorum.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend. The Chair is counting for a quorum.

Does the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] desire to withdraw his point of order and motion?

Mr. CANADY of Florida. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I insist on the enactment of the resolution, as is traditionally the case when offered by a conference or caucus of either party.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO].

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE
HONORABLE FRANK TEJEDA

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join many of my colleagues who want to honor and celebrate the life of our friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas, Frank Tejada.

As has been recounted over the past 2 days, Frank's accomplishments were many. While enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps, he distinguished himself as a leader and was selected to become a Marine Corps officer. Throughout his military career Frank was decorated and recognized by the Marine Corps, and he was a hero to many as he was given the Bronze Star, awarded the Bronze Star and Silver Star posthumously.

As a graduate of St. Mary's University, the University of California at Berkeley School of Law, Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, and Yale Law School, Frank was also distinguished as a student at America's finest schools.

Frank accomplished so much throughout his life; but what made him a great man was not just his accomplishments, but his desire to take his own successes and use them as a tool to serve others. Frank Tejada dedicated his entire life to serving others in his family, in his community, and in his country. This desire carried him to the Texas House of Representatives and Texas Senate, and finally right here to the U.S. House of Representatives, while remaining a devoted husband and father.

Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to attend Frank's funeral Mass at St. Louis' Catholic Church in San Antonio, TX, where he also served as an altar boy. Many times Members of this body frequently talk about the nature of being a good representative and being connected to their district. I would have to say that Frank was probably the quintessential district public servant. He grew up in the area that he was representing, he was connected to it, he never left it. He exuded the spirit and vitality of south San Antonio.

Mr. Speaker, I was touched during the service to find out that the very church we were in was also the church in which Frank was an altar boy. Throughout his life Frank Tejada led by example and led by serving others. Today we honor Frank with our words. I am happy to participate in the numerous accolades to Frank, and would like to extend my own personal condolences to his mother, Lily, and his three children.

A PROPOSAL TO KEEP SOCIAL
SECURITY SOLVENT

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in the week of February 27, we are expected to take up the issue of the balanced budget amendment. There has been a lot of talk about Social Security. How this amendment is going to affect Social Security and how changes in that amendment that might better portray what is really happening at the Federal Government.

I wanted to talk a few minutes about what the problem is in Social Security. That problem with Social Security is not having enough money coming in to pay the benefits of retirees as we operate on, if you will, a pay-as-you-go system, where existing workers pay the benefits of existing retirees. That is the way it started in 1935 when we passed the Social Security bill. That is the way it has always been, and that is the way it is today.

If we look at the problems of the birth rate going down while the number of retired people increase—and they are increasing because they are living longer—we see what happens to the deficits of Social Security. Some suggest, such as Dorcas Hardy, the previous Social Security commissioner, that we are going to be short of Social Security funds as early as 2005. It presents a serious problem to this Congress.

Every retiree should be concerned about what might happen to those benefits if we delay some solution. Every worker in America, especially those under 45 years old, had better be going to the candidates that run for Congress and say, look, take your heads out of the sand and do something to protect Social Security.

This chart in front of me shows the kind of deficits we are going to have; in other words, the amount of money by which benefit payments will exceed revenues that have to borrow or shift from the general fund.

As I go around to my town hall meetings and into high school and college government classes, one statistic that I give them is the price that Social Security is costing a minute today. That price is \$600,000 a minute. But in 2030, it is going to be \$5,700,000 a minute. So the number of retirees increases because they are living longer. When we started Social Security, the average age of death was 63. Now if you are lucky enough to hit 65, the estimate is that you are going to live to be 86 years old. This represents the decrease in the number of workers that pay in their taxes to support each retiree.

In 1945, there were about 42 people working, paying in taxes to support each retiree. By 1950, that was down to 17 people working. By today, there are

only three people working. The estimate is by 2030 there are only going to be two people working.

I have developed a Social Security proposal that has been scored by the Social Security Administration that keeps Social Security solvent. It does this in several ways. No. 1, it keeps the Government from reaching into the surpluses in the Social Security fund and spending those for other Government purposes. It allows a very modest investment in private savings accounts. The reason we do that is because Treasury is now paying a return, a real interest rate return, of 2.3 percent. If we compare that to the 9-percent the private sector has been getting over the last 80 years, we see the Social Security system is losing out.

□ 1315

So every proposal that came out of the President's advisory council included some kind of private investment. What we also do is increase the retirement age by 1 year. That brings in additional revenues. The amount of those additional revenues can be eligible for private investments. We do not affect current retirees in this bill because they, after all, made their plans based on existing law; but gradually over the next 25 years, we make these changes.

Look, we have just got to, make an aggressive, conscientious effort to deal with these kinds of entitlement spending, whether it is Medicare, or whether it is Social Security, because the fact is, we are going broke. If we do not make changes now, those changes in the future are going to have to be much more drastic. It is going to interrupt our economy. It is going to interrupt the well-being of retirees. So let's act now.

THE BOMBING PREVENTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCINNIS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York [Ms. SLAUGHTER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly condemn what has been a wave of bombing activity throughout this Nation and to urge Congress to act. This type of violence must come to an end and I am working to do just that.

On January 7, I reintroduced H.R. 85, the Bombing Prevention Act of 1997, which would help end this vicious attack on innocent persons. I urge my colleagues to sign on as cosponsors. I know you were as shocked as I was over the weekend when government offices, including the court, in San Diego were targeted with pipe bombs that were sent through the mail. Two hundred employees were evacuated, the package detonated by bomb squads in the FBI parking lot.

Atlanta has faced an even more horrific tragedy. I still remember my outrage 2 weeks ago after an attack on a family planning clinic outside of Atlanta. The first bomb shattered concrete and blew away pieces of the wall and the ceiling at the building that housed the clinic. The second bomb was even more ominous. The terrorist designed it to spill blood by packing it with metal fragments and 3-inch concrete nails that were set to explode over a wide area. It was set to go off an hour after the first bomb so that law enforcement officials would bear the brunt of that explosion.

The people of Atlanta have fallen victim twice to a devastating crime which was likely perpetrated by domestic terrorists, a crime designed to intimidate women from exercising their constitutional right to seek health care and a crime that further eroded any sense of innocence left in our citizens.

The Centennial Park bomb at the Olympics 6 months earlier was not enough for the homegrown killers. We know now that the bomb that exploded at the Olympics consisted of three lengths of pipe packed with smokeless powder, an explosive substance that is completely unregulated by Federal law. This in itself is a scandal, and of course the perpetrators of the act are still at large.

We are not even safe in our homes. In upstate New York a 10-year-old girl opened a Christmas package left in her family mailbox. Instead of a gift, she was greeted with an explosion that burned over 27 percent of her body.

The bomb turned out to be a "message" from a disgruntled employee of her family. I would like to send a return message to domestic terrorists and I need your support. Unfortunately it often takes tragedies such as these to spur this House to action. I was shocked to discover 2 years ago that under current law possession of explosives is not a Federal felony. For years we said that certain people, for example a felon, should not be allowed to carry guns, and yet they can drive around in their car or keep at home 100 pounds of gun powder that is not even a crime and that nobody accounts for.

Bombers commit murder by remote control. They do not have to be in the same room as their victims or even in the same city. They never have to see the death and destruction that they cause, and their ruthless method of murder often kills random bystanders. It is no wonder that Americans are uneasy on the streets and their homes, in airplanes.

We need to act now against these particularly cold-blooded killers. We must not wait for another attention-grabbing attack. In recent years we have seen mail bomb attacks on a judge and civil rights activists in the South and a string of bombings at abortion clinics. How much more evi-

dence do we need of the pressing need for stronger laws?

And do not think it cannot happen in your district. Two days ago, this week, a potentially deadly pipe bomb was discovered a few blocks away from my Rochester office and was just outside the headquarters of Eastman Kodak. Fortunately, no one was hurt. But perhaps next time we will not be so lucky.

We have got to keep explosive materials out of the wrong hands. My bill would require Federal permits for all explosive purchases and would mandate a nationwide background check for these permits. It also increases penalties for those who violate Federal explosives laws. Obtaining this permit is not a burdensome process. To receive a permit you only need to provide your name and address to the vendor and indicate the purpose of the purchase. This information would be invaluable to law enforcement officials who are investigating terrorism.

Such a process would allow us to screen out people who should not have access to these destructive materials, such as felons, fugitives and others who show a tendency to take out whatever things they might have on their fellow Americans.

Moreover, my bill contains special provisions that requires every person who purchases more than 5 pounds of black or smokeless powder, and 5 pounds is enough for gun enthusiasts to have to make their own bullets that would make them hold a Federal permit. Criminal bombings have doubled since 1988. Think about that. This is almost becoming retribution of choice in the United States. They have doubled since 1988. One-third of those incidents involved black powder or smokeless powder.

Of course this is the part of the bill that will send our friends in the National Rifle Association through the roof. But under the current law, any purchase of less than 50 pounds of black powder is totally exempt from any kind of oversight. This is crazy. Fifty pounds of explosive powder can unleash substantial destruction. As every law enforcement official knows, bomb makers love that stuff. It is cheap, it is available, it is unregulated, and a little bit goes a long way. In fact it only takes a pound and a half to make a pipe bomb.

I would also like to point out these regulations will not harm legitimate sportsmen. As I pointed out a while ago, 5 pounds of black powder will reload 750 shotgun shells.

Each year, millions of pounds of explosives are purchased without any permit being required or no regulation, and we in Congress have a duty, I believe, and an obligation to protect the lives and property from bombings.

Last session, we passed my legislation to help protect innocent people from bombs made of plastic explosives

such as the bomb used on PanAm flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. It is time we got tougher on terrorists here at home. Passing H.R. 85 will give law enforcement officials another tool in tracking down these homegrown terrorists. It must be done. Nobody knows who is going to be next.

FAREWELL TO REPRESENTATIVE FRANK TEJEDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Puerto Rico [Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to join with so many of our colleagues in honoring Frank Tejada for all his years of dedication and service to this Congress, to our people, to our Nation. As we honor the memory of the great person that Frank Tejada was, I cannot help but look back and think about moments that I had the opportunity to share with him.

Frank and I began service in the House 4 years ago. And as a matter of fact, Frank was one of the first Members that I met when I arrived in Washington. I will always remember the time when I was invited to participate in a hearing at the Committee on Veterans' Affairs where issues related to Hispanic veterans were being discussed and particularly Puerto Rico.

During my opening statement I proceeded to narrate the glorious and distinguished history of Puerto Rico's 65th Infantry Regiment. Specifically, I made reference to the time when the 65th Infantry Regiment was asked to cover the withdrawal of thousands of marines during the Korean war. Frank, who was a member of the committee and a marine himself, recognized the valorous service of Puerto Rican veterans in all the major wars and conflicts that this Nation has been involved in during this century but then took exception to my comment on the withdrawal of the marines and he said, with a smile on his face, "but you know, CARLOS, we, the Marines, never were withdraw from battle."

As you see, I believe that this statement characterizes Frank's life. He never withdrew from anything. He never gave up. His life was an incredible story of triumph over adversity. He lived a life of hard work, hard work in his district, hard work in the military, hard work here in Congress, hard work wherever he went.

But most of all Frank understood the value of freedom and honesty and he was well aware of the dramatic cost of keeping our cherished and hard-fought liberties.

Frank, I was privileged to have you as my colleague, but most of all I was privileged to have you as my friend. We will miss you but your memory will be with all of us forever and an example for us to follow.

HELPING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor first and foremost to thank Members for the way they responded to the President's remarks concerning the District yesterday. The President spoke, in his State of the Union speech, warmly of his own intention to assist the District, and partly in his words, "to renew this great capital city so that Washington, DC, is a great place to live, and is once again the proud face America shows to the world."

I appreciate as well the concerned words of Speaker GINGRICH, who devoted part of his own opening speech, upon being sworn in, to the District. The Speaker has in fact been very helpful to the District during the 104th Congress.

The President has put on the table a strong plan. First, it takes back \$5 billion in pension liability racked up by the Congress before home rule and off-loaded on the District. Second, it recognizes that the District is not a State and like every city in the United States cannot today bear State, county, and municipal functions all by itself, even if it becomes the most efficient government on the face of the Earth.

Last night the President offered words on an empowerment zone approach that he intends to spread to cities across the United States, including the District. It is a traditional approach that is already in use across the country. I am very grateful that he wants to include the District in this approach. I welcome it. But I welcome it only in combination with income tax relief in light of a bill I have introduced yesterday.

As the sole response to the crisis of the capital city, the empowerment approach is unacceptable to me and to the District. Why? The President's own plan, the President's strong plan—for pension and State cost relief—would take this much, represented by the orange color, off the table from what District taxpayers now pay. What that means is that 90 percent of what District taxpayers pay they would continue to pay. Strong as his plan is, it really is marginal in what it does to take away what a dwindling tax base would pay.

We are now at 1933 population levels. We do not have a State like New York and like Florida. We are losing, in the 1990's three times as many people as we lost in the 1980's.

Consider what our alternatives are. Commuter tax, massive infusions from the Federal Government and, finally, use of our own money through a tax cut. Commuter tax, thank you, Mr.

Congress, you have taken that off the table. We are barred from a commuter tax, even though virtually all the jobs go to commuters. They come in and use the services of an insolvent city and do not leave one thin dime here. You took that off the table. Massive infusions from the Federal Government, you have taken off the table for everybody, even the capital of the United States. I am down to the only option I have left: Let us use our own money to pay what it takes to revive our own city.

The District of Columbia Economic Recovery Act is a bipartisan tax cut bill. I put it in only because we have no State. If we had a State, I would not do it. I would go to the State.

□ 1330

Big cities get almost all of their revenue from State and Federal sources. D.C.'s revenue must come from a tax base that is disappearing with no way to recycle money back from those who leave.

Think about it. Even if you come from a small town, think about the great cities in your State, New York City, L.A., Detroit, Atlanta, Seattle, Houston, Chicago, Newark, Nashville, Greenville, Charlotte, Richmond, and Baltimore. None of them support themselves. They are basically supported by their States.

If you did not have a State, what would you do? What do you expect the capital of the United States to do? An empowerment zone by itself does not address taxpayer drain. Even businesses in D.C. tell us that for every ten jobs we make in D.C., nine of them go to suburbanites. They say that is because we are losing our skilled work force, which is another way of saying losing our tax base. They say that an empowerment zone incentive will not help the District because business looks to the skilled work force, not to tax incentives when deciding whether or not to locate in a city.

This is not your average tax cut. It is not what we usually mean in this House. It is not about money saving; it is about life saving. We have to think outside the box. We have to understand that in essence, if not this, what?

You have a unique situation in the capital of the United States. You have a stateless city. It is insolvent. Its revenue is dwindling away with its tax base. The capital is trapped. Help us free ourselves.

SUPPORT MY BALANCED BUDGET SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

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

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, very shortly in this House, probably within the next

3 or 4 weeks, the House leadership has scheduled a vote on the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. I have some concerns about whether this is even necessary.

I note with interest that the deficit has dropped in the last 4 years from \$300 billion a year to \$107 billion this year and it is coming down like that; that 4 years ago it was 4.7 percent of our gross domestic product, a hefty portion. Today it is 1.4 percent, the lowest point it has been since 1974, the lowest of any industrial democracy. So I question whether it is needed.

If it is needed, if people still seem to think it is, I have to offer the suggestion that you do not balance the budget by putting something in the Constitution that says in 7 years you have to have a balanced budget. You balance the budget the old-fashioned way, vote by vote by vote, cut by cut by cut, each year through the appropriations process.

That is what has brought the deficit down, on a bipartisan basis, Democrats leading the charge sometimes, Republicans the other times. That is what has brought the deficit from being 4.7 percent of our economy down to here about 1.4 percent.

Now, having said that, if a constitutional amendment is necessary, I am greatly concerned because the argument I hear is that the Federal budget ought to balance its budget like every family, like every business and every State government has to. And that is a fair statement. There is a difference, though. If you forced every family, if you forced every business, and particularly if you forced every State government to include the language of this balanced budget amendment in their constitutions or in their bylaws or their operating procedure, this country would be belly up.

This balanced budget amendment does not do what every State, what every family and every business does, and that is to permit borrowing for capital expansion, for growth, for increasing in productivity. Because while 49 States have some form of capital budgeting in place, and incidentally operates under a balanced budget procedure, such as the State of West Virginia, which has a strict balanced budget requirement in its State constitution, while almost every State has a balanced budget requirement of some kind, there is a difference between the way that States operate and the way the Federal Government operates.

Every State borrows for the roads, the bridges, the water systems, the sewer systems, the infrastructure, the schools, the prisons, the things that are necessary for long-term growth. Every State has that kind of capital budget. Not so the Federal Government.

So that is why I would urge Members, if you feel you have to support a

balanced budget amendment, I hope you will support my balanced budget substitute, my constitutional amendment to the Constitution, which would say that you balance the budget in the same amount of time, by the year 2002; that you have the same procedures, except that you can have capital budgeting; that is, you can have investment in physical infrastructure, the roads, the bridges, and so on, No. 1; and, No. 2, that Social Security is off budget.

I am fascinated that every Member in this House at some time or another has voted in favor of taking Social Security off budget. Well, if it was good enough last year, the year before, and the year before that, why is it not good enough this year, particularly if we are going to enact such a stiff proposal and put it into the Constitution?

So if you want the Federal budget to operate like every State, like every business and every family, then recognize the fact that every family knows that it has to borrow for long-term items.

My wife and I had to borrow for our house. It is called a mortgage. Over 20 years. We have to borrow for the car, 4 to 5 years of financing. We have to borrow for our children's tuition, because we understand that that is what is going to pay back greater dividends in the years to come.

So that is what my balanced budget amendment to the Constitution would do. It would recognize that borrowing and permit it to continue. You cannot go home and say that I supported a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution that is just like every State, every family, and every business has to do, because every State, every family and every business could not operate if they had to operate under the terms of the balanced budget amendments that this House will be voting on.

If you are interested in supporting my proposal, my substitute, I would urge you to cosponsor my balanced budget amendment, which was dropped in the hopper today, which has been introduced, which already has 19 cosponsors and which permits and which requires a balanced budget but also permits our Federal Government to do what every State government and city is permitted to do, and that is to borrow for physical infrastructure and to spread that out over the cost of the life of that asset.

Why should you consider the same dollar that goes for pencils for the Federal courthouse to be the same dollar that is spent for a highly of highway? We all know the mile of highway has a much greater life FTE. And yet that would be precluded. That would be ruled out. That would be greatly threatened by the balanced budget amendment this House will be voting on.

So if you want to balance the budget in the same way the family does, the

State does, the business does, then you ought to be supporting my proposal, my amendment to the Constitution which was in the hopper today.

We will be talking a lot more on this, Mr. Speaker, I am very confident of that, but I would urge Members to look closely and to recognize that there is a very significant difference between the way the States operate, the way businesses operate, the way families operate, and the way this budget would have the Federal Government operate.

PRESIDENT CORRECTLY PLACES NATION'S EDUCATION SYSTEM AT THE TOP OF OUR PRIORITY LIST

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in his State of the Union address last night President Clinton announced an ambitious plan to strengthen our Nation's education system and in so doing rightly placed the issue of educating our children at the top of the Nation's most important priorities.

The President's plan spans across the entire spectrum of education. He had 10 points. For the youngest children, he called for an expansion of Head Start; for elementary schoolchildren, a program to ensure that they can read independently by the third grade; for our high school students innovative incentive programs to encourage them to obtain at least 2 years of college; and for parents and students alike, struggling to meet the runaway costs of college, a variety of tax breaks and adjustments to existing loan programs that will make everyday life a little bit easier.

Last year, Mr. Speaker, when the President sent his budget to Congress, the Republicans responded by offering the largest education cuts in history. To demonstrate the seriousness of their opposition to the President's education agenda, they then proceeded to shut down the Federal Government two times while calling for the abolition of the Department of Education.

Their attacks on the education system continued throughout the election cycle, with GOP leaders, most notably Bob Dole, picking fights with the teachers unions.

In announcing his education plan last night, the President rightly called for Republicans to leave their partisan agenda at the classroom door. It is my hope that the Republicans will accept the President's invitation and join congressional Democrats in our efforts to provide quality, affordable education to every American.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that we will be dealing with these education issues for a long time, and certainly dealing with them in the next few weeks and the

next few months, but I think that the President's call that we should put our partisan differences at the classroom door was really crucial. Education is the most important issue facing this Nation and the President's 10-point plan really is a significant beginning to solving the problem of making sure that we provide an adequate education system for every American.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CONGRESSMAN FRANK TEJEDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, we have taken out this special order of an hour for the purpose of trying in the short time that we have to try to commemorate the life of a friend, of a colleague, of a great American hero, Frank Tejada, who passed away but a few days ago in his home in Texas shortly after having been sworn in to the 105th Congress.

Without further remarks on my part at this stage, I do want to yield time to someone who was a great friend of Mr. Tejada, and I want to acknowledge that Mr. Tejada's family is here with us today, but I think it is most fitting that the individual who knew him best, who would sit right back there every day of a vote with Frank and laugh and do work and do the business of this country with him should best have the opportunity to go first in making remarks about our great friend.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SOLOMON ORTIZ.

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank the gentleman for asking for this special order today in memory of a great American and a great friend.

Mr. Speaker, I was one of those fortunate Members of Congress who was able to visit with Frank about 3 weeks before he died and, as we all know, Frank loved his children. And even before Frank was diagnosed with this cancer, he was telling me about the heavy schedule and how important it was for him to attend some of the soccer games that his boy, Frankie, played. He said this is one of the things I miss the most, being with my family.

When I visited with Frank this last time again, we talked about the family and about the marine that he was, how he loved the military. But at this moment we are very fortunate to have Frank's mother with us in the gallery, Mrs. Tejada, Frank's sister, and members of his family, as they were recognized last night during the President's State of the Union Message.

For 4 years Frank and I sat together in that same corner listening to the

State of the Union Message and looking forward to seeing what was in that message that we could dissect and take back to our district and tell people how we would be able to change their lives, and impact on their lives something on the positive side.

Frank was a very religious individual. This last year I would ask Frank to go out with me to attend certain functions, and Frank would say, I am sorry, I cannot go with you because this is my prayer time. I have to go to my home and spend time talking to my God and reading my Bible.

Frank was also kind and forceful and generous and committed to those he served. After Frank fought for his country, he fought very hard for veterans, farmers, and Hispanics in Texas and in Washington. Frank was a wonderful person who died far too soon, too young. He taught us all how to be better people and he set an example for all of us to live by. Frank had a quiet strength. His decent life spoke volumes about Frank.

□ 1345

He was very uncomplicated. When he wanted to tell you something, he was very blunt, but he spoke the truth. At this moment, I would like to include the rest of my statement for the RECORD, because I know that there are many, many friends who would like to take time in this special order today to honor a great hero, a great friend, Frank Tejeda.

I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA], the chairman of the Hispanic caucus.

Because he was contented, he was unflappable. Frank was also kind, forceful, generous, and committed to those he served. After he fought for his country, he fought hard for veterans, farmers, and Hispanics in Texas and Washington.

Frank was a beautiful man who died far too soon—too young. He taught us all how to be better people, and he set an example for all of us to live by.

Frank had a quiet strength. His decent life spoke volumes.

He was uncomplicated—he meant what he said and he said what he meant. His word was literally his bond.

His story was very much the American story—about the ingenuity and creativity of one man's rise from obscurity to power.

Frank was an inspiration to me. Frank exemplified the very best in public service, honesty, and integrity. He was a true leader who believed in the value and decency of the working class.

He always said he was proud to be a marine grunt—he didn't want it any other way. That same ideal moved him to work hard all his life and to stick up for the working people he represented so well. Frank always approached problems with commonsense solutions and an engaging sense of humor.

This Chamber still feels empty without Frank—yet I know that Frank is watching us now and telling someone we are making too

big a deal over him. For that was Frank—simple, low-keyed, and focused.

Frank showed enormous grace and courage over the past year while dealing with the pressures of cancer and chemotherapy. As always, the highly decorated and respected marine fought the valiant fight.

He was such a disciplinarian—with his professional life, with his personal ethics, and with his physical health. I greatly admired him—as did many Texans. Frank Tejeda was one of the best friends I ever had.

We need to remember Frank's children—Marissa; Sonya; and Frank III—and his mother Lillie during this difficult time. His mother was here with us last night, honored by President Clinton as an American hero in Frank's stead.

We should also remember his sister Mary Alice Lara—who accompanied their mother last night—and his brothers—Juan Tejeda, Ernest Tejeda, and Richard Tejeda in our prayers.

Frank Tejeda was a giant among men, and among leaders.

Frankie—I love you brother. You leave us a beautiful memory. We will all miss you, but we will cherish your memory.

I thank the gentleman from California for sponsoring this special order.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman for his remarks and I think he is right, he probably could speak longer on this than anyone, about Frank, I know he would love to, but at this point I yield to the dean of the Texas delegation, someone who has been a fighter for Texas for some time, I know Frank spoke of him with great regard, that is the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ].

Mr. GONZALEZ. I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA] for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is very unnerving and soul shaking to consider that such a young and promising life was cut so short and, therefore, deprived us and this House of what unquestionably would be great contributions.

I have watched the course of this great man in Congress, as a fellow Congressman, as he developed and being very familiar and intimately acquainted particularly with that section of our city in which he grew up and to which I have an undying and unbreakable attachment, since I myself am a native son and actually born at a time when San Antonio was a lot smaller, and that part of the city in which Frank developed and grew was not there. So it is very difficult to find words with which to express completely and fully the dimensions of an individual such as the Congressman who from very humble and unpretentious origins and beginnings reached the pinnacle of political achievement by dint of character and sacrifice. He of course proved himself in the field as a full-fledged member of the Marine Corps. It was my privilege to be identified with that particular section of the city when it was not part of the city. I am a native of San Anto-

nio, and what we call Bexar County and the city is of such a proportion today that it is difficult for me to evoke the size and the aspect of the city at the time. I want to thank my colleague for pausing and taking time in order to recognize a great man.

Mr. Speaker, I want once again to offer a few words of praise and tribute in honor of my late friend and colleague, Frank Tejeda.

As so many of my colleagues—and indeed the President of the United States—have remarked here in the House and elsewhere, Frank Tejeda was a brave and remarkable man. He started with little, but soon found direction, and when he did, proved his talent and mettle. He went a very long way in a very short time.

Frank died too soon, and I am sure that he knew how long the odds were against surviving the tumor that killed him. But he never complained, never felt sorry for himself or asked anyone to pity him—he went right on doing the best he could, to serve his district and this House in an exemplary way. There was not a day, not an hour, that he did not give his best—and that was very good indeed. The people of his district, the Members of the House, were well served by Frank Tejeda.

Frank went from high school dropout to decorated marine, and from there to the best schools in the Nation. His accomplishments were remarkable, undeniable—and probably unexpected by those who saw him as a restless adolescent. Frank was a quiet man. Proud as he was, and he was very proud, he never let his accomplishments balloon into egotism. He just hung the medals up, and alongside them the diplomas, and went on about his quiet and extremely effective service to the people of his community and district.

Frank always had the time to help a friend or a neighbor. And if he did not have the money to help out, he'd get it somewhere, even if that meant taking on a bank loan. But typically, he never would tell anyone about the sacrifices that he was making.

High or low, rich or poor, powerful or weak—everyone who came in contact with Frank Tejeda was treated with unfailing courtesy and respect. He was that kind of man.

He was a man of integrity and decency. Frank Tejeda lived with honor, served with honor, and brought honor to all of us.

I will miss Frank. All of us will. I hope, as I said yesterday, that all of us will learn from knowing him, and that all of us will remember him by living as he did, with grit and grace, decency and honor, generosity and compassion, energy and determination.

Frank Tejeda lived well and served well. With profound regret and sorrow, I say farewell to Frank—but will never say farewell to his memory.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Let me now turn to another colleague from Texas, Mr. REYES, a gentleman whom Frank respected a great deal. We are looking forward to working with him as a new Member.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to join my colleagues in recognizing the many contributions that

our esteemed colleague and my good friend Congressman Frank Tejada, made to this great institution, our great Nation, and in particular the people of Texas and the 28th District.

Much has already been said about Frank and his influence on the lives of those he touched, but I rise this afternoon as one more testimony of what will be his legacy, a legacy that will ensure that the memory of Frank Tejada will live forever in the hearts of all of us.

Frank was a man of extraordinary character and integrity. Frank understood what was required of public service. At a time when some Americans are wondering about and sometimes questioning those that seek and aspire to public service, we have been left with the legacy of a devoted father, a selfless public servant, and an honorable man to reassure us that America can and still provides us with those that seek no other measure than to serve with dignity and simply aspire to do what is right and just.

Frank Tejada was an example of what is right and noble. But more than that, Frank will forever live in the hearts of his people, in the hearts of all people, for he was a man of the people. In death, as in life, he stirred within his people a dignified and moving tribute for all of us to see last Monday as whole neighborhoods of San Antonio turned out to show respect and farewell. It was a sight that will never and must never be forgotten. It is the ultimate tribute that a grateful community gives a warrior statesman. It was fitting and proper and, to use Frank's own words, it was the right thing to do. Straightforward, honest, respectful, dutiful, and courageous, Congressman Frank Tejada fue un hombre entre hombres, a man among men, and he will be missed but he will never be forgotten.

God blessed us all with Frank and now it is up to us to keep his legacy alive and thriving within this great place, with great responsibilities to this great Nation.

I thank the gentleman for this opportunity.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, another colleague who will serve this institution so well is another gentleman from Texas [Mr. JIM TURNER].

Mr. TURNER. I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA] for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand and speak in the memory of our dear friend Frank Tejada. Frank Tejada served not only in this body, ably and with distinction but he also served as a member of the Texas House of Representatives and the Texas Senate where I had the pleasure of serving by his side. I can say without question, Frank Tejada was a man who stood

firmly for principle, a man who voted his conscience irrespective of the pressure that may come to bear. He was a man who believed very firmly that truth was more important than any other virtue, and he was a man who believed very firmly that when something needed to be done, he was going to be there and be counted.

Frank Tejada grew up in south San Antonio. He did not graduate from high school but he went into the Marine Corps. It changed his life, and he from that point on achieved great heights academically.

He served the people of south side San Antonio and the other counties in his congressional and Senate and House districts with great distinction. As I sat next to him on the floor of the Texas Senate on one occasion, I noted Frank was rather quiet and yet as I began to hear the particular debate, I began to realize that Frank was ready to speak. And when Frank rose to speak, everyone listened, because you knew when Frank Tejada spoke, it was worth listening to. We will miss Frank Tejada. He was a great Texan, a great American, and a great friend to all of us.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman for his words.

Let me now ask another colleague from the great State of Texas and a great friend of mine, Mr. GENE GREEN, for his remarks.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA] for allowing me a few minutes to discuss my friendship with Frank Tejada. Like my colleague from Texas, JIM TURNER, we served with Frank in the House and the Senate and now in Congress. I grew to admire him as a man who was committed to the highest ideals and actions. Almost 2 years ago, I remember when Frank became ill, I prayed to God that he would be healed, and the Lord let us have Frank until last Thursday night. He was a man of integrity and honor and commitment and service. He was a great man who gave of himself, selflessly to others, whether it be serving his community as an elected official or to the children of south San Antonio in organizing and helping in little league games, baseball, football, you name it. Again, my colleague from El Paso talked about earlier this week when we saw the thousands of people who gathered along the roadways to pay tribute to Frank Tejada, who came from their neighborhood and did so much good.

I was so impressed with Frank when I first met him, he was so proud to be a marine. He was a role model for other marines. In fact, I did not know until much later that Frank had received the highest academic average in the Marine Corps history in officer candidate school. Frank even took it a step further when he won the Colonel Phil Yekel award which combined his

skills academically with his natural leadership ability and his extraordinary physical fitness. His pride in the Marines and military translated into his work as a legislator, both here and in Austin, TX, whether it be serving veterans as a State legislator or State Senator in securing funds for an outpatient clinic in San Antonio or for a public health clinic in Duval County. He was a firm believer in military-civilian cooperation. He sponsored legislation to train physicians assistants at Fort Sam Houston. He helped expand the GI bill for educational benefits for service personnel and certified teaching. Frank touched so many people, Mr. Speaker. We will miss him, not just the people of San Antonio and the people of Texas but the people of the House. Frank Tejada's commitment to this institution, his country and to its people should be an example we all should live by. Frank, we will miss you.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Another colleague from Texas and I think it is clear the respect of the Members from Texas for Frank Tejada as they come here to express themselves, I would like to invite another gentleman who just got elected and will serve us well in this Congress, Mr. RUBÉN HINOJOSA, to please add his remarks.

Mr. HINOJOSA. I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA] for yielding.

Last night in President Clinton's State of the Union speech, he paid special tribute to the Honorable Frank Tejada. He mentioned and recognized Frank's mother Lillie and his sister and relatives who attended. They are here this afternoon. And so it is with great pleasure, it is with great honor that I too come to join my fellow colleagues in expressing our feelings and support of the bill just passed today which is going to name a post office in San Antonio the Frank Tejada Post Office.

There are many things about Frank Tejada that stand out in my mind. One is that he was the son of Mexican immigrants. Two, that he was a first generation south Texan, and very proud of that. He was proud to be an Hispanic leader from Texas and to be here in Washington representing his constituents. From San Antonio all the way down to south Texas, in Zapata, in Roma, in Rio Grande City, a district that borders with mine and thus we create a very special friendship. I had a lot of respect for Frank, and I had looked forward so much to working with him.

Frank was proud to have ascended, to have become a national leader. For that, he will always serve as a role model for many Hispanics throughout the State of Texas and other parts of the country.

This afternoon, I attended a meeting with Secretary of the Navy John Dalton. He too paid tribute to Congressman Tejada. He spoke of this great American hero, a gentleman who distinguished himself in so many ways. I know that those of us who are sitting here this afternoon are going to be joining a very large number of individuals who want to pay respects and honor Frank Tejada.

Mr. BECERRA. Let me now recognize a colleague of mine from the State of California, a friend and someone whom I know knew Frank well and respected him, Mr. DUKE CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank my friend for yielding. I know the Texas delegation got together, which is very responsible, to offer this for Frank Tejada. I want you to know it is not just the State of Texas that grieves, that this Nation has lost a favorite son, that when this country asked Frank to serve, he went and he served in Vietnam and did very well there. I want to also tell you that even when he was diagnosed with cancer, Frank never gave up hope.

I know one time I had learned and I tried to break the ice a little bit with him, and I said, Frank, you know that being a Navy guy, that we own the Marine Corps and that if he did not believe it, to check the front side of his paycheck. It is signed Department of the Navy.

□ 1400

Frank reminded me with the humor of the time and says, "DUKE, that's because the Marine Corps has protected the Navy throughout history, and you owe us that."

But he was a man of integrity and even though that with the issues sometimes we disagreed, Frank was well respected on this side of the aisle as well as that side of the aisle, and I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that when our children look for heroes or role models that someone that was as dedicated to family as Frank Tejada, someone who was as dedicated to this Nation in serving as Frank Tejada, has strong faith in God and his country, I cannot think of a stronger role model for my children or anyone else's.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman who knows a little bit about what it means to be a member of the military for his kind words toward Frank.

Let me now ask another fine gentleman and distinguished Member of this House from the State of Texas to come forward, and that is the gentleman by the name of KEN BENTSEN.

Mr. BENTSEN. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding, and I join my colleagues in grieving the loss of our colleague from Texas, Frank Tejada. I have to say I did not know Frank until I was elected to the 104th Congress, but I often drove

through the lower part of his district in Starr County, where part of my family resides, and I saw Frank's signs down there, and he was one of the only people I have ever known who could run for office and never be opposed from either party or in either primary, and I have to say as I got to know him I came to understand why.

I have never met anybody who did not like Frank Tejada, who was not proud of what Frank Tejada had accomplished, and while the service the other day in San Antonio was quite sad, I was moved by what Bishop Yanta said in the homily when he said that we are sad that Frank is gone, but he has gone to a better place and we should celebrate what he did in his life here.

And you look at many résumés in this job and you hear many people testify and you meet many of us who were in this body who have very interesting backgrounds, very distinguished backgrounds, but I do not know if we have had anybody in quite some time who had the distinguished background of Frank.

I had the occasion to talk with one of our former Members, Sonny Montgomery, a very respected member of the military who served in this body, who told me the day after Frank's passing that he in fact—Frank in fact had been the most decorated Member serving in the Congress in these last few years.

And so I think it is a great loss for us, but I also have to say what a tribute and what a celebration as we left St. Leo's in the south side of San Antonio to see the people lined up on the street holding up the signs saying: "We will miss you, Frank". He is truly a dedicated—was truly a dedicated individual who cared about his constituents, who cared about his country, who cared about his family, and we are all better for having the chance to have known him and worked with him and we will miss him.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his words, and it is absolutely true. Those of us who had the opportunity to be at the memorial service saw just this throng of people outside trying to send a wish to Frank, and that perhaps was one of the most moving things that I saw in my trip to Texas.

Let me now yield to a very distinguished Member from Texas as well and a good friend, Mr. CHET EDWARDS.

Mr. EDWARDS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, in this House our Members are often judged by what they have accomplished in life, and on that basis Frank Tejada would be judged very well because he made a difference for his State, for his country and for his beloved constituents in south Texas.

But the thing for which I will always remember and respect Frank Tejada is not his list of accomplishments, though many and impressive, but the character of the individual. He is what I would have to believe every father and every mother would hope their child would grow up to be, and as a father of a small 1-year-old son, I could think of no greater satisfaction in my life, far beyond anything I could do in this body that would bring me pleasure, than to think that my son would some day have the character and integrity, the decency and the honesty and the compassion of Frank Tejada.

Several years ago I met a young 9-year-old Hispanic girl who was also fighting a fight against cancer. She was trying to get help, to get care in a hospital and was not sure that she would win that fight for her life. She sent me a card that I think is appropriate for Frank Tejada at this moment, a card that I will never forget, and what it said was this:

"When we leave this world we leave behind all that we have, that we carry with us all that we have given."

I am confident, Mr. Speaker, that on his journey to heaven Frank Tejada carried much with him for he gave so much here on Earth to his country, to his family and his beloved friends of south Texas.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Let me now ask a distinguished friend and colleague of the House who has served so very well representing veterans for so long, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EVANS].

Mr. EVANS. I appreciate the gentleman for yielding.

At the end of World War II, General Patton, while eulogizing our American war dead, reminded our grieving Nation that it is foolish and wrong to mourn the men who died. Rather, we should thank God that such men lived. And those words sustain us as we remember our colleague Frank Tejada today. Rather than mourning his too early death, let us thank God for his life, let us thank God that we had the opportunity to work with him and let us thank God that we had the privilege to know him.

Frank was a favorite in this House of Representatives. He was a friendly, decent, kind, and quiet man. His participation in a hearing or meeting guaranteed civility and tolerance. When he spoke others listened. I firmly believe that his notable courtesy and obvious concern and regard for the views of others was the result of a lifetime of challenges that he faced as a young man growing up in San Antonio, as a highly decorated Marine veteran of Vietnam, as a student at three of our country's most highly respected institutions of higher education, University of California, Harvard, and Yale.

As a fellow member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I

know that Frank's thoughtful and informed comments and constructive participation were well regarded. He was among the first to sound the alarm concerning gulf veterans' problems. He championed improvements in the GI bill. He fought to ensure that many veterans living in San Antonio were well cared for and taken care of at the Audie Murphy Hospital in San Antonio.

I was also privileged to serve with him on the Committee on National Security, where his faithful and effective participation demonstrated his commitment to the members of our Armed Forces and to a strong national defense.

We all considered Frank to be a good friend and colleague. Our admiration grew, however, into a real sense of awe as we watched him literally wage the battle of his life, a fight that he carried on with enormous courage and dignity. None of us will ever forget the Honorable Frank Tejada or the special grace with which he lived his life.

Our deepest sympathy goes to his family, his loyal and devoted staff, and the residents of the 28th Congressional District of Texas, who Frank so ably represented here in Congress. Please let us know what we in this House can do in any way to help you during the difficult months ahead. Let us all thank God for the life of Frank Tejada.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Let me now ask the gentleman who has served this country in the military and is now serving his country just as ably here in Congress, a good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. PAUL MCHALE.

Mr. MCHALE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I recall with respect and affection my friend, colleague, and fellow marine, Frank Tejada. Two years ago Frank stood at this very microphone and gave a special order commemorating the courage of those marines who fought for and died in pursuit of the capture of Iwo Jima. Unbeknownst to Frank that evening, watching on C-SPAN was a former Navy corpsman who called Frank the next day. He was unaware that Frank had survived war wounds received in Vietnam. That corpsman was in fact the doc who had provided aid to Frank on the battlefield and placed him aboard the helicopter when he was medivac'd. That chance appearance of Frank on C-SPAN and the awareness of that Navy corpsman set in process a series of events that resulted in Frank receiving posthumously the Silver Star.

Among other events that day on the battlefield in Vietnam, Frank had gone out into a rice paddy under fire, had attacked an enemy position, had killed the enemy gunner and had pulled back into a tree line, at which point he saw the body of a marine in the rice paddy. Again under fire he went out to that

marine, recovered the body and brought the body back to safety. Frank in this Chamber later said to me, "Paul, that wasn't courage. I simply remembered what they taught me at Quantico."

That was courage, and like Frank's intelligence, his decency, his bravery was such an inherent part of his character he did not think it was special. But we who served with Frank know just how special he was.

In a line that is delivered by marines with a sense of humor, but one that I think appropriate today, the closing stanzas of the Marine Hymn talks about the streets of heaven being guarded by U.S. marines. Mr. Speaker, they now have a new commanding officer: Maj. Frank Tejada, U.S. Marine Corps.

Semper fidelis Frank.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCHALE] for his remarks.

Let me now ask a colleague from California, a friend, someone who also knew Frank well, the gentleman from southern California [Mr. MATTHEW MARTINEZ], to come forward to make some remarks.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Thank you, Mr. BECERRA.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of my friend Frank Tejada. I met him for the first time right back here in the back of the Chamber sitting with SOLOMON ORTIZ and I think it became almost a routine thing that when we came down to the House to vote we would spend a few minutes visiting with one another. Although I only knew him for a short time and many of us only knew him for the 4 years that he was here in Congress, if you knew him one day though, you really knew him because he was exactly as he seemed to be, a real nice guy, and beyond that he was a great American and a great patriot, and I do not say that just because he was a fellow marine but because he proved it. He proved it every day of his life the way he acted with himself, his family, his constituents, and especially the way he proved it when he was a marine.

The true test of a man's character I think is many times tested under stress and the greatest proving ground of all I believe is war or battle, and Frank was tested in that manner and he proved that he was a hero. But Frank was not just a Vietnam hero; he was a hero to his family as well and to all those who knew him.

Many of you have heard the things that my colleagues have said about him, his charitable acts, his acts of concern for his constituency as he dealt with the huge bureaucracy we call the U.S. Government, and many of us spoke of it in our eulogy to him. But there are three short statements that were written in the book that was issued to commemorate his memorial,

and they were from his children, and I would like to include those for the RECORD, along with a ledger of his longstanding accomplishments, many of which you have already heard and many of which you will hear from other Members who love them as much as we do.

But one particular of the three that his children wrote was written by his daughter Marissa, and I would like to share that with you. It really came from her heart, and it is a true sentiment of how she felt about Frank and I think that many of the people that knew him felt about him too. It says:

LOVING THOUGHTS FROM HIS CHILDREN

You are a celebrity to me . . . I've watched you grow all these years with me, almost as if you were a big star on the screen . . . I've watched you give to others—this taught me the gift of giving.

I've watched you make your dreams come true—

This taught me to believe in dreams. I've watched you play my fan at my softball and soccer games—This taught me to find courage and self-worth.

I watched you play my teacher—This taught me the meaning of moral gratification and education.

I watched you play my DAD—when you loved me unconditionally and supported me with all your faith—This taught me the magic in love and the ability to bring life to others.

And I watched you as you played my friend—every day, when you talked to me, cried with me and laughed with me . . . You were a star to me, I was your biggest fan.—

Love,

MARISSA.

DAD, I love you more than words can say. You have always been my inspiration and my will to strive for the best. No matter how hard or how long the battle was, you still came out a winner and that is how I will always remember you. You are my hero, my shining star, MY EVERYTHING. I know God is taking care of you and you are still protecting us like always. You have been set free, but you will never leave my heart. Dad, I miss you already, but there is no comparison to where you are right now. I love you dearly and may the eternal light shine on you forever.

Love,

SONYA.

DAD, You have been the greatest inspiration and role model in my life. You have taught me morals and values that anyone can teach, but the way you taught me made me admire you and love you the way I do. I miss you and I love you more than words can say. You will always be with me no matter where I am. I love you, dad.

Love,

FRANK M. TEJEDA, III.

HIS LIFE

A native Texan, Frank M. Tejada, was born in Southside San Antonio on October 2, 1945. He was the son of Lillie Tejada and the late Frank M. Tejada, Sr.

Frank attended St. Leo's Catholic School and Harlandale High School. He volunteered for the United States Marine Corps, where he earned the Bronze Star for valor, and received the Purple Heart for wounds sustained

in combat. At the Marine Corps Officers Candidate School, his 99.08 percent overall average ranked the highest at the time. He received the Commandant's Trophy, the Marine Corps Association Award for the highest academic average in Marine Corps history at the time (99.6 percent), and the Colonel Phil Yeckel Award for the best combined record in leadership, academics, and physical fitness.

Frank graduated from St. Mary's University with a Bachelor of Arts in Government; at the University of California at Berkeley School of Law, he earned a Juris Doctorate; at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, he earned a Master in Public Administration; and at Yale University School of Law, he earned a Master of Laws.

Frank began his professional career as an attorney at law. He served as a State Representative in the Texas House of Representatives from 1977 to 1987. He was elected to the Texas Senate, serving from 1987 to 1993. In 1992, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served in Congress from 1993 to 1997.

Frank M. Tejada was a devoted public servant who dedicated his entire life to making Southside San Antonio, the greater San Antonio-Bexar County metropolitan area, his South Texas congressional district, and the nation a better place for all to live. Education, youth athletics, civil rights, and veterans service organizations have honored Frank's service to the community. His extraordinary life will be a lasting inspiration to us all.

HIS LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During the 103rd Congress, Congressman Frank M. Tejada supported a strong national defense, community and economic development, expanded educational opportunities, crime control and enhanced veterans benefits. He advocated community participation. He was an outspoken supporter of local military bases and brought millions in additional federal funding for building construction and base maintenance. He strongly spoke in their favor during the 1993 and 1995 base closure deliberations.

To assist those who risked their lives for our nation, Frank introduced and helped pass legislation to expand veterans' educational benefits. He sought to expand health care access for veterans and others in Southern Bexar and surrounding counties. A believer in military-civilian cooperation, he sponsored and helped pass legislation to expand a program for training physician assistants at Fort Sam Houston and the University of Texas Health Science Center. He introduced a bill to expand the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery to continue our tradition of honoring those who served their country. Congress incorporated it into legislation that was signed into law by President Clinton.

Congressman Frank M. Tejada was concerned about the health and safety of the communities he represented in Congress. During his district work periods, he worked with local elected officials and community leaders to secure crucial federal funding for many worthwhile projects. A few of these projects included securing funding for the construction of a new VA Outpatient Clinic in Southeast San Antonio, securing additional funding for a public health clinic in Duval County, and the construction of numerous clean water and sanitary sewer systems. Alarmed by the contamination of soil at the San Antonio Alamodome site, he called upon the Environmental Protection Agency for assistance and he formed a spe-

cial committee of community leaders and representatives to identify solutions. His concern for the small farmer and rancher was demonstrated through his efforts to provide assistance for agricultural producers. Frank promoted and worked for the preservation of the historical landmarks and natural resources in San Antonio, and he secured federal funding for the construction of the National Park Services Mission San José Visitor Center.

During the 104th Congress, Congressman Frank M. Tejada focused his attention on the specific needs of veterans, farmers and ranchers, and communities without access to potable water. He achieved these goals through legislation signed into law, grants for drought relief, and funds to add or improve water infrastructure in underserved communities in the 28th Congressional District of Texas.

Frank successfully achieved congressional approval of legislation to permanently expand GI bill education benefits for veterans pursuing teaching certificates through state-approved alternative certification programs. VA education benefits were limited to certification programs affiliated with colleges and universities, and excluded certification programs administered by a regional service center or large school district. His legislation eliminated that barrier so veterans could consider the transition to the teaching profession upon their discharge from the military.

Veterans' access to health care is a high priority to Congressman Frank M. Tejada, who worked closely with Department of Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown to open an outpatient medical care clinic in Southern Bexar County. The clinic, which broke ground on December 8, 1995, will provide access to service to the more than 67,000 veterans who live in Bexar, Atascosa, Frio, and Wilson Counties. This expansion of VA medical care in South Texas is made possible by savings generated from the consolidation of duplicative administrative and other functions at Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hospital and the Kerrville VA medical facility, one of 16 nationwide management integrations to enhance medical services to veterans and reduce administrative costs.

The prolonged drought in South Texas severely affected South Texas farmers and ranchers. Frank worked tenaciously to get the USDA to expedite primary emergency disaster area designations for most counties in his South Texas congressional district. In an unprecedented move USDA Secretary Dan Glickman acted on Frank's recommendation to separate Starr County's completed request for a disaster declaration, along with three other counties, from a group of 13 applications submitted by Texas Governor George Bush. Frank emphasized that " * * * the policy of holding up one county's disaster declaration until all applications are complete leads to unfair and unnecessary delay. Each county should be considered as soon as possible on the merits of its application without regard to the status of other counties submitted by a state governor at the same time." Secretary Glickman concurred and signed Starr County's designation to receive primary disaster for losses caused by drought and high winds.

Congressman Frank M. Tejada also garnered \$1.3 million out of \$9 million in unused USDA disaster assistance funds to help South Texas cope with sustained drought. Four South Texas water projects in Frio, Jim Hogg, and Zapata Counties received a share of the unused funds to improve their respective water infrastructure projects.

HIS LEGACY

A position Frank valued more than any other elected office or seat he ever held was that of being father to his three children—two daughters, Marissa and Sonya, and a son, Frank II (whom he affectionately called Frankie). Although his duties in public office took him away from his children frequently, he made it a point to spend time with them when he was home. He enjoyed sharing the news of their accomplishments and endeavors with others. He was especially fond of watching his son play soccer.

He leaves, to cherish his memory, his three beloved children; their mother, Celia Tejada; his mother, Lillie Tejada; a sister, Mary Alice Lara; three brothers, Juan Tejada, Ernest Tejada, and Richard Tejada, all of San Antonio. In addition, he has a host of aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, cousins, and other relatives. Frank M. Tejada will be missed greatly by his many friends, honored past and current legislative colleagues, his fellow Marines, his faithful constituents, and his loyal and dedicated staff.

The warmth of Frank's memory leaves me with a great deal of comfort, but his loss I think leaves us all with a painful void.

Frank, I don't say goodbye to you this day, but as a friend and a fellow marine veteran I simply say *semper fi*. May your spirit live on forever, and I know it will.

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I thank my friend for his remarks.

Let me now yield to someone who knew Frank well, who happens to be the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Procurement of the Committee on National Security, someone who also has a long and distinguished career, not just in the House of Representatives, but in serving this country in the military, a friend of all of ours, the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for those gracious words. But when I compare my brief career in the military in which I went to Vietnam, and basically the best thing that could be said about me was I showed up, when you compare that with Frank Tejada, who showed such tremendous leadership, it pales by comparison.

I want to thank my friend for taking out this special order and all of my friends who spoke. I came from an appointment in my office. I did not get to listen to everybody, but I know what you said, because we all knew Frank. And I know many people have talked about his wonderful accomplishments. But it occurs to me, probably Frank Tejada's value to all of us and his greatness was reflected probably not in what he did, because a lot of lesser Members of Congress have done some things legislatively, but Frank's greatness I think was in what he was.

I reflected back on my times in the service and my time, my service here on the Hill. And over your life, you have certain times when you have a group of people about you when you are working for a common cause when

you have a sense of community, a sense of brotherhood, a sense of friendship that is very gratifying. And that is the sense that I always had when I worked with Frank Tejada, because that is what he inspired.

I am reminded that I guess it was Alexis de Tocqueville who in analyzing what made the United States so unusual, is a historian of several hundreds of years ago, finally came to the conclusion that America was great. He said America is good because our people are good and because we have certain people who are just extraordinary.

Frank Tejada was one of those good people. He was a person who was so devoid of prejudice or unfairness or ego, a problem which I think affects all of us at one time or another, that you could always count on him for a good decision. He was an honest broker that people could go to, that they could look to, and what a role model for us in these difficult times when we get a little bit partisan.

I have always enjoyed being partisan and the battles we have had on the House floor and in committee, and sometimes we get a little heated. And you know I am glad that my good friend, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE], is in the chair right now. He is one of those people that has a little bit of Frank Tejada quality that sometimes when we are a little bit heated and when we step over the line a little bit, perhaps become a little bit personal. It would not be bad for us to always remember Frank, a guy who I think it was Silveriuz who said that still waters run deep. What a deep person, what a person who was often still, but so valuable to this body and to us as Members. I would hope that we could follow Frank's example and remember the great modern American portrait role model that Frank was.

One thing about Vietnam was that this era of Vietnam did not produce—and I think probably with the help of the American media—did not produce many role models, because the Vietnam war was an unpopular war for the American media and there are not a lot of leaders who were given a lot of publicity. Frank in his quiet way was perhaps one of the greatest role models to come from the Vietnam era. Frank was a man who could have carried a national office with great dignity and with great expertise and capability.

So I thank my friend for allowing me to take a little bit of this time, and I thank all of my friends who talked about Frank. Let us all work in his example and in the great light that he shed over this body, which I hope will continue to illuminate us in his memory.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank my colleague from California for his words.

Let me now turn to a good friend and a distinguished Member of this body, the Representative from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA].

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I too would like to join my good friend from California for his kind remarks made about our great friend and colleague, Congressman Frank Tejada. I remember Frank once saying that he was just a grunt. As a Vietnam veteran, I would like to join my friend from California in saying we were just grunts compared to Frank's accomplishments and certainly for his value and bravery for which he was awarded the Silver Star, the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star and the Marine Commandant's Trophy, the Marine Corps Association Award, and the Colonel Phil Yeckel Award for the best combined record in leadership, academics, and physical fitness during the time which he was in Officer's Candidate School, where he maintained an academic average in the 99.6 percentile, the highest ever recorded in Marine Corps history.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman Tejada was a warrior and a true hero of our Nation. Because of his tenacity, because of his leadership, and because of his generosity, and because he never forgot where he came from, Congressman Tejada was loved and respected by the people he served.

One of his constituents said of him, and I quote:

Even though he spent many years in Washington, his heart was always in San Antonio. He was a community man. Congressman Tejada never lost touch with the family, friends and constituents who worked on behalf of his political success. He continued to make a home in the neighborhood where he grew up.

He was generous with everyone, generous with his time and generous with his talents. There are countless stories of how he took money from his own pocket to provide uniforms for local baseball teams, how he cosigned notes to pay power bills so that the lights could remain on at the field, how he took out loans to meet medical expenses for his friends, how he bought the furniture for the day care center at the local church.

Mr. Speaker, the list of his good deeds goes on and on. His generosity of spirit is well known. He was a mentor to many young people. He has gained political stature. He had made sure he helped young, aspiring leaders. He opened up windows of opportunity. As Under Secretary of the Army, Joe Reeder said of him, and I quote: He was a great role model, a great advocate for Hispanics, and a great advocate for veterans.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BONILLA] concurred by adding this remark, and I quote: Frank Tejada represented all that is good about America. He always led by example, and his character, dignity inspired all who met him. He was a genuine American hero, Mr. Speaker.

Our good friend and a dean from the Texas delegation, the gentleman from

Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ], members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and chairman, my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ORTIZ], Henry Cisneros, and many other distinguished leaders have all spoken of a great loss, both personal and communal, because of this untimely death.

The Hispanic community has lost a great man, Mr. Speaker, a great leader and a great warrior. As former HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros said, and I quote: You do not find many public officials who stand for anything. Frank Tejada took stands, end of quote.

Whether we remember the war hero, the antipoverty activist, the brilliant attorney, the crusading State legislator and the dedicated U.S. Congressman, Mr. Speaker, the role model for our youth, the compassionate and general member of the community, the fighter for justice and equality, the good friend whose personal warmth was always evident, and of any of the other remarkable aspects of this man, we all mourn his loss.

So, Mr. Speaker, we mourn the loss to Texas, the loss to the Hispanic community, the loss finally to all of America. We will all miss the presence and the leadership of my good friend and colleague, the late Congressman, Frank Tejada.

Mr. BECERRA. I thank my friend for his kind remarks.

Members of the Tejada family, mother Lillie; children Marissa, Sonya, Frank, III; Members of the US Congress; Governor; Colleagues of the Tex. Legisl. Distinguished guests, friends. It is a great honor to be able to speak about Frank M. Tejada, Jr.

Frank Mariano Tejada, Jr. was born to loving parents Frank and Lillie Tejada Oct. 2, 1945, on his dad's birthday. He was born at 708 Pleasanton Road, on the south side of San Antonio.

A baby boomer, born to a WWII disabled combat veteran, and his wife. From his dad and his loving mom, Frank learned an intense love of service to his country, his community. Since childhood Frank's dream was military service, as his dad had done before him.

His parents were loving and very involved in his upbringing. Guiding him in his faith and his daily living. His mom Lillie was and till his death continued to be the heart and hearth of the family. His dad taught Frank about the love of country, about discipline, about loving the land and by example, Frank's dad and mom taught Frank determination, and self-sacrifice.

Frank's mother and dad were by Frank's side, teaching, guiding and reinforcing the values of love of family, respect of self and of others, dedication to God, family and country.

The Tejedas sacrificed and sent Frank, Jr. to St. Leo Catholic grade school (the very school across the street) to be followed by his sister Mary Alice, and brothers Juan, Ernest and Richard. A natural leader, he was respected and admired by his classmates and the teachers. Back in the "old days" the teachers were mostly nuns.

Frank was developing his strong spirit and character. He was bright and he did well in

his studies; yet, he also managed to get into mischief. He was not allowed to attend the eighth grade picnic because he had lead a group of students who showered the hallways with the fire extinguishers during an evening PTA meeting.

Frank was raised by his father to love the outdoors, and the military. The home on Pleasanton Road had pens for the dogs that "Big Frank" raised for hunting. Frank, Jr. learned about caring for the animals that they raised. Responsibility and love of the outdoors were among the values he learned.

Frank was devoted to his Catholic faith. As an altar boy, many mornings he would be here bright eyed and ready to serve the 6:00 AM Mass. Here in this church, on this altar, we served Mass for Priests like Fr. Ruiz, Fr. Ebisch, Fr. Singelton (no doubt they will recognize him in heaven) his devotion to the faith continued to his death.

Frank was much influenced by his father and other members of his family who served in the military. Many of us remember the pride and great pleasure he took in his toy soldiers and particularly the pleasure he enjoyed with the Fort Apache set.

The Tejedas loved music. Frank grew up listening to his father Frank senior and his uncle Rogelio (his padrino) play guitars and sing the "corridos" (ballads) about Mexican heroes and the old songs about men defending their rights, defending their pride. "Las Polkas adding to the spirited evenings. We all shared many gatherings, ending with breakfast at one of the family homes.

The Tejedas were and to this day remain a closeknit family. They help each other, stand by each other and their extended families and friends. The importance of family, a value learned from good example.

All the Primos were athletic. Usually playing baseball or softball. Frank and his cousin Robert became legend in little league and pony league. His Primos Aurelio Jr., Roger and Henry were excellent athletes and were the stars of the show at the donkey-ball games.

Junior (Rodriguez) was among the family athletes. Frank played baseball for the St. Mary's baseball team, there too he was accepted as a leader.

Surrounded by aunts and uncles that were loving and supportive, Frank was rooted in the values of respect for self, respect for others and love of family and service to church and country.

After St. Leos, Frank attended Harlandale. He was often involved in fights with the elements of the school district that gave voice and action to bigotry. The intercom frequently called for A, B, C, and D, students and the "Tejeda boys." Frank was always ready to defend himself, even against a counselor who "called him an impudent trouble making Mexican."

Teachers and counselors urged Frank to study the trades since he "was intelligent and good with his hands"—the same Frank who earned a BA, a JD, and two masters degrees—St. Mary's, Berkley, Harvard, and Yale.

Frank was out of place in a school like Harlandale was then. He left high school in his senior year, just seventeen (17) years old. Frank's strong spirit had not been harnessed. He had dreams he had to fulfill. He decided to accept the challenge of "joining the Marines."

We all laughed when Frank candidly told of his enlistment. He thought that when he enlisted he would have weeks or months to relax, visit and proudly boast about joining the Marine Corps. He recounted that instead

he was handed papers and a ticket to board a flight to California that very same afternoon. He laughed and reported that he felt lonely on that flight to Camp Pendleton, in Calif.

Again his bearing and leadership became evident, despite the rough going during boot camp. He related how on one occasion his platoon was marching and a crusty old T.I. yelled that everyone else was out of step except for Tejeda. For a brief moment Frank swelled up with pride until he realized, too late, it was he who was out of step. The language with which he was told of his error can not be quoted here.

After boot camp, Frank embarked on what could have been a career in the Marines. He was the youngest marine staff sergeant to serve in Vietnam. He distinguished himself and earned the Bronze Star with "V" for valor and also earned the Purple Heart for his wounds. Frank subsequently pulled to safety, a wounded fellow marine. He was under fire; yet, he courageously tried to save his fellow marine. Frank pulled him out of peril and protected the wounded marine until further support arrived. This fact was not reported until recently, when one of the witnesses to this event saw Frank on national media. The witnesses who verified the event all thought Frank had been killed. Frank, has posthumously been awarded the recognition he earned. The Silver Star for gallantry in the face of enemy fire.

During his service in Vietnam, Frank and I corresponded. He reported that he and his fellow troops were very saddened by the fact that the "folks back home" were demonstrating against the war and heaping insult on returning soldiers, soldiers who had "put their lives on the line." I encouraged him as much as I could and encouraged him to return home and go to college to develop that sharp mind even more.

After Vietnam Frank was offered officer training school. The Marines had recognized his worth and were anxious to have him as one of their leaders. Frank, instead, opted for a degree from St. Mary's U. Upon his attempt at admission I had to keep Frank from "mopping the floor" with the director of admissions who was more interested in technicalities than in Frank's merits.

In 1968 Frank and I worked for the S.A.N.Y.O. we became aware of rules that were unjust, e.g., if you spoke Spanish you were sent home for the day. Frank organized a protest and as a result the exec. director (a Priest) fired all eight (8) of us on Good Friday 1970. This was the beginning of Frank's activism.

We next worked for an organization known as the S.N.A.C. a 60's war on poverty program. Here Frank met many activists. Some he befriended, some he distanced himself from, but he respected them all and they in turn respected him.

At S.N.A.C. he met Edmundo M. Zaragoza. A Harlandale I.S.D. school teacher and thus began a close friendship that lasted until 8:25 p.m. on Thursday Jan. 30, 1997. Frank then guided Zaragoza to victory as the First Mexican American elected by the Mexican-American community in the Harlandale school district, thus began the "southside coalition." This name was given to a group of young men who shared strong, personal friendship, shared many, many hours working for the common good of the southside. And more than anything else, they shared values and dreams.

The continuous collaboration among friends was built on mutual respect. Each friend (or relative) brought a different per-

spective or added a new element to the melting pot that became what is referred to as the "southside coalition."

Frank used his considerable leadership skills in keeping the community united. A community that shared his views, worked with him and ultimately gave life to common hopes.

Frank recognized that he needed additional education, so he earned the doctor of jurisprudence from Boalt Hall, in California, the masters in public administration at Harvard, and the masters in law at Yale.

At Berkeley, Frank befriended Tony Jimenez, at that time a long-haired radical who became the roommate of the conservative marine. "Talk about the odd couple. Tony has been quoted on first seeing his roommate, as saying "Holy mackerel, I made a mistake." Frank's reaction was "just as stunned." They began a longterm friendship. Tony, the Loyola grad, had requested an "out of state Chicano" roommate. He got one.

During law school Frank related taking his first sample test. He wrote his answer and tried to be humorous by adding at the end "besides that's life." Frank recalled that the professor was not amused noting that Mr. Tejeda was not welcome to add commentary. No question Frank learned from this "sample" he was the only Hispanic that earned an honors grade his first semester. Tony was the "eager beaver" student who raised his hand too often and answered questions, which caused the professor to take note of those in his immediate area. Frank informed Tony that if Tony raised his hand and brought the heat one more time, Frank would break Tony's hand. Tony did not bring the heat again.

During their studies at Berkeley, there was a madman who was hacking people to death. He was killing nonminorities only. Tony and Frank would on return to their apartment late at night sing Mexican songs, loudly if not well, to make sure that the "hacker" (who would pounce from alleys) did not make a mistake. Frank was courageous, but not foolish.

During law school Frank married Celia Gaitan, who lived across the street from the Longorias. He had been spending much time at the Longoria home obviously it was not just to see his friend. Of this marriage came his pride and joys: Marissa, Sonya, and Frank, III (Frankie). Frank and Celia gave their children love and guidance. The children are beautiful and were a special source of joy for Frank. The many hopes that Frank had for his children (his deep hope to see all his children finish high school and college) must be realized. Sundays were family day. Special days for quality time as a family.

Frank had sharply honed his mind and as a former marine kept a sharply honed body. He launched himself into public service with the help of trusted friends and relatives.

On the first meeting between Frank and Tony Dramburger (the well financed incumbent) Frank bluntly and confidently told Dramburger, he was going to beat Dramburger. His style was "no brag just fact." And he did.

Frank served the southside community honorably and with distinction. He fought eloquently against parimutuel betting. His vision of a better community, did not include gambling. He wanted better things for the people of the southside and worked for it. Frank made his mark in the legislature. He championed bills that served veterans (the Veterans Land Act, the Purple Heart licenses among many bills) victims rights bills

and other crime bills that helped make our communities safer.

In the Senate he continued to hold steady his course. He fought for the issues that were important. He would stand along and always held his ground, regardless of power or money.

During parimutuel battles twice Frank was offered briefcases and suit cases full of cash if he would vote his conscience but not speak his conscience. We all know that Frank refused to waver or give in to the temptation of money.

While Representatives at time spoke "to hear themselves speak," Frank carefully listened to (a la E.F. Hutton) because he was respected and his fellows knew he was determined, courageous, honest and Christian.

In the Senate and in Congress Frank served as always, with honor and distinction. Honest and motivated by his true love of church, family and community.

Frank was generous with his time and with what material goods he had. He was generous to family, friends and community, placing community interest before person gain.

No festival, no Pop Warner team, no baseball team would suffer if Frank knew about their need. Families who couldn't bury their dead did not suffer if Frank knew about their need. School bands, fund raisers all of us knew about Frank. Flags for schools, PTA, Frank did it all. Many young people have college educations today because of Frank. Many more are assured of college educations in the future, because of Frank.

God gave Frank to his parents and family. They raised him, nurtured and helped develop his character and then shared him with us.

In turn Frank gave his family, friends and community love, caring and generosity. He gave leadership, hard work and hope. His generosity was uncommon in character.

Saint Matthew (Ch22 V34) speaks about the scholar of the law who tried to test Jesus and asked, "Master what are the greatest commandments?" Jesus replied, "Love God above all else. And the second is love thy neighbor as yourself for the love of God. Then in C25 St. Matthew speaks of the judgment of nations: "When the Son of Man comes in, His glory, and all the angels with Him, He will sit upon his glorious throne and all the nations will be assembled before Him."

Frank Tejada, Jr. son, brother, father, U.S. Congressman did many acts of kindness that will be unreported, will be uncounted. He lived his faith. He loved and served his God. Where he found hunger, he provided food, where he found thirst, he gave to drink, he welcomed the stranger, he cared for all those the least of our brothers.

He earned the respect of all his peers for his devotions to "duty, honor, country." He personified the motto of his beloved Marine Corps. "Semper Fidelis." He demonstrated the finest qualities of the Christian.

He did for the least of God's brothers and he did so with love and caring.

He will never be replaced; but he will forever stand as an example to be followed. God blessed him now he has inherited the kingdom prepared for him.

May Frank rest in peace.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, at this stage, if I may, I would like to take the final moments of our time that we have to just engage in some final remarks. I know that my good friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ORTIZ], could easily have used up the hour, I

know I could have used the hour just to praise the man we know as Frank Tejada. But in the short time that we have, I think it is only fitting and perfectly fitting that Mr. ORTIZ and I have an opportunity to just reflect now, just perhaps more personally about the man that we are so trying to honor today.

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I was reminiscing with some other Members a few moments ago when Mr. BECERRA was relating to us here at this committee hearing involving veterans from Puerto Rico, he made a statement how Puerto Rico had lost a great number of men at this great battle and how they had to withdraw and retreat. And Frank asked Mr. BECERRA, would you yield to me? Mr. BECERRA was kind enough to yield to Mr. Tejada, and he said, let me make a correction, Mr. BECERRA. Marines do not retreat, they do not withdraw, they regroup.

So even though Frank was a quiet man, a very reserved man, he had a great sense of humor.

Another time I remember that yesterday I was talking about his diet. Frank had a very special diet. No greasy food, no Cokes, no candy, no bread. So a friend of ours came to town, and he took us to a restaurant. And Frank asked him, do you have shrimp, and he said yes, I like to have boiled shrimp. He got an order of boiled shrimp and he got another one. Then he asked, what kind of steaks do you have? He did not eat red meat. He said tuna. He said, give me one tuna steak. And then he says, can I have another one? This is a fact.

The gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. PASTOR] were with us, and I began to feel sorry for the guy that was paying. He was another friend of ours. And then he said, do you have lobster? And he ordered lobster he ended up eating with a green salad. This was Frank Tejada. He had not eaten all day. Many times we go to a restaurant, and he would order stuff that I could not eat. So I would eat all the grease, and Frank would eat all the good stuff.

But I will never forget the day when Frank came back, 1995 during the Hispanic Caucus dinner. Frank came back and I could see that Frank was a little depressed, you know. I could sense something was wrong. And I asked Frank, he would not tell me. Then after a while he said, I want to talk to you. He says, you know that I was diagnosed with a brain tumor, and they cannot perform surgery, and they gave me 3 months to live. And I said Frank, do not joke around like this with me. He says, I am not joking. Frank, we were sitting back at that corner when that day he got ill, it started with a headache, just a bland headache, and he says, I want an MRI. I said Frank, I have headaches every day. He said, I know my body. He did. He went back

and he tried to—he had to convince three doctors to run an MRI on Frank.

□ 1430

The day he was coming back, he was called and told that he had been diagnosed with cancer. The good Lord gave Frank 13 additional months. Thank God that I learned a lot from a great American, Frank Tejada.

Mr. BECERRA. I think, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman has just epitomized Frank Tejada. This is a man who could have been in the worst of pain, who could have been told moments ago that he had no more than 3 months to live, who could have known that the marine he was about to go run out there during rapid-fire, go out to save, had actually already perished, but yet he still went out there; who never had to really worry about expressing himself, because there was so much about him to express, but yet he never took it upon himself to say to anyone, feel sorry for me, be honored by my presence, recognize what I have accomplished, never once.

This is a guy who would, as you said, he would walk in, and that is the way I think we all remember him, he would come in and take his seat right next to you, and there we would see him, the gentlemen from Texas [Mr. ORTIZ] and Mr. Tejada.

As the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ] also mentioned, you would see someone come in and sit next to you, then someone else would come, another person would leave. You were there, you were the anchors, and folks would come. We knew that the House of Representatives had a House that was righted because there was always that anchor there by the name of Frank Tejada.

I think we can all learn a great deal. I know I have learned because I know he was not the friend to me as he was to you, but just in his silence you learned so much. I believe the word service takes on such a grand meaning when you look at someone like Frank Tejada because in his modest, unassuming way he served, and he served so well. He did not have to tell people that he served so well. He just did it.

Mr. ORTIZ. His death really did not hit me until the day I came back, which was on a Tuesday, because that phone call that Frank always made did not come through. When we came here to the House Chamber, Frank was not around. But we know that he is in a better place. Frank, really his last days, he drew himself closer to God. Even though his future, there was a lot of uncertainty in his future, he had faith. He knew he was going to go to a better place.

Again, I would like to thank all our friends in this Chamber for recognizing and contributing to this special order that we have today honoring a great American, Frank Tejada, and of course

his great mother and relatives that are with us today.

Mr. BECERRA. To the family, let me also add my appreciation to the fact that they have been here, they have been very strong. To all the relatives who have taken the time to say a few words about Frank, I thank them as well.

I will close by saying the following. As we were driving in the bus to go to the funeral and on our way back to catch a plane to go to Washington, DC, we drove through streets that reminded me a great deal of home. The neighborhoods that I saw in south San Antonio were very much like the neighborhoods in which I remember growing up.

To me it sent a very strong signal: This is a man who, modest in his ways, was doing a great deed and a great service for a community that oftentimes has never seen that type of champion. As much as he never boasted about going to the Harvards and Yales and Berkeleys of this world and getting educated, though he never boasted about the fact that he went out there and risked his life to save the life of another soldier, he was there. To me, seeing the context of his district sent home the message that this was really a man who knew his place, and I suspect he knows his place now that he is up there with the Lord.

On behalf of all those who had an opportunity to say some words and for those who were perhaps unable to have come but would have loved to have said some words, I say to Frank, we will miss you. There are many here who would like to speak for you in the future and we look forward to being able to do the words and deeds as well as you have done them for so many years.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember our friend, Congressman Frank Tejada. Frank's commitment to his constituents, family and country was unparalleled. Often when we walked from our offices, in the Cannon House Office Building, to the Chamber, Frank expressed regret that there were not more hours in a day to accomplish his goals and serve his constituents. Sadly, the years afforded Frank were too short as well.

Yet, Frank made the most of the time he was given. His spectacular ascent from high school dropout to Member of Congress, alone, is eloquent testimony to his drive and dedication.

Frank's success derived from his renowned discipline. As a proud marine, this self-described "grunt" exemplified the American dream. His hard work and single-minded focus enabled him to overcome every obstacle, except the final hurdle of cancer. And, even then, Frank fought the good fight. Where most people would have retreated upon diagnosis, Frank fought to return to the work he loved—serving the people of Texas' 28th District.

Whether serving as a marine in Vietnam, obtaining his high school equivalency, completing graduate programs at Berkeley, Harvard, and Yale or representing his constitu-

ents, Frank tackled each challenge with a sure sense of responsibility.

Frank felt that he owed this country for providing him with opportunity. He repaid the perceived debt fully, by serving in war and in peace.

My condolences go out to Frank's family. We have lost a dear friend and colleague, but his children have lost a caring, devoted father. I hope that they find comfort in knowing how special he was.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and remember my friend, colleague, and a great American, Congressman Frank Tejada. His untimely death is a great loss for the constituents of District 28, all of Texas, and the citizens of the United States.

Congressman Tejada and I worked together for many years in many capacities. He and I were colleagues in the Texas House and the Texas Senate. We were elected to this office in the same class in 1992.

He was a patriot, a Vietnam veteran who risked his life many times to defend his fellow marines. He was honored with many medals. He was a true American hero.

My colleague, Frank Tejada, has been an example and role model for many people in many ways. He proved that you can achieve success with determination and hard work. He ended his life with the same quiet dignity he always showed.

Mr. Speaker, I overwhelmingly agree with my colleagues from Texas that we should honor Congressman Tejada's memory and his family by naming a post office in San Antonio as the "Frank Tejada Post Office." I urge support for the passing of this resolution and we name this building for a great Texan-American.

My heart and prayers are with his family.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, Frank Tejada was a quiet and reserved man who truly embodied the spirit of all Americans. The grandson of Mexican immigrants, Tejada grew up on San Antonio's tough south side; a place he loved and a place that was always home. Frank Tejada was an achiever, whether it was in his beloved south side neighborhood, a Vietnam jungle, ivy league universities, or the Halls of Congress. He was a leader, someone others looked up to and revered. Tejada, who died Thursday after a long battle with brain cancer, was 51 years old.

At 17 years old Tejada was expelled from school. Tejada then joined the Marine Corps and soon found himself on the battlefields of Vietnam, something that would shape the rest of his life. During his Marine service, Tejada earned a Bronze Star, the Commandant's Trophy, Marine Corps Association Award, the Colonel Phil Yeckel Award, and a Purple Heart. His proudest achievements were his military accolades.

The Marines were a way of life for Frank Tejada and his service to his country did not end when he left Vietnam. Frank stayed in the Marine Corps and later went to officer can-

didate school where he earned the highest academic average in the history of the corps. Even in Congress, Tejada was still a marine. He served as a major in the Marine Corps Reserve Capital Hill Unit. Sadly, his greatest military accolade might have come posthumously as he was awarded the Silver Star by Navy Secretary John Dalton at his funeral Monday.

The former high school dropout later returned to school and achieved academic prowess that some probably thought impossible. He earned his undergraduate degree at St. Mary's University. He then received his Juris Doctorate from Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California-Berkeley. As great as these accomplishments were, his thirst for knowledge didn't let him stop there. Instead, his quest would take him to the two most hallowed universities in our Nation. First, he graduated with an L.L.B. from Yale and later he received his master's in public administration from Harvard's famed Kennedy School of Government.

Frank wanted to take his knowledge and help people less fortunate than he. He ran for the Texas Legislature and was first elected in 1976. He quickly made a name for himself in Austin where he was a strong advocate for minority issues and fought hard for his beloved south side. He served 10 years in the Texas House before winning election to the Texas Senate in 1986. In the senate, he helped draw the district he would eventually represent in Congress.

In 1992, Tejada sought to be the first person to represent the newly drawn 28th Congressional District. The district encompasses south San Antonio and extends all the way to the Mexican border. His popularity on his native south side being what it is, no Democrat or Republican filed to run against Tejada in either the primary or general elections. He received 87 percent of the vote against a Libertarian that November and was sworn into Congress in January 1993.

In Congress, Tejada served on the National Security and Veterans' Affairs Committees. Tejada fought hard for a strong military and issues important to veterans. He was a strong advocate for Texas and Texas jobs. He continually fought for Kelly Air Force Base even after it was announced the base would close. Never wanting to lose touch with the people he represented, Tejada went home to San Antonio every weekend.

Tejada was a strong family man and a man of faith. Frank left behind his mother, Lillie Tejada, his sister Mary Alice Lara, his two daughters and his son Frank Tejada III. Although Frank may no longer be with us, his presence is still being felt by not only San Antonians and Texans, but by all Americans. As our recently reelected President addressed our entire Nation he could not help but fondly reflect on the service this man of a humble background gave to our Nation. His presence was felt in the gallery as the Nation viewed his mother and sister, the way Frank would have wanted to see them, standing strong.

Frank Tejada also touched me with his presence, although I didn't serve with him long. I am glad to say I knew this man who touched so many lives in a positive way. Frank Tejada was a true Texas and American hero. I feel it is only proper that he was born and lies in the shadow of the Alamo.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Representative Frank Tejada, who recently lost a long battle with brain cancer.

Frank touched many lives as evidenced by the 600 people who attended his funeral mass in San Antonio Monday and the 2,000 others outside the church. He was a man of great conviction and perseverance, a veteran who fought for his country in Vietnam, a leader in the Hispanic-American community of San Antonio and a credit to this governing body.

Throughout his life, Frank Tejada embodied the qualities of a strong work ethic, rigorous discipline and great honor. During his 4-year tour of duty in Vietnam, Frank distinguished himself as a marine of the highest accord. Wounded in battle, he was awarded a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star, and continued while in Congress to serve the corps as a member of its reserves.

After his stint in Vietnam, Frank showed great strength of character in attaining his education. Despite dropping out of high school at the age of 17, he displayed the value of an education by earning degrees from such esteemed institutions as Saint Mary's University in San Antonio, the University of California-Berkeley, Yale University, and the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

As a public servant, Frank always placed the needs of his constituents first. As a member of the Texas State Legislature for 16 years, he was a strong advocate for veterans' rights and the victims of violent crimes. He also fought for minorities in south San Antonio, assisting minority- and woman-owned businesses, and promoting measures to ensure voting rights for minorities.

In his election to Congress in 1992, Frank earned the distinction of being the first freshman to be elected to Congress without opposition from a major party. It was a testament to his rare legislating skills and his unparalleled stature in the community of south San Antonio.

While serving the people of the 28th District of Texas in Congress, Frank earned a reputation as a man of great leadership and vision. He represented the needs of the Hispanic community in his district with distinction. As a member of the National Security and Veterans' Affairs Committees, he used his unique background as a marine and a soldier of the highest acclaim to fight for the needs of our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman Frank Tejada exemplified unmatched character and honor during his life. He will be greatly missed by this governing body.

I join in offering my condolences to the Tejada family, including his three children—Marissa, Sonya, and Frank III.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say goodbye to a friend. Although many Members of this body have risen and recounted what kind of man, legislator, and public servant Frank Tejada was, I believe it certainly cannot be said enough.

I had the privilege of serving with Frank on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs for 6 years. As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, he was an ardent supporter of our Nation's veterans and their families, and it is little wonder why.

He joined the Marines when he was 17 and served for 4 years. During that time, Frank was sent to Vietnam and was awarded the Purple Heart, a Bronze Star, the Commandant's Trophy, the Marine Corps Association Award, and the Colonel Phil Yeckel Award for "the best combined record in leadership, academics, and physical fitness." While in Congress, Frank continued to serve in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Frank was a true American patriot. His love and pride for his country was evident to all who knew him. When his country called, he answered and fought hard—putting his life on the line. He knew the price of freedom and did not shirk from it.

There is no question that he served the 28th District of Texas and the citizens of our country very well. I know he will be missed by all those who were fortunate to come into contact with him over the years.

We were all heartened at the way Frank remained strong during his battle with cancer. Whenever I saw him in a committee hearing or on the House floor, I realized just what kind of devotion and commitment he had for his service to his constituents and to his country.

Mr. Speaker, we will all miss Frank Tejada. I know, however, that his work in this body will serve as a lasting tribute to a man who devoted his life to public service.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this special order in honor of the late but great Congressman Frank Tejada.

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

There was no objection.

THE PRESIDENT'S EDUCATION INITIATIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon in strong support of the President's education initiative. Working together, the Congress and the White House can ensure that every 8-year-old can read, every 12-year-old work the Internet, and every 18-year-old attend college. These are lofty goals. However, if we can fulfill them, we will help ensure that the 21st century, like the current one, is America's century.

Last night the President spoke of setting world-class educational standards. I wholeheartedly support this goal. Setting high standards means challenging our teachers and students to be the very best they can be. It means challenging business to support education. It means challenging legislators at every level to ensure that our schools have the resources they need to

provide every child in America with a world-class education.

Mr. Speaker, I want to work with my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations, Democrat and Republican, to ensure that the Federal Government lives up to its commitment to education.

In the President's State of the Union, the President announced the America Reads initiative, which will harness the volunteer spirit of our citizens and the knowledge of our Nation's educators to ensure that every fourth-grader can read on his or her own.

I am proud that a college in my district, Pace University, is one of the 60 colleges that has already pledged to place work-study students in tutoring programs. This initiative epitomizes the types of activities we all should encourage and support: students working their way through college by helping to improve the lives of their neighbors' children.

My home State of New York is well on its way to setting rigorous academic standards for all children. New York's plan will challenge every school to graduate every student with a diploma that businesses and colleges will recognize as proof of a rigorous education. Those local schools that struggle at first will be given a helping hand and a chance to improve, but no one gets a free pass. I would encourage other States to look at New York's plan as they work on their own State's standards.

Mr. Speaker, some of the greatest support for higher standards comes from teachers and parents, but they cannot turn things around on their own. They do need the Government's help to ensure that every school is prepared for new challenges that await them. Sadly, however, too many of our public schools are in no condition to meet these challenges.

I would hope that my colleagues would check the physical conditions of schools in their own area. I did, and found too many examples of unsafe conditions and serious overcrowding. Last year I released a GAO report, along with my colleague in the Senate, CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN, that confirmed what too many students and teachers already know: that some of our Nation's schools are literally falling down. The problem is especially severe in New York City, where two-thirds of the schools reported that their environment is inadequate for learning. Right now, not far from this Capitol Building, there are public schools that were temporarily closed because they are unsafe.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation's adults are letting our children down. That is wrong, and it must change. Last year I introduced the School Infrastructure Improvement Act, which would have provided interest subsidies to schools to make needed repairs. I also offered

an amendment in the Committee on Appropriations to provide \$150 million to make urgent repairs in the most dilapidated schools around the Nation. Local communities can sometimes find it just too tough to do it on their own and they need our help.

In response, the President has announced that his budget will include \$5 billion to help finance \$20 billion in school construction and repair over the next 4 years. This money can also be used to help link our schools to the Internet so that one day soon every 12-year-old will be able to walk into his classroom or school library and link up with the Library of Congress or a local university, or a national newspaper, or a student on the other side of the world. I am working closely with the President on this initiative and plan to introduce legislation to help make it happen.

The President's education vision also includes affordable college for every student. His plan includes a series of monumental student aid initiatives that will ensure that cost is no longer an obstacle to a college degree.

His \$1,500 HOPE scholarships, available for 2 years of college, will put a community college degree within reach of every family. More than 4 million lower- and middle-income students would be helped by these scholarships. Families can opt instead for an annual \$10,000 tax deduction to help send their sons and daughters to college. In addition, families could begin saving for their child's future college education while they are still young by opening a tax-free education saving account. These education IRA's will create investment capital for business now, and provide tax-free withdrawals for college tuition down the road, when high school graduation rolls around. And as a mother of three grown children, I know that that time arrives before you know it.

I strongly support these targeted tax cuts to make college more affordable. In addition, the Federal Government must maintain its commitment to grant-based aid for those families and students struggling just to get by each day. The President recognizes this. That's why he has proposed to increase Pell grants from \$2,700 to \$3,000—the largest increase in Pell grants in two decades. Over 3.6 million students now eligible would receive a much-needed \$300 grant increase, and an additional 130,000 families could take advantage of the Pell program.

Practically everyone in this body went to college. That same opportunity should exist for all Americans. These proposals will help give them that opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, the President's education plan will make it clear once and for all that he is, indeed, the Education President. I hope that when the dust settles and the 105th Congress adjourns next year, this Congress will be known as the Education Congress. I will certainly do what I can to make that happen.

THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COBLE). Under the Speaker's announced

policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NEUMANN] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, we are here today really to talk about a very important issue. That is the issue of the balanced budget amendment and how Social Security relates to that issue.

TRIBUTE TO THE GREEN BAY PACKERS

Mr. Speaker, before I begin on that issue, I would like to take just a moment to pay special tribute to my idea of some real American heroes, the world champion Green Bay Packers. I would like to express our personal thanks to the players, Coach Holmgren, General Manager Ron Wolf, President Bob Harlan, and thousands of faithful friends all across this country and the Packers as a whole who have now reestablished themselves as world champions in the football world.

There is more to this than just the football world, and I think that is important. While winning the Super Bowl is exciting, far more credit should be given to the Green Bay players, who serve as role models for young people in our communities in Wisconsin. Parents can help their children understand the importance of living their values by pointing to role models who are also on this Green Bay Packers team, such as Reggie White. Reggie's success on the football field has not distorted his Judeo-Christian values. The fame he has earned as minister of defense has not led him to an immoral lifestyle. Instead, he has used his reputation and resources to help those in need. He has set his goals high and worked hard to reach them. He has kept his worldly fame in perspective, and has used it to share an eternal view.

I just want to add from a personal perspective, as a parent of three teenagers, it is truly a privilege to live in the great State of Wisconsin, where we have a world champion football team that also has players on it that as a parent we can point to those players and say, yes, they are the role models that we would like to see our children grow up like.

When I look at people like Reggie White, it is very easy for me to tell my 13-year-old son Matt that we would like to see you express some of those same values that Reggie White willingly shows after enduring some of the football games.

Mr. Speaker, as a lifelong fan, I am very proud of the accomplishments of the Green Bay Packers this season. I take even more pride in the character and integrity of the players and coaches who use their lives to set an example for our young people in the great State of Wisconsin and elsewhere all across America.

That having been said, I would like to turn our attention and our focus to a very important issue facing our Na-

tion today. We are about to begin in the House of Representatives the debate on the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I have heard a lot of people say, you do not really need an amendment to the Constitution, why do you not just balance the budget. Maybe I should start there.

The people who say we do not need an amendment to the Constitution of the United States just plain ignore the history around this city of Washington, D.C. In the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, II, the budget deal of 1990, and the budget deal of 1992, Congresses and Presidents have repeatedly promised the American people that we would stop spending our children's money, and all of those promises, one right after the next, have fallen way to too much spending in Washington, DC. We currently stand \$5.3 trillion in debt. That translates into \$20,000 for every man, woman, and child in the United States of America.

For a family of five like mine, I have three teenagers at home and my wife, the Federal Government has literally borrowed \$100,000 over basically the last 15 years. Families of five like mine are going to pay about \$600 every month, every month, to do nothing but pay the interest on the Federal debt. This is a practice that we as a nation must stop if we wish to preserve the future of this great Nation for our children. If we wish to preserve the financial integrity of the future of this country, we must stop spending more money than we have and more money than the Federal Government brings in.

To that end, the balanced budget amendment is being brought forward here in the next 30 days. I rise today to speak in favor of the balanced budget amendment, and talk about a very important issue as it relates to the balanced budget amendment, and that is Social Security. I brought some charts with me here to make sure that this issue is as clear as possible here today.

The first chart I brought with me shows the actual dollars being collected out of the paychecks of all Americans and put into the Social Security trust fund. Today the Social Security account is literally going to collect \$418 billion from the taxpayers in the United States of America. They are going to write out checks to our senior citizens for Social Security in the amount of about \$353 billion. They are collecting \$418, they are writing out checks for \$353.

□ 1445

That leaves a \$65 billion surplus in what they are collecting in the Social Security system. The idea is we are supposed to establish a big kitty of money. This kitty of money is to be used when there is not enough money coming in.

When the babyboom generation gets to retirement, sometime between now and the year 2012, the money coming in will be less than the money going out. And the idea is that, if we set this \$65 billion aside, that money will then be there in a savings account so when there is a shortfall in the money coming in, we can go to the savings, get the money and continue making the payments to our senior citizens. That is how the system is supposed to work.

It has been set up that way since 1983. Collect more money than we are paying back out to our seniors in benefits, put it aside into a savings. After a period of time the savings account gets large enough so when there is a shortfall in the Social Security system, either because of a downturn in the economy or we reach the year 2012, whichever occurs first, we can then go to the savings account, get the money and continue making payments to our senior citizens. Unfortunately, that is not quite what we are doing with our Social Security money today.

In fact what we are doing today is we are taking that \$65 billion, we are putting it into a big Government checkbook; that is to say, we are putting it in the Government's general account. We all know the Government spends more than what they have in their general account each year, so what we are really doing is overdrawing the big Government checkbook. So we are taking that \$65 billion, putting it into the big Government checkbook that is overdrawn.

Of course at the end of the year there is no money to really put in the Social Security trust fund. So what we do instead is simply write an IOU to the Social Security trust fund.

I have proposed legislation out here, that is the reason I am rising today. It is called the Social Security Preservation Act, the Social Security Preservation Act. Here is what the Social Security Preservation Act does. It very simply takes that \$65 billion and puts it directly down here in the Social Security trust fund. To me this is common sense. I come from a business world, not the political world. In the business world if we tell people that we have a pension fund that we expect to make payments to you in the future and I need to set money aside for it, I cannot set aside IOU's. I have to set aside real dollars.

The Social Security Preservation Act would require that the Federal Government set aside real dollars as opposed to spending those dollars on other government programs and then putting nothing but IOU's into the Social Security trust fund. It is very important we do this because when there is a shortfall in our ability to pay our checks to our senior citizens, when that happens we are going to need a savings account to go to in order to keep making the payments to our senior citizens.

So the Social Security Preservation Act is very, very straightforward. It simply says that that money that is being collected for Social Security be left in the Social Security trust fund as opposed to being spent on other Government programs. Make no mistake about it. Today, today that surplus Social Security money is being spent on other Government programs.

I said when I started that we were rising to talk about the balanced budget amendment and how Social Security relates to it. So let me go next to how this picture fits in with balancing the Federal budget.

When the Federal Government reports the debt each year or, rather, the deficit, that is the amount the Government is spending more than it is taking in. It is literally reporting the debt after it uses the Social Security trust fund money. This is a slightly less than honest way of reporting to the American people what is really going on in our budget.

Let me make this perfectly clear: In the year 1996, we reported a deficit to the American people of \$106 billion. We did not tell the American people that, in addition to that \$106 billion, we spent \$65 billion out of the Social Security trust fund. So when we report the deficit to the American people today, what we are doing is reporting the deficit after we take the money out of the Social Security trust fund. That is wrong. That practice needs to be stopped, and it is time that we the American people demand that Congress act responsibly and start reporting an honest deficit to the American people.

The deficit last year was not really just the blue area which was reported to the American people, the blue area in this chart. Rather, it was the blue area plus the red area because that money belonged set aside in the Social Security trust fund. Let me go to the next step and talk about the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

When we pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States, what we are really saying to the American people is that we are going to take that blue area and reduce it to zero. We are still going to be using the Social Security trust fund money when we say we are reaching a balanced budget. This is wrong. This practice should not continue.

Let us talk about why this is going on in our Nation today. The President talked about a budget last night in his State of the Union Address. When the President talks about balancing the budget in the year 2002, let me make this 100 percent clear, when the President says he is going to balance the budget in the year 2002, what he means is he is going to balance the budget by taking \$104 billion out of the Social Security trust fund. If that is your idea of a balanced budget, it surely is not my idea of a balanced budget.

For the last 12 years, since 1983, year in and year out, this Congress has been reporting a deficit that uses the Social Security surplus money to mask or to reduce the true size or the appearance of the deficit. So let me again make it clear that, when the President proposes a balanced budget in the year 2002, what he is not telling the American people is that he fully intends to use \$104 billion out of the Social Security trust fund to make the budget appear as if it is balanced.

This is the practice that must be stopped and our Social Security Preservation Act is the bill, is the piece of legislation that would stop it.

Let me go a step further. There are two ways that we can correct this issue. There are two ways that we can solve this problem. There are two ways that we can stop the Federal Government from taking the money that is supposed to be set aside for Social Security and spending it on other Government programs.

One way we can do it is to fix the constitutional amendment so that when we amend the Constitution, it says to balance the budget but you cannot use the Social Security money to do it. That is one way we could fix it.

A second way is not a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution but, rather, through the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, but rather do it legislatively. Legislatively it is a very relatively simple matter to solve the problem. We simply say that the nonnegotiable Treasury bonds or the IOU's that are currently being put into the trust fund must be negotiable instruments or negotiable Treasury bonds. If we do that, what happens effectively is that we are now required to report the true deficit to the people of our Nation. And if we report the true deficit to the people in our Nation and then we balance the budget, we will at that time balance the budget without using the Social Security trust fund money.

I know there are a lot of viewers out there in America watching this today. I have to tell you something. This is not going to change because Mark Neumann stands up here and talks about it in Washington, DC. This is only going to change if the American people get actively involved in this process. What we need the viewers to do is to call their Members of Congress and ask them to become cosponsors of the Social Security Preservation Act. It is extremely important that you do this in the near future. If they do not hear from the American people, this will not come about.

We all need to understand, when this comes about, there is \$104 billion of wasteful Washington spending that must be stopped. So we need to understand that this is not the most desirable Washington kind of bill that has

ever been introduced. But if the American people honestly believe that we should not be using the Social Security trust fund money to balance the budget, remember when the President proposes this, he proposes that we use the \$104 billion out of the Social Security trust fund. If you all think that is wrong, then you need to get in touch with your Members of Congress and let them know that you want them to be original cosponsors on the Social Security Preservation Act.

I see my friend from the State of Washington has joined me here today.

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

Mr. NEUMANN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. COBLE). The gentleman from Wisconsin is reminded to restrict his remarks to the Chair and not address the viewing audience.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF].

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I apologize.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to comment on this specifically because I am one of the seniors we are talking about. I know, I know a lot about how they feel about this issue. The seniors that understand it are irate that their money is not being there collecting interest with negotiable instruments but it is being taken out to mask the size of the deficit. That is to fool the American people and tell them, let them think that the deficit is much smaller than it actually is. In the year 2002, when we arrive there, we are still going to be over \$100 billion a year still in a deficit position unless we fix this and a couple of other things.

I think we need to be honest with the seniors. It is their money. They paid it in. They trusted the government to have that money there when they need it and the sign says it is about honesty. That is exactly what it is about.

We have to be honest with the American people. The problem is the Congress has over the years tried to obfuscate and confuse the issue of the deficit, and it is time that we stand up and say what it is and be honest about it and then we can work toward an equitable solution in the long run.

I say it is absolutely essential to be honest with the seniors and to get that money taken off budget so it is there for the seniors when they need it. It does not change the ultimate outcome any because when we get to the year 2002, we are still going to be two or three years beyond that before we can really get the budget balanced under the present plan.

Mr. NEUMANN. If I could just interrupt briefly here, the good news is that we can do this without any dramatic changes in the overall budget process. I had some people in our conference even

say to me, where are you going to get that extra money from. The reality is, because the economy is doing better than was originally anticipated, if we put the exact same budget on the floor of the House of Representatives that passed through here last year, it already got enough votes to pass. If we put that same bill on the floor, we can at least start setting aside the principal in the Social Security trust fund without doing anything different than we did before. Why is that? That is because the economy is performing better than was anticipated last March. So the difference between the March and January, where we are at right now today because the economy is doing better, if we pass the same spending levels that we had last year, we will in fact be able to put the Social Security trust fund aside without doing any additional cuts. What we are really saying is that that additional revenue that is being generated because the economy is doing better, we just cannot go and spend that money on other wasteful Washington spending.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, that is the point. This is something that we have an opportunity here, we have an opportunity that is given us. And in the past, when we have had these little extra amounts of money, they just got spent.

That is absolutely immoral when we are desperately struggling to balance the budget. Here is a chance that we have, and I say that we must keep faith with the seniors and we must do this. I very much appreciate Congressman NEUMANN's actions in helping to bring this before us.

Mr. NEUMANN. We are not alone on this. There are a lot of especially Members of last year's freshman class that are working very, very hard on this issue. I sure appreciate the support. And more importantly, this is an issue for the American people.

The other thing that I would mention is, you mentioned that the senior citizens are irate. When senior citizens find out about this issue, last year they sent in 60,000 letters in support of this bill. When I introduced it the first year in Congress, my first year here in 1995, when I first introduced it, I was basically a lone voice. When people started finding out that in fact this Social Security trust fund money was being spent to mask the true size of the deficit and in fact that in the President's budget proposal, in the President's budget proposal he intends to use this Social Security surplus money, the \$104 billion right straight out of the Social Security fund, he intends to use that to make it look like the budget is balanced, when the senior citizens across America found out what was going on, we received 60,000 letters in 1996. And I have already received 25,000 letters of support of this bill from across America. I have them in my hands.

So the senior citizens are very much in support of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Social Security Preservation Act.

I yield to the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. SOUDER].

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I thought this was the Green Bay Packers special order.

Mr. NEUMANN. We did do the Green Bay Packer special order. I would be happy to do it again. We do have the world champion Green Bay Packers in Wisconsin, and we are very proud of them.

Mr. SOUDER. The Pack is back, and I appreciate your cheerleading for that. When we were over in Israel, you had this special Green Bay Packers flag you brought over there. You wanted to get a picture with the Prime Minister with it. You have been a Packer enthusiast for so long, it is great to see them back.

Mr. NEUMANN. As I said in my original remarks here today, it is more than just about football. It is about people achieving excellence and receiving the recognition that goes with achieving that excellence. And more importantly than that, it is about having a team with people on it that we can, as parents, point to and say, that is the role model I would like to have my kids see growing up. We have people like Reggie White, who are not afraid to show the Judeo-Christian value system that our young people can look to and say, that is how I want to turn out, too.

Mr. SOUDER. Many of the themes that we have in community involvement and individual involvement to see a small size city owned by many people and the commitment to that in this day and age of transient commitments and that type of thing is very refreshing. But I also wanted to support your efforts on the Social Security off budget bill that you have introduced and continue to work with.

If I could make a couple of points reiterating the points that you have made. That is, I have heard you make a number of these, even though I missed some of this presentation, so I assume there is some overlap but I want to say amen to what you have been doing and taking leadership, along with Congressman DAVID MCINTOSH of Indiana.

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And that is that a lot of this is a question of integrity. And a lot of the reason many of us came to Washington is we were unhappy with the way things were being done.

We still have many attorneys here, some of us are not attorneys, and quite proud of that fact. It is a good blend to have in it. You were in the housing business, I was in the retail business, and if we take something that is supposed to be a pension fund, we have to have it funded at more than 100 percent in a bank account or we go to jail.

Now, Congress has conveniently exempted themselves from that type of coverage or we would be in prison, because you have a specific amount coming out for FICA. It is called a trust fund. We have passed separate bills calling it a trust fund to act like it is there, but it is not. We spend it on other things. That is a question of integrity.

Now, many people stand up here, including our distinguished President last night, and challenged us about Social Security and this question. But one thing that happens in Washington, I am not saying him or anybody in particular, but talk is real cheap. You can go like this pretty easily. The question is, What are the actions? What are you actually doing?

You are standing down there in the well. You have introduced this bill in the last Congress. It is not something you just invented as a tactical maneuver for the balanced budget debate. You presented a budget to this Congress that I and 88 others voted for that had Social Security off budget, proving that it can be done. We did not just talk, we acted.

A number of us voted against our party's budget last year because we were concerned that the additional spending was being spent. Excuse me, when they had additional revenue coming in, instead of putting it on the deficit, they spent it. So we voted against that budget. We have been consistent in trying to hold against that.

We also got ourselves in a little trouble by coming down with a 1.9-percent amendment to actually reduce the spending. Many of the people who are now saying, oh, let us take this \$65 billion this year and take it off budget. Where were they? Now, some of them were there from the other party as well as our party, but many of them who have been talking about this, where were they on these tough decisions?

We have been there. You have been a leader with this. We are trying to do this. This is not something new we invented. This is not even new to us. I used to work for U.S. Senator DAN COATS. He introduced in 1980 in this body a bill to take Social Security off budget. This has been our party's initiative. We need to be in the forefront of this. This is fundamental principle.

I commend your leadership. There is no money there. Some people say, oh well, this does not replace all the funds and there are different ways we can do this. There is a new movie, this Jerry McGuire movie says, "Show me the money. Where is it at?" There is no money there.

Whether you are just coming into the system, whether you are a baby boomer, or a young person who views UFO's as twice more likely than that there will be money there in Social Security, this is a giant scam that most American people are working out. Maybe we

cannot get the whole thing this year, but we want at least to get some steps, and we are down here pleading with our leadership, with the other body, to say we have an opportunity.

The President challenged us last night, many of the other party's leadership is challenging it. Hey, let us go do it. When they have a good idea, let us not argue over partisanship, let us say, hey, great idea, let us take Social Security off budget. We have been talking about this for years. Amen. Let us get it done.

So I commend your leadership, and we can continue to talk here and work with this, but I will yield back here and see if you want me to join at another point.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I see another good friend, my colleague from Oklahoma, Mr. COBURN.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to be here with you gentlemen. I just wanted to add a quote that was made in, I believe 1935, a Senator James Wadsworth asked, when they were contemplating the Social Security System, he said, "In what kind of country are our grandchildren going to live? Shall it be a free country, or one in which the citizen is taught to be dependent upon the Government?"

We need to ask that question today, but we also need to ask another question. How can we continue to meet the current obligations of the Social Security system and the current obligations of the Federal Government as long as we continue to mask what the real problem is? We have to get back to being honest about our problems before we can ever hope to solve them.

The people in my district know we did not have a budget deficit of \$104 billion last year. We had a budget deficit of \$170 billion. We said that the entire time. First of all, one of the problems with the Congress is a crisis of confidence because we have not spoken the truth. The fact is we spent \$170 billion more last year than we took in.

Part of that money was revenue that was raised and was supposed to be raised so at some point in the future we would be able to make the obligations under the Social Security system.

People in my district believe there should have been a trust fund established. Now, whether there was or not, we know there was not a trust fund established, but the expectation is that money should have been there and it should have been invested wisely. And the corollary, along with all the other moneys, had we invested them properly, we would not have this problem.

So the most important thing about your bill is the fact that we honestly deal with our problems. We owe it to the people of this country who are dependent on Social Security, we owe it to the children who are not yet born who will be paying into this system to

not mask our Federal deficit any longer by confusing the issue and not accounting for the money that we borrow, sometimes steal, that should have been allocated for the Social Security system.

So I want to encourage you. I think we have to have this as part of the solution to the problems on Social Security, but also part of the problem in solving the problem with our budget deficit and spending more than what we actually have.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I certainly could not agree with his comments more. It is about honesty, it is about integrity and being straightforward with the American people, certainly telling the American people we have a \$107 billion deficit, and then going and getting \$65 billion more out of the Social Security trust fund.

That is inappropriate behavior and has been going on since 1983, I might add. And now it is incumbent upon the Republicans to stop this practice from continuing as we go forward. It is our job as Republicans not to look the other way from a practice that is clearly wrong and just let it go on. It is our job as Republicans to turn this thing around and let us start doing it right, let us start setting that money aside.

I might just add that if this had been done right over the last 12 or 14 years here, there would currently be \$550 billion sitting aside in the Social Security trust fund today, and the amount would grow by \$65 billion in this year alone. So it would be up over \$600 billion in a savings account to protect the Social Security system for our senior citizens right now, today.

I would add one more step. I have not forgotten about that \$600 billion. It is not in my bill currently, but we did have legislation on the floor last year, and it will be reintroduced, that we would be able to pay that \$600 billion back to the Social Security trust fund to get this fund solvent the way it is supposed to be.

The way we would do that is pretty straightforward. After we reach a balanced budget, we would recommend that we cap spending increases at the Federal Government level at a rate 1 percent below the rate of revenue growth. So if revenue goes up by 5 percent—remember, revenue goes up because of inflation and real growth in the economy—so if revenue goes up by 5 percent, we would simply cap Government spending increases at 4 percent, probably still faster than the rate of inflation.

Since spending is going up, if you have a balanced budget, spending goes up slower than revenue growth, you have created a small surplus. And that surplus, of course, grows each year that you follow this program. That surplus is the money that we need to put the funds back into the trust fund that

was supposed to have been put there over the last 15 years, and then re-assure the solvency of the Social Security trust fund.

Mr. COBURN. One other thing that I think is important that I would want the American public to know, is we cannot let chairmen of committees not speak truthfully about this problem. It is important that they ask the question of their elected representative of the truth about whether or not the deficit is really \$107 billion or is it more than that.

It is also important that they ask their representative when they go to vote on the budget whether or not we took that into consideration as we considered that budget, and not allow the politics as usual, the careerism, to wave this off and say this is a nonissue. This is at the heart of the issue: being honest about what our real problems are so we can attack and solve them, not just for us and not just for those seniors today, but for the children and the young people who are going to be seniors tomorrow.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin, to draw out a point here, and that is that people who have followed this debate understand this, and I assume that it has been touched on and we have talked around it here, but the reason there is a surplus is because there are more people paying in now, but we are headed to a point down the road here where there is not going to be enough money and we will have a big shortfall.

Mr. NEUMANN. Right. Today, there are three people for every one person drawing out of the Social Security system. By the year 2010 it will be two people for every one person drawing out.

You can see how that very rapidly reaches a point where you cannot take enough money out of that one paycheck, or those two paychecks, to pay one person's Social Security. That is the problem. Long term, there is a shortfall and we have an inability to pay the amount out in Social Security that has been promised to our senior citizens.

This really brings into the discussion the people that are in their 40s and 50s. This honesty issue and this reporting it straightforward and setting the money aside, it is not only about the senior citizens of today, it is about people in their forties and fifties who are today putting about \$12 out of every \$100 they earn into this Social Security account with the expectation that when they get there, when they are 65, 66, 67, that they will then receive their Social Security checks. You see, if we do not accumulate this kitty the money will not be there to make good on their checks.

I can give my colleagues some dates on this. By the year 2012, in the year 2012 there is no longer enough money

coming in to make the payments back out, and that assumes a solid economy. That is kind of a best case scenario. And we all know in Washington when they give you a best case scenario, we are probably looking at the year 2005, 2006.

This is not a long-term problem but rather it is a very short-term problem. And I would just add it could be shorter than that. If we had an economic downturn next year, and it was reasonably severe, we could hit a shortfall in the Social Security account as early as next year if the economy were to go into a recession.

That is why I am so concerned that this issue get addressed right now, today, in this year's budget.

Mr. SOUDER. There are other things compounding this as well, and correct me and add to this if you have additional information, and that is that people are living longer than originally projected in Social Security.

Furthermore, the longer you live, and Congressman COBURN, as a doctor, knows this, there are more things that go wrong that are very expensive. It is one thing to replace your heart once, multiple times, other organs, but we have incorporated other programs inside Social Security. And so those who just say we can handle this on a cash basis are a little naive.

Other people say, well, if you just bump the age of retirement a couple more years, that would fix it. But look at this assumption they have. That assumes there is no change in the age that people are dying. If you bump the retirement age by 2 years but through health advances they die 4 years later, we are actually facing a bigger shortfall than we currently have.

A lot of the things that are trying to be put out to explain away this problem are actually good arguments that it could be much worse than it actually is.

Mr. COBURN. Well, thank goodness for our health care system, because in fact we have increased longevity to a tremendous amount, and that has been a detriment on the Social Security trust fund in terms of how they calculated what was going to be needed.

But we should not get tied up in that issue. The issue is, is it ethical to say that our deficit is \$107 billion when in fact it is \$172 billion. That is why people lack confidence in this body, is because we do not have the courage to oftentimes make the tough decisions because we will not face up to the facts.

The American public needs to know that the deficit is much larger than what they have been taught and it is much larger because of moneys borrowed from payments into the Social Security system. It needs to stop. It needs to stop because we owe that honesty to the American public.

And I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for allowing me to participate.

Mr. NEUMANN. I had an interesting experience along the honesty and integrity line. I was doing an interview, and the person on the other end of the phone said to me, "Is this really true?" It was like they were in disbelief that the President would actually take \$104 billion out of the Social Security trust fund to try to make it look like his budget was balanced. They were almost in a state of disbelief.

I brought with me this morning, it is a Washington Times article on January 18, 1997. The headline reads "Clinton Budget to Use Trust Funds, Social Security Surplus Added In." I mean, there is absolutely no question that when the President says he is going to balance the budget in the year 2002, that what the President means is he is going to balance the budget by taking \$140 billion out of the Social Security trust fund to make it look like it is balanced.

If anybody has any doubts on the accuracy of this, this is a very good article. His Treasury person was in talking and he says, "We will include it. I think Congress is correct to include it in deficit calculations." And he just goes on and on about the fact that we should be using the Social Security trust fund money.

I have also noticed something that is very different here in Washington versus our townhall meetings back in Wisconsin. When I go through this issue back in our townhall meetings back in Wisconsin, everybody agrees that the money should be set aside.

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But out here in Washington there are a whole bunch of people who believe that Social Security is a pay-as-you-go system, that we do not need to set that money aside, that after all we are collecting it this year, so why should we not spend it this year.

Then I ask them, what about 2004, 2005 when there is not enough money coming in? What are the choices going to be in 2004 or 2012 in the best case scenario? It is going to be to go into our families' paychecks and take more tax dollars out so we can continue making those Social Security checks. The second choice is to reduce our Social Security benefits to our seniors. I personally find both of those choices unacceptable. That is why we have got to solve this problem today.

Mr. SOUDER. I am not sure at what point, perhaps the gentleman would know this more, but as I have heard, there is a point out here where the FICA tax alone could be around 43 percent, depending on where the shortfall is. This is not just a small matter, it is a budget-busting matter that we have been able to disguise this and lulled into this because of the number of people working versus the people in the retirement system. But a day of reckoning is coming. The longer we wait, the tougher the reckoning.

Not only do individuals pay into this but a lot of people may not be aware that their employer is matching it. If you are self-employed, you know you have to pay both halves, and that one of the things I personally think we ought to be doing as a country and individual employers ought to be doing is showing what an individual's check would be if that match was not going in there.

So we are not only spending the amount you are putting in, we are spending the amount that the employer is putting in. This devastating tax would cripple our economic system.

Some people say, oh, there would be politically an uproar if we tried to change benefits and not do it. Quite frankly the baby boomers, I was born in 1950, we are going to be the biggest voting block when we are there and we do not intend to starve and the people who would have to pay our way are our kids and they are not going to intend to pay all of this if the Government defaults. The bottom line is we will probably bankrupt the country unless we do this because we will be a huge voting block, much bigger than the current senior citizens. It is a devastating outlook if we do not have the courage to face up to the integrity of the problem now.

Mr. NEUMANN. I think the gentleman is bringing up a good point here. This issue is not just an issue for seniors or even just an issue for people that are 40 and over hoping to get Social Security.

Let us talk for a minute about the impact of the Social Security Preservation Act on our people that are under the age of 40. Right now today with no money in the Social Security trust fund, these discussions that they are having about letting them privatize it or letting the people keep their own money in their own account, all of those discussions are not going to happen. The reason is because no one but no one can go to our seniors and say, "I'm sorry, you don't get Social Security anymore." That is not going to work.

Let me paint a different scenario. Suppose the Social Security Preservation Act had been in place since 1983 and in this kitty of money, this Social Security trust fund, there was now \$550 billion, real money, and it is actually there. Then we could go to the senior citizens and say, "Look, there is a savings account. Your Social Security check is safe."

I am going to talk to these people under the age of 40. Some of them would like to put their own money into their own Social Security trust fund and take some of the responsibility on themselves for their own retirement. We are talking about families here that work every day of the week, these families who get up in the morning every morning and go to work, work hard for

a paycheck and they are struggling to make it from week to week and paycheck to paycheck.

What we would be doing is going to those people and saying, look, they are already putting \$12 and some cents aside out of every \$100 you earn. Why do you not take some of that money and put it into an account to take care of yourself in your own retirement, so it would be money that is already coming out of their paychecks, that now could go into a savings account on their behalf to build for their own retirement for them to take care of themselves when they reach the age of 65.

We cannot do that today. The reason we cannot even begin that discussion today is because that money that is supposed to be here in the Social Security trust fund has been spent on other Government programs and there is nothing there except for a bunch of IOU's. If the Social Security Preservation Act is put into place and we can accumulate this kitty of money so we can honestly look our senior citizens in the face and say, "Yes, your Social Security is safe," then and only then can we begin some of these other conversations that are currently going on here in Washington, DC.

This is not just about seniors. Just think what it would mean for our working families if they could take some of that money that is already being set aside and they could put it aside in their own behalf to take care of themselves in retirement.

This is a bill that really crosses all age groups. It is in the people under 40, it is in the people from 40 to 60 who are hoping to get Social Security, and it most certainly is affecting our senior citizens of today where if we have an economic downturn there is not going to be enough money coming in and there is supposed to be a savings account there that is full of IOU's instead of cash. All generations here are impacted by this issue.

Mr. SOUDER. As the gentleman alluded to, it is a very pro-family policy to try to be honest about this, because most families in America have both parents working. Many of us, including me, have a child in college. You are trying to meet all the demands of your kids for this and you are working your head off and you do not know how in the world you are going to set aside much and we just kind of assume that when we get to retirement age, Social Security is going to be there even if we have some savings of our own, which many families do not have the luxury of doing, particularly the poorer the family the more dependent they are on this. The FICA tax comes out, no matter what income you are at, we take out the Social Security, and those people who are struggling and barely making it and drowning day to day and trying to figure out how to pay their car

bill, insurance bill and health insurance and their housing costs and all this type of thing are watching it get drained into a system so it can be used as part of a general government program. How is that pro-family?

What is pro-family is to provide what it is supposed to be, is a security net for when you are older so you can try to use your current income, the rest of it, on living and trying to get above water. We are going to be in a state of shock, those about to come into the system. Based on the gentleman's numbers, it could be as early as those in the late 50's, certainly those of us who are boomers, in the mid 40's and down, we are going to be in a state of shock if somebody says, "Well, you're only going to have half of it there." Then pretty soon somebody says, "None of it there."

You are going to say, "You mean I've worked all my life, and we scraped by and watched these dollars be taken out, and I gave up certain things and now it isn't there?" What does the word trust fund mean?

Mr. NEUMANN. It is an improper practice. Both of us came out of the business world. If either of us had set up a pension fund and we said to our employees, "You're going to get this pension when you retire," and then we put IOU's in the pension fund instead of real money, first off they would arrest both of us in the private sector for doing it, but secondly our employees would revolt back against the policy we were establishing.

That is where we are at on this issue. The American people need to understand the issue and then respond to help all of us in Washington get the message just how important this issue is.

Mr. SOUDER. Last year we even had a debate here on the House floor because there was a proposal that in the private pension programs from business, to lower the percent of, I think it was 145 percent down to 125 percent. Some of us had grave reservations about that. Yet here with zero percent, here we had this huge ruckus on this floor about whether businesses could lower the percent beyond 100 that is in reserve. In our own program we have zero.

Mr. NEUMANN. Does the gentleman see the irony in that debate? I know they ran ads against both of us saying we had reduced the pension funds when in reality what was done is those pension funds were required to keep not enough money to pay the pensions but enough money to pay the pensions and a 25-percent cushion. That is what that debate was about last year. Instead, if they had used those same resources to actually solve the Social Security problem, can you imagine how much farther ahead we would be as a nation? To honestly solve a real problem that is facing this country, not a pension

fund that is funded at a level necessary to pay the benefits plus a 25-percent cushion, but rather they turned their attention and focused on the Social Security issue where there are zero dollars in the trust fund, and zero dollars in that pension fund, not 100 percent of what they need plus a 25-percent cushion but in this case zero, would it not have been great if they had used those resources to help us solve this problem instead?

I think I should maybe walk back through this once more.

Mr. SOUDER. I think it would be very good for people who came in part way through.

Mr. NEUMANN. We are dealing with the balanced budget amendment and how Social Security relates to the balanced budget amendment and a couple of ways to correct the problem that exists.

I just start through that the Social Security system today is collecting \$418 billion. It is paying out to our senior citizens in benefits \$353 billion. That is right, it is collecting more than it is paying out by \$65 billion. That \$65 billion is supposed to create a savings account, a kitty of money, a growing kitty of money. The reason we are doing that of course is because as more people reach retirement age you have got fewer dollars coming in and more dollars going out. At the time when these two numbers cross, when there is not enough money coming in to make good on the Social Security checks, we are supposed to have this savings account sitting there that we then go to, get the money and make good on the Social Security promises that have been made to our senior citizens.

The idea is that that money is supposed to be set aside. Unfortunately what the Federal Government is doing today is taking that \$65 billion, putting it into the general fund or their big Government checkbook. They overdraw that checkbook each year. That is the deficit. Since there is no money left at the end of the year, they put IOU's down here in the Social Security trust fund instead of putting real dollars down in the trust fund.

The bill that we have introduced called the Social Security Preservation Act, again this is not Einstein kind of stuff, I come from the business world where you have to learn how to make cash flow work. The bill that we are proposing, the Social Security Preservation Act, very simply says take that \$65 billion and put it down here in the trust fund instead of spending it on other Government programs. It is a very straightforward bill. Instead of spending the money on other Government programs and putting IOU's in the trust fund, put real dollars down there in the trust fund so there is something there to guarantee and protect our senior citizens.

How does that relate to the balanced budget amendment? When the Federal

Government reports to the American people how much more money it is spending than what it is taking in, that is, the deficit each year, what they are reporting is the amount that they overspend what they have in their checkbook but they are not telling the American people about the fact that after that, there is another \$65 billion they have taken out of the Social Security trust fund. So in addition to the deficit that is reported to the American people, they are taking an additional \$65 billion out of the trust fund that they are not reporting.

This is an issue about honesty and integrity and being straightforward with the American people. The fact of the matter is that when we report a \$107 billion deficit, the reality is the deficit is \$172 billion.

How does that relate to the balanced budget and the balanced budget amendment that is currently under discussion here? Let me start with the President's State of the Union Address last night. Let me just make it 100 percent clear that when the President talks about balancing the budget, he is talking about still using that money from the Social Security trust fund, \$104 billion in 2002, to reach what he calls a balanced budget.

Let me just say that once more so it is 100 percent clear. When the President says he is balancing the budget in the year 2002, what he means is he is taking \$104 billion out of the Social Security trust fund to make the budget look like it is balanced. That practice is wrong and it is going to lead to a Social Security system that is just basically insolvent as we go forward.

So what are we doing about this? The Social Security Preservation Act that myself and many others in this Congress are introducing would require that we balance the budget by actually eliminating all of the deficit, including the Social Security deficit.

A lot of people have said to me, "Well, MARK, you can't do that." So our Social Security Preservation Act would require that we actually reach a true zero, not just a zero that appears balanced while still using the Social Security money as the President has proposed.

A lot of people have said, "Well, how are you going to go about doing that? Doesn't that mean we have to cut \$104 billion more money out of the budget?"

First let me go over the "cut" word. Even if we did this exactly as I have it laid out here, spending would still increase each and every year from now through 2002. Spending would still go up, so there is no, quote, cuts in overall Government spending even if this is put into place.

But there is more good news. A lot of people in Washington would tell me that we cannot do this because the budget we passed last year was so tough that we cannot go any farther on

reducing spending. First, I do not believe that. I believe there is still a lot of wasteful spending. But second, because the economy is doing better than anticipated, we have additional revenues coming into the Federal Government that will allow us to pass this piece of legislation without doing any spending reductions beyond what was already proposed last year. That is to say, if we passed the budget that has already passed both the House and the Senate, we can at least set aside the surplus money that is coming in this year in the Social Security system and also in 2002. That is, if we pass the budget that we passed last year again, we will in fact be able to put the Social Security money aside in 2002 without doing anything different than what has already passed through the House of Representatives and the Senate last year.

This is an exciting time in history. We are about to do something that is clearly right and necessary for the future of this great Nation we live in, for our children's future. We have for generations, since 1969, we have as a government spent more money than we are taking in. We are on the verge of changing our most sacred document as a Nation, the Constitution of the United States. This is a very serious matter that is being addressed here when you go to change the Constitution of the United States of America. Does it need changing? I would only point to the fact that as a government we have not been able to restrain ourselves since 1969. We as a people, and when we say a government, it is really the American people, we have not been able to do what is right for the future of this Nation. This problem has been building. We have gotten away with it from 1969 until today.

We need the balanced budget amendment because the track record indicates we cannot do it without the balanced budget amendment. When it is in our Constitution, when it is in our most sacred document, that we must stop spending more money than we are taking in, that we must restore the financial stability for the future of this great Nation for our children's future, when that happens, we will get the job done by 2002. And we will not do it the way the President suggested, by taking \$104 billion out of the Social Security trust fund to try and make it look like somehow we have balanced the budget.

□ 1530

We will not do it that way; we will do it the right way, we will do the honest way and the straightforward way for the good of the future of this great Nation we live in.

And I want to just go one step further. I think it is important that we talk about what has happened over the last 2 years and how significant balancing the budget is to the American

people. Sometimes this gets lost in kind of Washington jargon that this is all about just the future; it is not about today. Well, I would like to point out that over the last 2 years we have reduced the deficit to the lowest number it has been in a generation. As a matter of fact, for the first time in 30 years we took \$30 billion out of the appropriations process. That has not happened in the last 30 years, and that is not Washington mumbo jumbo. They actually reduced spending in the appropriations process by \$30 billion.

Well, what happened when we reduced spending by \$30 billion at the Federal Government level? Well, that meant the Federal Government borrowed \$30 billion less out of the private sector. Still sounds Washington-like. Let me go the next step:

When the Government did not take that money out of the private sector there was more money in the private sector. When there is more money available, the interest rates stay down. When the rates stayed down that is good for the whole economy, in particular for our American citizens.

Anybody who is on a variable rate mortgage understands that when the Government did not borrow that \$30 billion, it stayed available in the private sector and therefore interest rates went lower, that their mortgage payment is lower. But it is even further than that. When the interest rates stayed down, more people were able to afford to buy houses and cars and when people bought more houses and cars, other people had to go to work and build the houses and cars, and that really is what this is all about. It is really about providing opportunities for those people to leave the welfare rolls and go into the work force and have an opportunity to live the American dream.

That is what this is all about. It is about my children's future, and if I get excited talking about this issue, it is because when I see growing deficits and growing debts that has accumulated to \$5.3 trillion I see the end of America as we know it today. I see economic problems that we are passing on to our children that cannot be resolved, and then when we start talking about balancing the budget and we see this working model where reducing spending has actually led to lower interest rates, producing more home sales and car sales, producing more job opportunities in the private sector, well, I know that is the future of America we are talking about. I know that my kids, when they are all teenagers now. If all three of them are teenagers, I know that is for my three teenagers to have a job opportunity.

That is what balancing the budget is about. It is about keeping the interest rates down so people can afford to buy houses and cars, and the people who build those houses and cars have job

opportunities, so my children have a chance to live the American dream just as my wife and I have had during our generation.

That is what balancing the budget—that is what this issue is really all about.

Mr. SOUDER. In addition, and this is really good straight talk about the budget because these issues get so confusing, and from time to time we need to have some of this kind of stuff because part of the goal of politicians often is to confuse matters, to obscure what is underneath, and I think this has been very good straight talk because in addition to the interest rate, because to some degree we have had a somewhat stable interest rate even with this deficit which has confused matters. But there is another way to do it too, and that is to sell off your country because of your trade imbalances because we have partly disguised and kept interest rates down by bringing in foreign money through trade imbalances and then we start selling in the Midwest and Indiana and Wisconsin.

These are huge issues about companies being taken over, about farm land being taken over because we have not been in order and responsible in our own country and refuse to deal with our deficit. We have become foreign dependent, which is not where we want to be as a nation. So it not only entails our interest rate, it entails a lot of other issues that are relative to the budget and very disconcerting.

And you raised a very important point now twice that people need to understand that we have been through this with CBO and OMB and we spent a lot of time in meetings discussing this. But when they take a pessimistic or attempt to in the CBO scoring of the growth rate, knowing that somewhere along the line there is going to be a recession and that they do not project that because they average, I think, a 1.9. We update these things three times a year, I think it is, and in that process every time the growth rate comes in better we spend the money. We do not even keep the seed corn for a recession in this 2002 plan—really is not realistic because last year we spent more money when the growth rate was higher, so what do we do in a year when the growth rate is lower?

Now compound that over time and what you are in effect saying is we have had a good boom period, we have this huge thing hanging over our head in the Social Security trust fund, we have a national debt that is tremendous even without future obligations like Social Security, we are worried how we are going to pay Medicare, we are worried how we are going to pay the veterans, we are worried how we are going to pay railroad retirement, how we are going to meet our Government employees things.

So what do we do when we finally have a good growth period and we finally have some money? We spend it. If they would have been using the money that we gained in this past year, if not to retire the debt, which I believe they should have been doing, then it should have been in the Social Security or get the Social Security off. It is not as hard as people say, but it is harder if every time you want to run for office you want to promise a new program and you have a new idea to spend money out of Washington rather than paying the debts that are accumulating and the future obligations that are accumulating over your head. It is that for campaign season you need a new program, because unless you have a new program you are afraid you will not get reelected, and it is one of the tough things we are dealing with here in Washington because our promises are outrunning our funding.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. SOUDER, I just concluded a story that: It is a true story, where at a basketball game in Delavan, WI, where my teenage son was playing, and I looked over at my wife and she was holding a baby of one of our friends, one of the teachers of the parochial school where my son attends, and I looked over at her with that baby on her lap and I mean I am supposed to be thinking about the basketball game. But my mind wanders back out here to Washington, and I could not help but think what these issues mean to that baby that was sitting on Sue's lap, where we have already borrowed \$20,000. We, our generation, has borrowed \$20,000 that we are going to pass on to that baby.

That is not right and it is not fair. This issue is not just about numbers and budget. It is a moral issue. How can we as a Nation, how can we as a generation, possibly justify that we are taking that child's money, that poor old baby sitting on my wife's lap, how can we justify taking that baby's money and spending it on our programs today, and how can we justify saying we are balancing the budget by taking \$104 billion out of the Social Security Trust Fund knowing full well that what that means is that when that baby reaches the work force, when it is time for that baby to have the opportunity to live the American dream, to have a chance at the American dream, that young child—what we are doing is we are saddling them with a situation where the Government is going to demand even more in taxes before they get to spend money on their children. It is just not an acceptable way to go.

I just conclude today by urging our colleagues to join us in supporting the Social Security Preservation Act. I would reach across the aisle, encourage our Democrat colleagues to join us on this bill. This is not a partisan issue. Preserving and protecting the Social Security system should be something

that both Republicans and Democrats are very interested in, and I look forward to working with our colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR OUR CHILDREN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. I thank the Speaker very much for his kindness and I rise today to speak about children. Sorry my colleagues have left the floor of the House, and I appreciate their comments about a very important issue, and that is creating opportunities for our children. And might I say that although I will be speaking today about technology and joined by many of my colleagues, I would appreciate a slight bit of deference to just acknowledge that there is a disagreement when it comes to the balanced budget amendment.

We all want to get to the same place, and that is to balance the budget. I must add that in protecting Social Security I would bring attention to the gentleman's comments that when you include Social Security in the balanced budget amendment you then prohibit and inhibit the flowing of Social Security checks to our seniors throughout this Nation if they then have to face the burden of the balanced budget on their backs.

So I know we will have a vigorous debate, we want to have a future for this Nation, and I think it is key that we recognize that we might have different perspectives, and clearly I think we should exempt Social Security from that so that we can have an upright and a fair discussion on this issue and, in fact, preserve a future for our children.

Having said that, I am gratified today for the reason that I have come, and that is to capture the spirit of the President's message, but the work of so many of my colleagues and myself acknowledging the importance of the access of the Internet to all of our children. So I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to introduce a sense of the Congress resolution regarding the outstanding achievements of NetDay, the NetDay organization.

I, along with many Members of the House, have become acquainted with the NetDay organization through the activity generated in our home congressional districts by grassroots NetDay projects. I was proud to have had the honor of joining fellow Houstonians in the kickoff of the ceremony for the Houston independent school district's NetDay '96. I was happy to serve as the honorary chair for that event and under the leadership

of our superintendent and our assistant superintendent for technology, the superintendent being Ron Page, the assistant superintendent being Dara Ann Burrow, and many volunteers, we can claim it as a success.

Albeit a success in many of our districts, we realize that we are just beginning, and so as a member of the Telecommunications Conference Committee, the Reform Act of 1996 which the 104th Congress passed, I am proud that my colleagues join together to insist that there must be universal telecommunications access to every school and library and classroom in this Nation.

Fortunately, for HISD, because of our program, 79,975 students now have Internet access in the elementary, junior, and high school. I say that it is still not enough. This was accomplished with the assistance of 652 volunteers who contributed their time to the neighborhood schools. The efforts of sponsored volunteers, students, teachers, and HISD personnel saved the Houston independent school district \$28,000. With our school district's decision to hold NetDay '96 connection projects for each Saturday in the month of October, they ensure that every targeted school within minority and majority communities received an equal opportunity to have their neighborhood school library receive the necessary wiring for Internet access. With the entire Houston community support, we can reach the goal of universal access for all of Houston's children by the year 2000.

But we must go further than that, and we come to this Congress to go beyond our respective constituencies and localized communities. We must work toward universal access to the Internet. We must be vigilant in our efforts to promote software and hardware innovations. When I talk to my teachers, they emphasize that the infrastructure is so very important that they need the software. We must not forget that. We must have our children accessing material that is valuable and valued. I have learned that there are a number of software and hardware technologies which if employed will also block the ability of our young users to access Web sites that may not be appropriate for them.

In addition, the use of network systems by school districts can also provide protection for the Internet's youngest and most valid users. We in Congress must work to provide these important protective features to users of the national information infrastructure as educators work to assist us in guiding our children successfully toward the 21st century job marketplace.

That is where the work will be. Silicon Valley will not be Silicon Valley. It will probably be Silicon Nation. And I believe that we should not cease from searching for additional innovative

ways to protect our children as we also work to provide them with the much needed skills for today and tomorrow. It is a fact that by the close of this century 60 percent of the new jobs will require computer skills that are currently held now by only 20 percent of our population. The work we do today will pay off for our children.

From Alabama to Wyoming, the NetDay organization has many places they can call home. In the State of Alaska the Anchorage school district reports that 70 percent of Alaska's students wired several schools as part of NetDay. In the State of California, the launching site for the entire NetDay effort, over 75,000 volunteers wired over 3,500 schools last fall.

The call that I raise up today and the call that I hope is heard: Are you listening throughout the Nation and can we do any less? Well, in the State of Texas a hundred schools were wired. Most of them were in the city of Houston. We obviously need more activity in the entire State of Texas as well as all over America.

It is evident from our first NetDay year that States have gone at varying degrees of success in their NetDay efforts. We still have a lot of work to do before every school is connected to the Internet. As a parent and a Member of Congress, I will continue to work toward a safe and secure Internet environment in which we can provide educational opportunities for our children.

That means, and we must get a little direct here, I do not think any of us would claim any opposition to the first amendment. I hold myself out as someone who vigorously defends the freedom of speech, but I can assure you I will go a long way to working toward ensuring that we deny the proponents of pornography and obscenity the access to our children who are using the Internet.

I believe this important resolution that I offer today, hopefully as my colleagues have joined me in cosponsoring it, will go a long way in communicating the important role that NetDay plays in our Nation. This NetDay organization is promoting friendship and cooperation. It is certainly promoting the opportunity for all of us to work together.

□ 1545

It is important as well that we provide access to the superhighway. As we do that, it will be good that we as Members of the House of Representatives can show wholehearted support for the NetDay organization which has provided and should provide access for all children, rural, suburban and urban, regardless of whether they are poor or well off.

Yes, NetDay has proven it is possible to be inclusive when implementing public and private partnerships of this magnitude. I would like to thank my

colleagues who signed on as original cosponsors of this resolution, and I thank you for your commitment to our Nation's children and I look forward to your great participation in what we do further.

Besides applauding and congratulating those who have participated in NetDay, emphasizing the grassroots aspects of providing elementary children and middle-school children with access to our computers, with applauding those who have given labor and materials and resources, and encouraging parents to be part of this, we also resolve in this resolution to do several things. That is, of course, to congratulate the organizers and sponsors and coordinators and volunteers of NetDay.

Also, NetDay should be used as a positive model for communities throughout the Nation. NetDay should continue to be used to assist students and parents and teachers across the Nation so that the Nation's children may be ready to obtain the benefits of computer networks and the Internet. We are resolving to strengthen their education and begin careers with more skills and opportunities, thus enabling them to compete more successfully in the global market. And then we resolve that businesses, unions, parents, teachers and school employees throughout the country should consider organizing NetDay activities to provide similar opportunities for the children in their communities.

The House of Representatives supports NetDay's commitment by way of providing the Nation's elementary and secondary schools with the technology, the technological infrastructure needed to help the Nation's children succeed.

Interestingly enough, we captured the spirit of the President's remarks, but I will applaud him for acknowledging last evening that we must bring the power of the information age into all our schools. He said, last year I challenged America to connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 so that for the first time in history a child in the most isolated, rural town, the most comfortable suburb, the poorest inner city school, will have the same access to the same universe of knowledge. I ask you to support and complete this historic mission.

I am very gratified, Mr. Speaker, that there are those who have worked long years in this area and certainly come from communities where technology is a key element of their representation.

So I have been joined on the floor today by my colleague on the Committee on Science, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA], who has served very ably in trying to network herself and provide the kind of synergism and energy in generating the technological infrastructure that

we need not only for our children but for all Americans, but I am gratified that she knows that the emphasis of accessing the Internet on behalf of our children is a key responsibility that we have in the U.S. Congress.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA].

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for yielding, for arranging this special order, and for sponsoring this very important sense of Congress resolution to recognize the outstanding achievements of NetDay.

Mr. Speaker, every child in America deserves equal access to a quality education. Providing this access can be a real challenge in the midst of tight budgets, especially in small, rural and poor inner city schools. Every child and every school across the country must be afforded the opportunity to take advantage of everything the information highway has to offer.

Now, during the last Congress, I worked to include in the Telecommunications Act language that would provide schools, libraries, and rural health care facilities with affordable access to the Internet. The Federal, State, local joint board which was set up by the Federal Communications Commission has already recommended substantial discounts for public and nonprofit schools.

In conjunction with our work in Congress, thousands of volunteers also have joined together to wire our Nation's public schools to the Internet. NetDay is an exciting grassroots effort to ensure that all of our schools have access to the Internet.

Most schools just simply cannot afford advanced telecommunications services. Last year, less than 3 percent of classrooms in the United States had access to the Internet. By making access to schools affordable, and through the efforts of thousands of individuals and dozens of corporations, schools all over the United States are being afforded the opportunity to become wired to the Internet. In our great Nation so rich in information, we can no longer rely on the skills of the industrial age.

Telecommunications will excite young minds and provide all children access to the same rich learning resources, regardless of where they live. Telecommunications can help us provide a level playing field for all Americans to utilize the information superhighway. Through NetDay, volunteers are ensuring that the emerging telecommunications revolutions do not leave our critical public institutions, our private and nonprofit schools, behind.

I applaud the outstanding achievements of NetDay and the tireless work of our Nation's volunteers. Wiring our schools to the Internet is in the Nation's best interest and will bring equity to our educational system. Well

educated and highly skilled individuals are the major resource of any modern society, and NetDay efforts in our Nation's communities will provide all Americans with skills that they need and the opportunities that they deserve to achieve their fullest potential through a quality education.

This Friday, February 7, is the first anniversary of the signing of the Telecommunications Act, and there will be a press conference to announce that NetDay will be held on April 19. I encourage everyone to join the NetDay volunteer effort and help ensure that our Nation's schools are wired. My State of Maryland will be so involved, and I will, and I hope that all Americans will in some way be connected with the access to the Internet.

Again, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Texas, not only for this special order and the resolution, but her commitment, through her terms in Congress, and I hope she will stay on the Committee on Science. We have not totally organized, so I am not sure, because she has always been very valuable on that.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the gentlewoman, and may I inquire of the gentlewoman, just a very brief inquiry. It is, I think, worthwhile as we have this opportunity to present this special order, that though we acknowledge it in friendly terms that we are both at least now and with party affiliation on opposite sides of the aisle. But I think it is very important that this is acknowledged as a bipartisan effort to really prepare us.

We have all set bridges and visions for the 21st century, and I am sure we are all committed. But what does that actually mean? And as we fast approach or speed down the superhighway, I think it is important, and of course balanced budget amendments or balanced budget, that we recognize that when people are productive and working, that is half the battle of the economy. This access to the Internet, this learning process, and I guess I inquire of you, is so key to preparing us to be steady and strong in the 21st century.

Mrs. MORELLA. There is just no doubt about it. We also know that 6 out of every 10 new jobs that will be created as we enter the new millennium are going to involve technology and are going to involve the importance of knowing something about Internet. We also know that our children, from first grade on, know how to use a computer. Now, why should they all not have access to this information? It is a library in their school, it is a library in their own home, in the club house; it is critically important that they have these skills. So again, I applaud you, and of course it is bipartisan. Everybody should agree with it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank you for your kind words but also for your leadership.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you certainly an esteemed Member of the freshman class, the gentleman from Memphis, TN [Mr. FORD], who probably more than anyone, knows the value, having sped fast along the superhighway himself of technology, of the importance of sharing this very important tool to our whole Nation.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to join the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] in this effort to commend those who have participated in this NetDay 1996 and to congratulate those for helping to build that bridge to the 21st century.

As a Member of Congress especially dedicated to youth and one that serves on the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, NetDay 1996 cannot have a more committed advocate than me. Let me first, though, take this opportunity to thank our President for the extraordinary challenge that he issued to all of America, including Democrats and Republicans in this Chamber, last night.

I was particularly excited to hear his emphasis on education and his calling to all Americans, including all in this Chamber again, Mr. Speaker, a call to action, to respond to the needs of our young people to help prepare for better and brighter tomorrow.

NetDay 1996 is this Nation's challenge to participate in the success of our youth's lives. Every parent, teacher, clergy member, neighbor, business leader, business employee, computer systems administrator, every single member of society can participate and take on the community responsibility to positively affect children's lives.

In 1996, Mr. Speaker, 100,000 NetDay volunteers installed wiring infrastructure to connect 25,000 elementary and secondary schools to the information superhighway. Parity and access to the Internet is fundamental to realize the true benefit of the information superhighway.

That is why I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, for we demonstrated the courage and the wisdom in this Chamber to reform welfare. I would hope that we could exhibit that same courage, wisdom, decency, and show the same temerity in empowering our teachers and classrooms to prepare our children for the future.

In that vein, let me applaud the success of the two Illinois students and their classmates and teachers, brought to our attention last evening during the State of the Union Message, for they are examples of excellence that should be admired and replicated throughout this Nation.

In that vein, let me also speak in support of establishing national standards, not to create another level of Federal bureaucracy or additional levels of bureaucracy, Mr. Speaker, but to

make and understand that education is as important a national security issue as any issue that we confront here in this Congress. The syndrome of inferiority and shortcoming that has beset many of our Nation's schools, let us pledge here in this Chamber, let us pledge today to responding to the call of action that the President issued last night that we will transform that syndrome into an atmosphere and environment of success, to expectations of success for our young people.

As I close, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas and thank the cosponsors of this NetDay legislation. For there is no more important issue to America's competitiveness as we move into this next century, Mr. Speaker, than ensuring that every young person is afforded the opportunity, affording the best opportunity to be exposed to the quality education that we here in America can afford.

In that vein, I challenge every citizen to become a part of this effort. No school should be without its own assembly of volunteers from every hill and every hamlet. We must afford our children an opportunity to be first in the world. Mr. Speaker, this is the call to action and this young Member from Tennessee is ready to respond.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Tennessee for a clarion call. Clearly, for this to be a movement in the U.S. Congress, leaders like HAROLD FORD are going to have to be right in the mix. And clearly for this to be both accepted and acceptable, we are going to have to reach across the barriers and the divides of our rural and urban centers of our southern cities and northern cities, of our communities that may be called barrios or may be called ghettos, or may be just called places for people to live.

So I accept the challenge certainly and hope that when we begin to talk about issues of balancing the budget, that there will be priorities, and that is why the balanced budget discussion cannot be done in a vacuum. This message this afternoon on the Internet is as much about that issue as it is about making sure our children have access to the Internet.

□ 1600

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the honorable gentlewoman from Michigan DEBBIE STABENOW, whose State certainly has received a great economic boon from an original technology: the automobile.

I am very gratified that even with the importance of her obligations to her own immediate industry and technology dealing with the people mover, if you will, she is committed to science and technology as a member of the Committee on Science.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I thank so much the gentlewoman from

Texas for yielding to me on this important subject, and also for her excellent work on behalf of children, in promoting education on behalf of children.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of NetDay, and to endorse the resolution presented by the distinguished Member from the State of Texas. Like my colleagues, I am committed to seeing that our schools and libraries are equipped with the tools that our children need for the 21st century. Today, that means access to computers and access to the Internet.

As I have frequently said at home in the great State of Michigan, there is more computer power today in the average gas station than the average classroom, and that must change if our children are to succeed in the world economy.

Unfortunately, too many schools and too many libraries do not have the basic infrastructure necessary to link themselves to the information superhighway. All too often the cost of wiring our public schools and libraries is prohibitive, given the limited fiscal resources available to the States and local governments.

For example, it has been estimated that it would cost more than \$1,000 per classroom to install the basic wiring needed to access the Internet, in addition to the costs of purchasing computers and printers and software, which is also estimated to be in the nature of thousands of dollars per classroom.

Mr. Speaker, we simply cannot wait 20 years to provide the infrastructure and the basic level of technology that our children need to be successful. The founders of NetDay recognize this critical need, and I salute them. They also recognize that government alone cannot fulfill the objective, and in fact we must challenge our communities, the private sector, the universities, the labor unions, parents. All of us, working together, must come together in order to make sure our children have what they need in our schools.

NetDay is a model example of the public-private sector partnership that this administration spoke of and that I wholeheartedly endorse and am working on behalf of. Already I am in discussions in Michigan, in the Eighth District, with our private sector community, with our universities, parents, local schools, so we too can have our children benefit from those activities that have been created by NetDay. I am excited about this adventure, and I pledge to act as a catalyst in my communities in the Eighth District in Michigan on behalf of the children in the Eighth District and on behalf of the children in the Nation.

I encourage my colleagues and my constituents to join myself, to join the leadership here today in supporting NetDay 1997.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to address the House on this matter. I thank the gentlewoman again for allowing me to participate today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Michigan, and I am gratified that she will be setting the wheels moving in Michigan in helping her students.

Something that I had mentioned, and I applaud the gentlewoman again, this is not going to be easy. Our businesses that are prosperous, that may not be geared toward computer business directly, are really going to have to be part of providing the resources and assisting us in making good on our pledge.

Let me acknowledge locally a relationship that I am sure the gentlewoman is working on where our local Bell Co. has provided lower rates for teachers to surf the Internet for up to 100 hours a month. One of the key points is that our teachers must likewise have the training to be able to train the youngsters, and I have seen as much joy in our teachers who have now become computer literate or excited or have access, and then in their ability to teach. We must not leave that partnership out between child or student and teacher. I hope our business leaders will join you, as you have asked them to, in helping you promote this effort.

Mr. Speaker, let me acknowledge as well another leader in this area. That is NetDay cofounder, Mr. Michael Kauffman. We appreciate the effort that he is engaged in, along with Mr. John Gage, cofounders of NetDay. They obviously had an idea that would set a spinning wheel, a light spreading out across the Nation, and we are gratified now to applaud them here in Congress, but also to send out their reach even further than they might have expected.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland Mr. ELLJAH CUMMINGS, coming from Baltimore in the State of Maryland and also the State legislature, is an avid promoter of issues dealing with youth and children in his legislative record; but coming from a State that has a strong technological history and also a strong historic relationship with the Federal Government, I am gratified with his commitment to educating the inner city child, who if we abandon and leave by the wayside, ravaging around the edges of technology, we are not doing the job of creating opportunity for all Americans. The gentleman from Maryland, ELLJAH CUMMINGS, has already made good on that promise to help the least of the children in our community.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. ELLJAH CUMMINGS.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I thank the gentlewoman from Texas and I commend her on her hard work and leadership on this as a member of the Committee on Science and the conference committee

on the Telecommunications Reform Act of 1996.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the outstanding achievements of the NetDay project. This past October during NetDay East, over 140 schools were wired in my home district of Baltimore City alone. A second phase to be wired is planned for the spring of this year.

We must bring the 21st century into every classroom in America. Technological literacy is essential to succeed in the new economy. We must provide all students access to a computer, good software, and trained teachers. I encourage local businesses, public organizations, educational institutions, parents, teachers, and community members to participate in this effort by volunteering to help link our schools to the information highway, place computer equipment in classrooms, and provide training.

With 40 million people currently using the Internet and 100 million users expected by 1998, the time has come to avail our schools of this very valuable resource. We need to come together as a Nation and focus on the development of our children and communities. I want to stress the importance of equipping our children with the tools to compete successfully in the 21st century.

As we near the beginning of the 21st century, a knowledge-based economy is emerging, what many people call the new economy. The fastest growing industries, both domestically and globally, include microelectronics, telecommunications, computers, and biotechnology. In the 1950's, three out of every four Americans had manufacturing jobs. Today, fewer than 1 in 6 do. Recent studies show that the rates of return for industries that invest in knowledge and skill are more than twice those of industries that concentrate on plant and equipment.

Perhaps the most important transformation brought by the new economy is the changing nature of work for Americans. We now live and work in a knowledge-based economy where we succeed because of what we know, what we create, how we manage information, and how we organize ourselves to deliver it.

By the end of the decade, 60 percent of our Nation's jobs will require skills that only 20 percent of the existing U.S. population has. Many of these will be technologically based. Our new concern is not unemployment, but unemployability. With the ability to make goods and process information, white students, but only 39 percent of African-American students, use computers in school. African-American students also have less access to computers at home; 36 percent of white students are in families that own computers, while only 15 percent of African-American students have access to home computers.

Make no mistake, technology alone is not the panacea for all of our educational system's ills, but technology is a valuable tool which, when combined with a good curriculum and good teachers, can improve our children's education. The continuing leadership and initiative must come from local communities, cities, school boards, and the private and nonprofit sectors, and it is critical that the African-American community get involved. African-Americans need to recognize the importance of using these technologies to improve education, as well as to equip students with the necessary skills to perform tomorrow's jobs.

African-Americans, historically concentrated in agriculture, personal service, and blue collar occupations, are now disproportionately displaced in the emerging Information Age. The good news is that a few African-American entrepreneurs are taking advantage of telecom and information technologies. But there is still very little computer software geared to minorities. There are still relatively few minority firms with a presence on the World Wide Web.

I cannot overstate the importance of exposing our young people, especially those living in traditionally underserved areas, to such technologies as the Internet, which open a whole new world for them which may inspire learning.

In order for the NetDay project to be fully successful, it is imperative that minority and rural communities are involved. Now is the time to commit to helping underserved minority schools. The longer we wait, the wider the gap between these kids and the kids who are technology-fluent expands. I want to thank the gentlewoman again for her leadership.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland, and particularly Baltimore, really for his strong emphasis about being frank about many of our children living in inner city America, particularly our African-American children who would not be able to access this new technology beyond that access opportunity from adults and family members and leaders of their community.

This raises the question of the challenge that I started out with. This message is about children and technology, but it is also about balancing the budget and priorities. Interestingly enough, in fiscal year 1996 I offered an amendment to increase the funding of the National Telecommunication Information Administration to provide more dollars for access to the Internet to our rural and urban centers. We did not find enough commitment, if you will, to realize the importance of ensuring that effort at that time.

I will again be raising the issue of ensuring that there is sufficient funding, but I recognize and applaud, as I have

come to do today, the private sector's involvement in making sure that we have access. It is important as we do that, that we include not only those so actively involved that I applaud from the majority community, but Asians and Hispanics and African-Americans.

So I have committed, as I did last year, to continue to put together presentations on how to capture the 21st century marketplace through the Internet, and emphasize the value of minority entrepreneurs and women being some of the providers of this technology. It is all about interlocking. It is all about building on partnerships. As I close my remarks at this time, it is about welfare reform.

How joyous have I seen welfare reform participants, or those who will have to be part of welfare reform, when they have gone through a computer class and have become computer literate and are ready to go out in entry-level positions as a data entry clerk; or, might I say, as the President called last evening for a national crusade for education standards, maybe, I say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] we will be testing our children on computers. Therefore, if we are doing that, far be it from us to deny the opportunity to those children to be able to not only test educationally, but as well to ensure that they know how to access the tool upon which they will be tested.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. COBLE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I started with the President's remarks before I introduced the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] because I wanted to ask him, paradoxically, was he involved in the articulation and certainly the creating of that call, the national crusade for educational standards.

The gentleman from New York, MAJOR OWENS, who is an original co-sponsor of this resolution that I offered today, is a graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, but he comes to us as a librarian. I imagine he has pored over many pages and recognizes what technology can do for learning.

More importantly, I have watched the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] speak eloquently and without rest on the issue of educating children, on the issue of providing education, on the issue of providing education for providing opportunity.

□ 1615

This resolution that I will file today is only the beginning of action items

for funding, for partnership, for prevention of pornography and obscenity, for access by children, all legislative agenda items that we will have to submit to. But the key element that Congressman OWENS brings to this discussion today is his unabiding and overwhelming commitment to education.

I am delighted, and I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] on this matter and on the question of education.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas and congratulate her on the vision she has demonstrated by having this, by putting forward this resolution and having this special order to alert us to the fact that this resolution on NetDay needs our support. The gentlewoman from Texas is very much on target. This, of course, is a vital component of the education effort that must go forward, and I sat here, just as she did last night, and was quite moved by the President's speech, certainly the part about education, and was certainly moved by the fact that when he spoke about a bipartisan approach to education, there was thunderous applause here on the floor and everybody got up on both sides. We can look forward to a very productive 105th Congress in terms of education.

We must congratulate ourselves, those of us who insisted for the last 2 years that the Congress of the United States listen to the commonsense of the American people. They said over and over again that we want education to be a high priority. There were people who would not listen in the last Congress for a long time. They came here and they insisted that, first of all, we might consider eliminating the Department of Education, just wipe it out. Then they talked about massive cuts in Federal aid to education. I think in 1995, the appropriations bill, there were proposals to cut almost \$4 billion from the Federal education budget. We did a turnaround and moved from that low point of proposing a cut of almost \$4 billion to the appropriations bill of 1996, where the majority Republicans in this House proposed, and I congratulate them, a \$4 billion increase. It was almost a \$4 billion increase. I congratulate the majority. I congratulate Congressman GOODLING, who is head of the education committee and certainly played a major role in that. The children of America will benefit.

Let us lay aside partisan considerations. It helped the Republicans to win the election. We will talk about that at a later date. They were brilliant in their understanding, finally, that commonsense dictated that the Congress Members take a strong position on education.

I hope that that brilliance will endure and go on. The spirit of NetDay, as a part of whatever we do on education, the spirit of NetDay must be kept alive. The spirit of NetDay is par-

tially a spirit of volunteerism. It is also a spirit of understanding the role of telecommunications and modern education technology in our educational system.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me appropriately, as the gentleman has done, applaud the President for being pronounced and enunciating very clearly the message of education as well, and I keep coming back to this theme because I can assure you that will you be on the floor of the House over these next 2 years, as you have been in the past, trying to prioritize and convince people that balancing the budget is important but that it is absolutely imperative that we invest in children and in education.

I say this because I do not want NetDay to be taken away from, though I applaud the private sector involvement that will encourage it, that we will have to make hard decisions. I hope we are not giving lip service, far be it from me to claim that of any of my colleagues, but that we realize that though we will not be reckless in spending money, there will have to be some shifting of funds and it is worthy of us to do so to create the work force, of which then we will not have to claim that they are on welfare, they are unemployable or underemployed. I hope people are listening to say, they have something here today. If they educate, they will prevent them from the trials and tribulations that many have passed through in years past.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman is very much on target. All of these things are inextricably interwoven. You cannot have education go forward unless you have a commitment from the Federal Government through the budget and the appropriations process. I just wanted to talk for a minute about what I mean when I say the spirit of NetDay must go forward. There are some States that have not had their NetDay yet.

In New York State, we had NetDay on September 21. I think it was a little premature. And I want to say to the people who were in charge of NetDay that it was basically a failure for New York City. I congratulate all the Governors across the country who have assumed responsibility and become very active and become the drum majors for the NetDay effort, but the Governor of New York announced that 3,000 schools were wired in New York State. I went looking for the schools in my district, which is a district that has 70 elementary and secondary schools and 10 high schools. I could not find but one school that had been wired on that day.

I said maybe it just passed over us and the rest of New York City, which has more than 1,000 schools. New York City has more than 1,000 schools, and I looked for schools that had been wired on NetDay in New York City and we found less than 25 that had really been

wired. Wiring in NetDay terminology is the wiring of 5 classrooms plus the library of the school. That is the definition of wiring. It did not take place in even 25 schools in all of New York City.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that I address this same issue in another part of the House, and at this time I will yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS]. He will continue commenting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COBLE). The Chair cannot recognize with that request. The gentleman from New York can request a 5-minute special order on his own time.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, is this some new rule for 1997 because in the past we have done this?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That has been the practice for a long, long time.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, it has been done regularly on the floor of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will rule that the gentleman from New York may be recognized for 5 minutes on his own time if he requests unanimous consent to do that.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, is it because—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman wants to yield to the gentleman for the balance of her time, she needs to remain on the floor. Otherwise, the gentleman from New York may request and the Chair will grant him a 5-minute special order.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I will at this time allow the gentleman to continue and will come to the floor again, if time causes me to ask for a change.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman understands that she cannot leave the floor. She must stay on the floor.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I do understand that. Let me at least, as I am staying on the floor, thank all of those who participated on this very important occasion and as well to emphasize the clarion call that was made.

I would further support for the NetDay resolution from all of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS]. I will be studious as to my time element.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman and I respectfully request from the leadership of both parties, please clarify this and not have a double standard on the floor because we certainly did this in the last Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman will suspend a minute. The Chair will say to the gentleman from New York, this has been the rule for as

long as the Chair has been here. That has been a good while so we can look into that at a later time.

Mr. OWENS. I would appreciate that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the spirit of NetDay, I said, has to be kept alive because even after NetDay takes place as it did in New York City on September 21, you find that it was basically a failure in terms of the number of schools that were wired. Let us keep it going in order to get schools wired.

After the headlines and the public relations brouhaha is over, let us keep the spirit where volunteers assemble, volunteers take advantage of the fact that we have a national NetDay operation which purchases equipment very cheaply and makes it available, all that should go on. We are trying to make that happen in my district, the 11th Congressional District in Brooklyn.

We established, because of the failure of NetDay in our district, we established a project called Central Brooklyn NetWatch. Central Brooklyn NetWatch is a joint project sponsored by my office in conjunction with the Husain Institute of Technology. NetWatch is a volunteer project utilizing the free services of the Husain Institute of Technology to assist the schools of central Brooklyn in completing school wiring for telecommunications services. Launched on October 23, National Education Funding Support Day, NetWatch is an attempt to guarantee that the inner-city schools of central Brooklyn will not be left behind as we move the education processes and methodology into the 21st century.

Here are volunteers, and we started a project of just trying to wire 10 schools in 10 weeks. Let me show you what inner-city schools are up against across the country. We found it difficult to wire 10 schools in 10 weeks because the wiring problem meets the construction and repair problem. The asbestos problem in New York City stymies the process of trying to wire the schools. You cannot bore holes in the schools' walls and ceilings unless you have assurance that there is no asbestos there.

We had a crisis in New York City, 3 years ago, where schools were kept closed for 3 weeks before they opened because they were trying to deal with the asbestos problems. Many of us thought the asbestos problem was over. It is still very much there in many of our schools. That is one of the reasons why we wired so few schools on NetDay.

Now we need the President's construction money. The President's program on construction is a vital part of trying to go forward with telecommunications improvements. So it is all interwoven and you need to go forward on that. I would like to conclude, since I know the gentlewoman wants to go.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like the gentleman to get his additional 5 minutes. So I would ask the Speaker if the gentleman can get his additional 5 minutes on his own time and this way I can leave the floor. Then he can get an additional 5 minutes as opposed to having to try and conclude at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. By unanimous consent, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, if the gentlewoman wants to leave the floor and then Mr. OWENS, the gentleman from New York, can request a 5-minute special order, in which case the Chair will grant that request. Is that what the gentlewoman wants to do?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, that is what I would like to do.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all those who have participated and will join me in support of NetDay and the access of children to the Internet.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a sense-of-the-Congress resolution regarding the outstanding achievements of the NetDay organization.

I, along with many Members of the House, have become acquainted with the NetDay organization through the activity generated in our home congressional districts by grassroots NetDay projects.

I was proud to have had the honor of joining fellow Houstonians in the kickoff ceremony for the Houston Independent School District's NetDay96.

I also served as honorary chair of the Planning Committee for the Houston Independent School District NetDay event.

Under the leadership of Dr. Rod Page, superintendent of the Houston Independent School District, Daryl Ann Borel, assistant superintendent for technology, and her staff, the H.I.S.D. NetDay project was a success.

As a member of the conference committee on the Telecommunications Reform Act of 1996, I was pleased to see the intent of the universal telecommunications access provisions of that law being fulfilled through the H.I.S.D.'s NetDay project.

Because of the Houston Independent School District's NetDay Project 72,975 students now have Internet access in the libraries of their elementary, junior, and high schools. That is still not enough. This was accomplished with the assistance of 652 volunteers who contributed their time to neighborhood schools. The efforts of sponsors, volunteers, students, teachers, and H.I.S.D. personnel saved the Houston Independent School District \$28,860.

With H.I.S.D.'s decision to hold NetDay96 connection projects for each Saturday in the month of October, they ensured that every targeted school within minority and majority communities received an equal opportunity to have their neighborhood school library receive the necessary wiring for Internet access.

With the entire Houston community's support we can reach the goal of universal access for all of Houston's children by the year 2000.

As we work toward universal access to the Internet we must also be vigilant in our efforts

to promote software and hardware innovation that will make access for our children as safe as possible. I have learned that there are a number of software and hardware technologies, which if employed, will block the ability of young users to access websites that may not be appropriate for them. In addition, the use of networked systems by school districts can also provide protection for the Internet's youngest users.

We in Congress must work to provide these important protective features to users of the national information infrastructure as educators work to assist us in guiding our children successfully toward the 21st century job marketplace.

I believe that we should not cease from searching for additional innovative ways to protect our children as we also work to provide them with the much needed skills for today and tomorrow.

It is a fact that by the close of this century 60 percent of the new jobs will require computer skills that are currently held by only 20 percent of our population. The work we do today will pay off for our children.

From Alabama to Wyoming the NetDay organization has many places it can call home. In the State of Alaska, the Anchorage School District reports that 70 percent of Alaska's students wired several schools as part of NetDay.

In the State of California, the launching site for the entire national NetDay effort, over 75,000 volunteers wired over 3,500 schools last fall.

While in the State of Texas 100 schools were wired, the majority of which were in the city of Houston, TX. We need more activity in the entire State of Texas, as well as all over America.

It is evident from our first NetDay year that States have garnered varying degrees of success in their NetDay efforts. We still have a lot of work to do before every school is connected to the Internet.

As a parent and a Member of Congress, I will continue to work toward a safe and secure Internet environment in which we can provide educational opportunities for our children. That means also working to deny the proponents of pornography and obscene material from having access to our children using the Internet.

I believe this important resolution will go a long way in communicating the important role the NetDay organization is playing in the promotion of universal access to the information superhighway for all of our Nation's children.

It is good that we, as Members of the House of Representatives, can show our whole hearted support for the NetDay organization, which has provided and should provide access for all children; rural, suburban, and urban, regardless of whether they are poor or well off. Yes, NetDay has proven it is possible to be inclusive when implementing private and public partnerships of this magnitude.

I would like to thank my colleagues who have signed on as original cosponsors of this resolution. I thank you for your commitment to our Nation's children, and I look forward with great anticipation, as many of you do, to the NetDay 1997 events.

At this time I would like to read the resolution into the RECORD.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, NetDay is a tremendous opportunity to ensure that all of our

children will be able to compete in the high-technology world of tomorrow. I would like to commend NetDay and its organizers for the tremendous efforts that they have made in the last year to wire all of our Nation's schools to the information superhighway. Through NetDay, 20 percent of U.S. schools were wired to the Internet in 1996 alone. Almost every community in the country, including my own, have been able to reap the benefits of this organization.

NetDay is the perfect partnership between businesses, government, educational institutions, and local communities that provides ongoing support for our schools. NetDay is made possible through the technical support of companies such as IBM, and Bell Atlantic who provide the technical skill to wire schools, financial sponsors who purchase the wiring packages for classrooms, and thousands of volunteers who give up their evenings and weekends for our children. This effort demonstrates the powerful impact that voluntarism can have on our community. Usually, connecting a classroom to the Internet costs approximately \$1,000. NetDay has been able to bring this cost below \$400.

The Internet is transforming the way we live, communicate, study, and conduct business. On the Internet, the educational opportunities that are open to our children are limited only by their own imagination. Students can browse a library in Europe as easily as they can browse one just down the hall. More importantly, resources which were once only available to affluent suburban schools can now be accessed by students in remote rural areas or poor inner city areas. In the future, our children's access to the information superhighway will not only be a determining factor in whether or not America can remain competitive, but whether we will truly be able to remain the indispensable Nation.

President Clinton has set a goal of wiring every school in the country to the Internet by the year 2000. Thanks to service organizations such as NetDay, and similar smaller programs throughout the country, we are well on our way to achieving that goal.

MORE ON NETDAY

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

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, what I am trying to say is that the spirit of NetDay must be kept alive. The spirit of last night's thundering applause for the President when he spoke on education must be kept alive. We cannot do that unless we recognize there are some hard problems that must be overcome. The President's program on construction and repair is a vital part of being able to wire the schools. You cannot have the telecommunications, which will benefit schools greatly.

It will allow schools to expand beyond books and pencil and paper and the limitations and get into what our young people are already into. They look at television a great deal. They look at videos. Are they going to re-

spond to teaching that is done using the techniques that they are aware of and exposed to in their environment outside the schools?

One important part of it is to pass the President's initiative on school construction. He has an initiative which calls for up to 50 percent interest subsidy for new school construction and renovation. He has another initiative which calls for \$20 billion in school construction spurred by \$5 billion in Federal jump-start funding over 4 years, which will be discussed at greater length in the future.

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But that is absolutely necessary for the telecommunications movement to go forward that is encouraged by NetDay to take place.

There is another item that you must all be alerted to: the education rate for telecommunications services; affordable access for all schools and libraries. This Congress in 1996 passed a telecommunications bill which the President signed into law on February 8, 1996. The President signed this law which reformed the Nation's telecommunications laws that will increase competition and lower prices for all consumers, including libraries and schools.

In this law was a mandate from Congress which said that the FCC had to find ways to give discounts or special consideration to libraries and schools in providing telecommunication services. On November 7, 1996, the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service unanimously recommended that schools and libraries receive discounts for telecommunications services, Internet services, and internal connections.

The recommendations call for discounts that range from 20 to 90 percent, with an average discount of 60 percent. The FCC has until May 1997 to develop the rules for implementing the recommendations of the joint board.

What am I talking about? I am saying that in the poorest schools and rural areas and in inner-city communities the poorest schools may get up to a 90 percent discount, 90 percent on their telephone bill, on their bill for Internet on-line services, on the initial connecting bills. It may happen if the FCC follows through on the recommendations that have already been received.

I think everybody should write to the FCC or should write to the telecommunications company and thank them for cooperating and understanding that we cannot go forward with the education of all Americans unless we have this kind of provision which lowers the cost of telecommunications services for all schools.

It is very important that we support the recommendations from the Federal-State joint board because the FCC has until May to develop the rules and vote on these rules.

Please understand that the spirit of NetDay that the gentlewoman from Texas, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, has put forth so appropriately, the spirit of NetDay should go forward in many ways, but one way we can carry the spirit of NetDay forward is by letting the FCC know that we want the recommendation for the 20 to 90 percent discount on telecommunication services to be passed as rapidly as possible.

The schools which you need to help most, the poorest schools in the United States, are the schools which have the most difficult problems in teaching. They will not be able to benefit from the technological revolution, they will not be able to benefit from the new telecommunications that will be available unless they have some way to solve the problem of the operations cost. The operations cost.

Most schools do not have telephones, you know. I mean, they have a limited number of telephones. In New York we have a school serving 2,000 youngsters that may have 5 or 6 telephones. A telephone should be in every classroom because we have been aware of telephone technology for a long time. There are thousands of ways telephones can be used to improve the operation of the schools and the operation of the structure, but even that is not there. Before you get to videotapes and television sets and the Internet and the computers, we need the telephone.

We can take a giant step forward by understanding that the universal fund that the FCC is now considering should be supported, and immediately; in the spirit of NetDay, we can go forward to try to convince the telecommunications companies to also support the FCC recommendation for a 20 to 90 percent discount on telecommunication services.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 105TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with clause 2(a) of rule XI of the rules of the House, I am submitting for printing in the RECORD a copy of the rules of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the 105th Congress, adopted on January 8, 1997.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE (Adopted January 8, 1997)

RULE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) *Applicability of House Rules.*—(1) The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee and its 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 the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) Each subcommittee is part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its rules so far as applicable.

(3) Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(b) *Authority to Conduct Investigations.*—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 the Rules of the House and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule XI, clause 5 of the Rules of the House) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) *Authority to Print.*—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 applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(d) *Activities Report.*—(1) 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 the Rules of the House during the Congress ending on January 3 of such year.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the 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(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, 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 the Committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

(e) *Publication of Rules.*—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 II.—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) *Regular Meetings.*—Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the first Wednesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or the House 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 and the matters to be considered at 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 canceled or it may be deferred until such time as, in the judgment of the Chairman, there may be matters which require the Committee's consideration. This paragraph shall not apply to meetings of any subcommittee.

(b) *Additional Meetings.*—The Chairman may call and convene, as he or she 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 the call of the Chairman.

(c) *Special Meetings.*—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 request. If, within 3 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 measure 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) *Vice Chairman.*—The Chairman shall appoint a vice chairman of the Committee and of each subcommittee. If the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, the vice chairman shall preside. If the vice chairman is not present, the ranking member of the majority party on the Committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(e) *Prohibition on Sitting During Joint Session.*—The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

(f) *Addressing the Committee.*—(1) 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—

(A) only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose; and

(B) subject to subparagraphs (2) and (3), only for 5 minutes until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to address the Committee or subcommittee or question the witness.

A member shall be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce this subparagraph.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit an equal number of majority and minority party members each to question a witness for a specified period not longer than 30 minutes.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit committee staff for majority and minority

party members to question a witness for equal specified periods.

(4) Nothing in subparagraph (2) or (3) affects the right of a Member (other than a member designated under subparagraph (2)) to question a witness for 5 minutes in accordance with subparagraph (2) or (3).

(g) *Meetings to Begin Promptly.*—Each meeting or hearing of the Committee shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

**RULE III.—OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS;
BROADCASTING**

(a) *Open Meetings.*—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public, except as provided by clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(b) *Broadcasting.*—Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 3 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE IV.—RECORDS AND ROLL CALLS

(a) *Keeping of Records.*—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action which shall include—

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved, and

(2) 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 the names of those members present but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

(b) *Property of the House.*—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.

(c) *Availability of Archived Records.*—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of the Committee of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

**RULE V.—POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA
POWER**

(a) *Authority to Sit and Act.*—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee and each of its subcommittees, is authorized (subject to paragraph (b)(1) of this rule)—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House

is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings, and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents,

as it deems necessary. The Chairman of the Committee, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b) *Issuance of Subpoenas.*—(1) A subpoena may be issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (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 of the Committee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under paragraph (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. As soon as practicable after a subpoena is issued under this rule, the Chairman shall notify all members of the Committee of such action.

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

(c) *Expenses of Subpoenaed Witnesses.*—Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his or her testimony before the Committee or any subcommittee, may report to the offices 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 or her representative, before leaving the hearing room.

RULE VI.—QUORUMS

(a) *Working Quorum.*—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 clauses 2(g) and 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the authorizing of a subpoena pursuant to paragraph (b) of Committee rule V, the reporting of a measure or recommendation pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of Committee Rule VIII, and the actions described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this rule.

(b) *Quorum for Reporting.*—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of a measure or recommendation.

(c) *Approval of Certain Matters.*—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for approval of a resolution concerning any of the following actions:

(1) A prospectus for construction, alteration, purchase or acquisition of a public building or the lease of space as required by section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959.

(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 exceed-

ing \$15,000,000 (section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965).

(4) 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).

(5) Authorization of a Natural Resources 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).

(d) *Quorum for Taking Testimony.*—Two members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE VII.—HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) *Announcement.*—The Chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by the Committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chairman, in the case of a hearing to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of such hearing at least one week before the hearing. If the Chairman or the appropriate subcommittee chairman, as the case may be, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the Committee or subcommittee as appropriate, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and shall promptly enter the appropriate information into the Committee scheduling service of the House Information Resources as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) *Written Statement; Oral Testimony.*—So far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the Committee or subcommittee, at least 2 working days before the day of his or her appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony and shall limit his or her oral presentation to a summary of the written statement.

(c) *Minority witnesses.*—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee or subcommittee 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.

(b) *Summary of Subject Matter.*—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall make available immediately to all members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chairman shall make available to the members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) *Questioning of Witnesses.*—The questioning of witnesses in Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority parties. 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.

(f) *Investigative Hearings.*—(1) Clause 2(k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (relating to additional rules for investigative hearings) applies to investigative hearings of the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) A subcommittee may not begin a major investigation without approval of a majority of such subcommittee.

RULE VIII.—PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a) *Filing of Reports.*—(1) The Chairman of the Committee shall report promptly to the House any measure or matter approved by the Committee and take necessary steps to bring the measure or matter to a vote.

(2) The report of the Committee on a measure or matter 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 or matter. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairman of the Committee a copy of the filing of that request.

(b) *Quorum; Roll Call Votes.*—(1) No measure, matter 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 measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) *Required Matters.*—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall include the items required to be included by clauses 2(1)(3) and 2(1)(4) of Rule XI and clause 7 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

(d) *Additional Views.*—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views in accordance with clause 2(1)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(e)(1) *Approval of Committee Views.*—All Committee and subcommittee prints, reports, documents, or other materials, not otherwise provided for under this rule, that purport to express publicly the 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 paragraph (d) of this rule.

(2) A Committee or subcommittee document containing views other than those of members of the Committee or subcommittee

shall not be published without approval of the Committee or subcommittee.

RULE IX.—OVERSIGHT

(a) *Purpose.*—The Committee shall carry out oversight responsibilities as provided in this rule 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.

(b) *Oversight Plans.*—Not later than February 15 of the first session of each Congress, the Committee shall adopt its oversight plans for that Congress in accordance with clause 2(d)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(c) *Review of Laws and Programs.*—The Committee and the appropriate legislative subcommittee 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 Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Committee and the appropriate legislative subcommittee 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.

(d) *Review of Tax Policies.*—The Committee and the appropriate legislative subcommittee 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 X.—REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS; BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) *Ensuring Annual Appropriations.*—The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure 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 organization units of government listed in clause 7(d) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House.

(b) *Review of Multi-year Appropriations.*—The Committee shall review from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

(c) *Views and Estimates.*—The Committee shall, on or before February 25 of each year, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions, and (2) an estimate of the total 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) *Budget Allocations.*—As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the Committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 or section 602 (in the case of fiscal years 1991 through 1995) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) *Reconciliation.*—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 XI.—COMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) *Biennial Budget.*—The Chairman, in consultation with the chairman of each subcommittee, the majority members of the Committee and the minority members of the Committee, shall, for each Congress, prepare a consolidated Committee budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee.

(b) *Additional Expenses.*—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(c) *Travel Requests.*—The Chairman or any chairman of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Committee Rule XIII within the limits of the consolidated budget as approved by the House and the Chairman may execute necessary vouchers thereof.

(d) *Monthly Reports.*—Once monthly, the Chairman shall submit to the Committee on House Oversight, 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 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 XII.—COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) *Appointment by Chairman.*—The Chairman shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the employees of the Committee not assigned to the minority. The staff of the Committee not assigned 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 or she determines appropriate.

(b) *Appointment by Ranking Minority Member.*—The ranking minority member of the Committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes; except that no minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority party staff counterpart. The staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the ranking minority member of the Committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(c) *Intention Regarding Staff.*—It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff shall be available to all members of the Committee.

RULE XIII.—TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) *Approval.*—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 Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel shall be authorized by the Chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee 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) *Subcommittee Travel.*—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, 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 chairman of such subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a) and that there has been a compliance where applicable with Committee Rule VII.

(c) *Travel Outside the United States.*—(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 has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each staff member involved in such travel shall submit a written report to the Chairman covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(d) *Applicability of Laws, Rules, Policies.*—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 Oversight pertaining to such travel, and by the travel policy of the Committee as set forth in the Committee Travel Manual.

RULE XIV.—ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES; SIZE AND PARTY RATIOS; CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

(a) *Establishment.*—There shall be 6 standing subcommittees. These subcommittees, with the following sizes (including delegates) and majority/minority ratios are:

(1) Subcommittee on Aviation (____ Members: ____ majority, ____ minority)

(2) Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation (____ Members: ____ majority, ____ minority)

(3) Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development (____ Members: ____ majority, ____ minority)

(4) Subcommittee on Railroads (____ Members: ____ majority, ____ minority)

(5) Subcommittee on Surface Transportation (____ Members: ____ majority, ____ minority)

(6) Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment (____ Members: ____ majority, ____ minority).

(b) *Ex Officio Members.*—The Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee shall serve as ex officio voting members on each subcommittee.

(c) *Ratios.*—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 the ex officio members of the subcommittees.

(d) *Conferees.*—The Chairman of the Committee shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members (1) of the majority party selected by the Chairman and (2) of the minority party selected by the ranking minority member of the Committee. 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 Committee.

RULE XV.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) *Authority to Sit.*—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 meetings 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 whenever possible.

(b) *Disclaimer.*—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 (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(c) *Consideration by Committee.*—Each bill, resolution, or other matter favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the Committee. Any such matter reported by a subcommittee shall not be considered by the Committee unless it has been delivered to the offices of all members of the Committee at least 48 hours before the meeting, unless the Chairman determines that the matter is of such urgency that it should be given early consideration. Where practicable, such matters shall be accompanied by a comparison with present law and a section-by-section analysis.

RULE XVI.—REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) *General Requirement.*—Except where the Chairman of the Committee determines, in consultation with the majority members of the Committee, that consideration is to be by the full Committee, each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee established in Rule XIV referred to or initiated by the full Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks. All bills shall be referred to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee.

(b) *Recall from 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 a majority of the members of the Committee voting, a quorum being present, for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) *Multiple Referrals.*—In carrying out this rule with respect to any matter, the Chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees 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 make such other provisions as he or she considers appropriate.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES 105TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of procedure for the 105th Congress adopted by the Committee on Resources on February 5, 1997.

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

RULE 1. RULES OF THE HOUSE; VICE CHAIRMEN

(a) Applicability of House Rules.

(1) The Rules of the House of Representatives, so far as they are applicable, are the rules of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

(2) Each Subcommittee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority, direction and rules of the Committee. References in these rules to "Committee" and "Chairman" shall apply to each Subcommittee and its Chairman wherever applicable.

(3) House Rule XI is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable.

(b) Vice Chairmen.—Unless inconsistent with other rules, the Chairman shall appoint a Vice Chairman of the Committee and Vice Chairmen of each of the Subcommittees. If the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, the Vice Chairman shall preside. If the Vice Chairman is not present, the ranking Member of the Majority party on the Committee or Subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

RULE 2. MEETINGS IN GENERAL

(a) Scheduled Meetings.—The Committee shall meet at 11 a.m. on the first Wednesday of each month that the House is in session, unless that meeting is canceled by the Chairman. The Committee shall also meet at the call of the Chairman subject to advance notice to all Members of the Committee. Special meetings shall be called and convened by the Chairman as provided in clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI. Any Committee meeting or hearing that conflicts with a party caucus, conference, or similar party meeting shall be rescheduled at the discretion of the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member. The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

(b) Open Meetings.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing of the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be open to the public except as provided by clause 2(g) of House Rule XI.

(c) Broadcasting.—Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 3 of House Rule XI.

(d) Oversight Plan.—No later than February 15 of the first session of each Congress, the Committee shall adopt its oversight plans for that Congress in accordance with clause 2(d)(1) of House Rule X.

RULE 3. PROCEDURES IN GENERAL

(a) Agenda of Meetings; Information for Members.—An agenda of the business to be considered at meetings shall be delivered to the office of each Member of the Committee no later than 48 hours before the meeting. This requirement may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee at the time of the consideration of the measure or matter. To the extent practicable, a summary of the major provisions of any bill being considered by the Committee, including the need for the bill and its effect on current law, will be available for the Members of the Committee no later than 48 hours before the meeting.

(b) Meetings and Hearings to Begin Promptly.—Each meeting or hearing of the Committee shall begin promptly at the time stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(c) Addressing the Committee.—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 purpose or to question a witness shall be limited to five minutes, except as provided in Committee rule 4(g). A Member shall limit his remarks to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce the preceding provision.

(d) Quorums.

(1) A majority of the Members shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of any measure or recommendation, the authorizing of a subpoena or the closing of any meeting or hearing to the public under clause 2(g) of House Rule XI. Testimony and evidence may be received at any hearing at which there are at least two Members of the Committee present. For the purpose of transacting all other business of the Committee, one third of the Members shall constitute a quorum.

(2) When a call of the roll is required to ascertain the presence of a quorum, the offices of all Members shall be notified and the Members shall have not less than 10 minutes to prove their attendance. The Chairman shall have the discretion to waive this requirement when a quorum is actually present or whenever a quorum is secured and may direct the Clerk to note the names of all Members present within the 10-minute period.

(e) Participation of Members in Committee and Subcommittees.—All Members of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during any hearing, and by unanimous consent of the Members of the Subcommittee may participate in any meeting or hearing. However, a Member who is not a Member of the Subcommittee may not vote on any matter before the Subcommittee, be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum or raise points of order.

(f) Proxies.—No vote in the Committee or Subcommittee may be cast by proxy.

(g) Roll Call Votes.—Roll call votes shall be ordered on the demand of one-fifth of the Members present, or by any Member in the apparent absence of a quorum.

(h) Motion.—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 nondebatable motions of high privilege.

(i) Layover and Copy of Bill.—No measure or recommendation reported by a Subcommittee shall be considered by the Committee until two calendar days from the time of Subcommittee action. No bill shall

be considered by the Committee unless a copy has been delivered to the office of each Member of the Committee requesting a copy. These requirements may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee at the time of consideration of the measure or recommendation.

(j) Access to Dais and Conference Room.—Access to the hearing rooms' daises and to the conference rooms adjacent to the Committee hearing rooms shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of Congress during a meeting of the Committee.

(k) Cellular Telephones.—The use of cellular telephones is prohibited on the Committee dais during a meeting of the Committee.

RULE 4. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) Announcement.—The Chairman shall publicly announce the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing at least one week before the hearing unless the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee so determines by majority vote. In these cases, the Chairman shall publicly announce the hearing 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 the public announcement is made.

(b) Written Statement; Oral Testimony.—Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a Subcommittee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee or Subcommittee, at least two working days before the day of his or her appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony. Each witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a five-minute summary of the written statement, unless the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, extends this time period.

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

(d) Information for Members.—After announcement of a hearing, the Committee shall make available as soon as practicable to all Members of the Committee a tentative witness list and to the extent practicable a memorandum explaining the subject matter of the hearing (including relevant legislative reports and other necessary material). In addition, the Chairman shall make available to the Members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on the subject matter as they are received.

(e) Subpoenas.—The Committee may authorize and issue a subpoena under clause 2(m) of House Rule XI if authorized by a majority of the Members voting. In addition, the Chairman of the Committee may authorize and issue subpoenas during any period of time in which the House of Representatives has adjourned for more than three days. Subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee, or any Member of the Committee authorized by the Committee, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman or Member.

(f) Oaths.—The Chairman of the Committee or any Member designated by the

Chairman may administer oaths to any witness before the Committee.

(g) Opening Statements; Questioning of Witnesses.

(1) Opening statements by Members may not be presented orally, unless the Chairman or his designee makes a statement, in which case the Ranking Minority Member or his designee may also make a statement. If a witness scheduled to testify at any hearing of the Committee is a constituent of a Member of the Committee, that Member shall be entitled to introduce the witness at the hearing.

(2) The questioning of witnesses in Committee and Subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the Ranking Minority Member and all other Members alternating between the Majority and Minority parties. In recognizing Members to question witnesses, 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 a manner so as not to disadvantage the Members of the Majority or the Members of the Minority. A motion is in order to allow an equal number of designated Majority and Minority party Members to question a witness for a specified period. This period shall not exceed 30 minutes total for the Majority party Members and 30 minutes total for the Minority party Members.

(h) Investigative Hearings.—Clause 2 of House Rule XI shall govern investigative hearings of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

RULE 5. FILING OF COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) Duty of Chairman.—Whenever the Committee authorizes the favorable reporting of a measure from the Committee, the Chairman or his designee shall report the same to the House of Representatives and shall take all steps necessary to secure its passage without any additional authority needing to be set forth in the motion to report each individual measure. In appropriate cases, the authority set forth in this rule shall extend to moving in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives that the House be resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the measure; and to moving in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives for the disposition of a Senate measure that is substantially the same as the House measure as reported.

(b) Filing.—A report on a measure which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House of Representatives is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Committee Clerk a written request, signed by a majority of the Members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing with the Committee Clerk of this request, the Clerk shall transmit immediately to the Chairman notice of the filing of that request.

(c) Supplemental, Additional or Minority Views.—Any Member may, if notice is given at the time a bill or resolution is approved by the Committee, file supplemental, additional, or minority views. These views must be in writing and signed by each Member joining therein and be filed with the Committee Clerk not less than two additional calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays except when the House is in session on those days) of the time the bill or resolution is approved by the Committee. This paragraph shall not preclude the filing of any supplemental report on any bill or resolution that may be required for the cor-

rection of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee on that bill or resolution.

(d) Review by Members.—Each Member of the Committee shall be given an opportunity to review each proposed Committee report before it is filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Nothing in this paragraph extends the time allowed for filing supplemental, additional or minority views under paragraph (c).

(e) Disclaimer.—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 the report:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the [Committee on Resources] [Subcommittee] and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its Members."

RULE 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES; FULL COMMITTEE JURISDICTION; BILL REFERENCES

(a) Subcommittees.—There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee, with the following jurisdiction and responsibilities:

Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands

(1) Measures and matters related to the National Park System and its units, including Federal reserve water rights.

(2) The National Wilderness Preservation System, except for wilderness created from forest reserves from the public domain, and wilderness in Alaska.

(3) Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Trails System, national heritage areas and other national units established for protection, conservation, preservation or recreational development administered by the Secretary of the Interior, other than coastal barriers.

(4) Military parks and battlefields, national cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, parks in and within the vicinity of the District of Columbia and the erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.

(5) Federal outdoor recreation plans, programs and administration including the Land and Water Conservation Fund, except those in public forests.

(6) Plans and programs concerning non-Federal outdoor recreation and land use, including related plans and programs authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1963, except those in public forests.

(7) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain and other historic preservation programs and activities, including national monuments, historic sites and programs for international cooperation in the field of historic preservation.

(8) Matters concerning the following agencies and programs: Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and U.S. Holocaust Memorial.

(9) Except for public lands in Alaska, public lands generally, including measures or matters relating to entry, easements, withdrawals, grazing and Federal reserved water rights.

(10) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.

(11) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, poli-

cies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health

(1) Except in Alaska, forest reservations, including management thereof, created from the public domain.

(2) Except for forest lands in Alaska, public forest lands generally, including measures or matters related to entry, easements, withdrawals and grazing.

(3) Except in Alaska, Federal reserved water rights on forest reserves.

(4) Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Trails System, national heritage areas and other national units established for protection, conservation, preservation or recreational development administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) Federal and non-Federal outdoor recreation plans, programs and administration in public forests.

(6) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans

(1) Fisheries management and fisheries research generally, including the management of all commercial and recreational fisheries, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, interjurisdictional fisheries, international fisheries agreements, aquaculture, seafood safety and fisheries promotion.

(2) Wildlife resources, including research, restoration, refuges and conservation.

(3) All matters pertaining to the protection of coastal and marine environments, including estuarine protection.

(4) Coastal barriers.

(5) Oceanography.

(6) Ocean engineering, including materials, technology and systems.

(7) Coastal zone management.

(8) Marine sanctuaries.

(9) U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(10) Sea Grant programs and marine extension services.

(11) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Water and Power

(1) Generation and marketing of electric power from Federal water projects by Federally chartered or Federal regional marketing authorities.

(2) All measures and matters concerning water resources planning conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act, water resource research and development programs and saline water research and development.

(3) Compacts relating to the use and apportionment of interstate waters, water rights and major interbasin water or power movement programs.

(4) All measures and matters pertaining to irrigation and reclamation projects and other water resources development programs, including policies and procedures.

(5) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources

(1) All measures and matters concerning the U.S. Geological Survey, except for the activities and programs of the Water Resources Division or its successor.

(2) All measures and matters affecting geothermal resources.

(3) Conservation of United States uranium supply.

(4) Mining interests generally, including all matters involving mining regulations and enforcement, including the reclamation of mined lands, the environmental effects of mining, and the management of mineral receipts, mineral land laws and claims, long-range mineral programs and deep seabed mining.

(5) Mining schools, experimental stations and long-range mineral programs.

(6) Mineral resources on public lands.

(7) Conservation and development of oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf.

(8) Petroleum conservation on the public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States.

(9) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(b) Full Committee.—The Full Committee shall have the following jurisdiction and responsibilities:

(1) Measures and matters concerning the transportation of natural gas from or within Alaska and disposition of oil transported by the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

(2) Measures and matters relating to Alaska public lands, including forestry and forest management issues, and Federal reserved water rights.

(3) Environmental and habitat measures and matters of general applicability.

(4) Measures relating to the welfare of Native Americans, including management of Indian lands in general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out of Indian funds.

(5) All matters regarding the relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes, including special oversight functions under clause 3(e) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(6) All matters regarding Native Alaskans and Native Hawaiians.

(7) All matters related to the Federal trust responsibility to Native Americans and the sovereignty of Native Americans.

(8) All matters regarding insular areas of the United States.

(9) All measures or matters regarding the Freely Associated States and Antarctica.

(10) Cooperative efforts to encourage, enhance and improve international programs for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(11) All measures and matters retained by the Full Committee under Committee rule 6(e).

(12) General and continuing oversight and investigative authority over activities, policies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee under House Rule X.

(c) Ex-officio Members.—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may serve as ex-officio Members of each standing Subcommittee to which the Chairman or the Ranking Minority Member have not been assigned. Ex-officio Members shall have the right to fully participate in Subcommittee activities but may not vote and may not be counted in establishing a quorum.

(d) Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.—Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence and report to the Committee on all matters within its jurisdiction. Each Subcommittee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution and effec-

tiveness of those statutes, or parts of statutes, the subject matter of which is within that Subcommittee's jurisdiction; and the organization, operation, and regulations of any Federal agency or entity having responsibilities in or for the administration of such statutes, to determine whether these statutes are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress. Each Subcommittee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances indicating the need of enacting new or supplemental legislation within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

(e) Referral to Subcommittees; Recall.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) and for those matters within the jurisdiction of the Full Committee, every legislative measure or other matter referred to the Committee shall be referred to the Subcommittee of jurisdiction within two weeks of the date of its referral to the Committee. If any measure or matter is within or affects the jurisdiction of one or more Subcommittees, the Chairman may refer that measure or matter simultaneously to two or more Subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence subject to appropriate time limits, or divide the matter into two or more parts and refer each part to a Subcommittee.

(2) The Chairman, with the approval of a majority of the Majority Members of the Committee, may order a legislative measure or other matter retained for consideration by the Full Committee or refer it to a select or special Subcommittee. A legislative measure or other matter referred by the Chairman to a Subcommittee may be recalled from the Subcommittee for direct consideration by the Full Committee, or for referral to another Subcommittee, provided Members of the Committee receive one week written notice of the recall and a majority of the Members of the Committee do not object. In addition, a legislative measure or other matter referred by the Chairman to a Subcommittee may be recalled from the Subcommittee at any time by majority vote of the Committee for direct consideration by the Full Committee or for referral to another Subcommittee.

(f) Consultation.—Each Subcommittee Chairman shall consult with the Chairman of the Full Committee prior to setting dates for Subcommittee meetings with a view towards avoiding whenever possible conflicting Committee and Subcommittee meetings.

(g) Vacancy.—A vacancy in the membership of a Subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining Members to execute the functions of the Subcommittee.

RULE 7. TASK FORCES, SPECIAL OR SELECT SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Appointment.—The Chairman of the Committee is authorized, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, to appoint Task Forces, or special or select Subcommittees, to carry out the duties and functions of the Committee.

(b) Ex-Officio Members.—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall serve as ex-officio Members of each Task Force, or special or select Subcommittee.

(c) Party Ratios.—The ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members, excluding ex-officio Members, on each Task Force, special or select Subcommittee shall be as close as practicable to the ratio on the Full Committee.

(d) Temporary Resignation.—A Member can temporarily resign his or her position on a Subcommittee to serve on a Task Force,

special or select Subcommittee without prejudice to the Member's seniority on the Subcommittee.

(e) Chairman and Ranking Minority Member.—The Chairman of any Task Force, or special or select Subcommittee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee. The Ranking Minority Members shall select a Ranking Minority Member for each Task Force, or standing, special or select Subcommittee.

RULE 8. RECOMMENDATION OF CONFEREES

Whenever it becomes necessary to appoint conferees on a particular measure, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees those Majority Members, as well as those Minority Members recommended to the Chairman by the Ranking Minority Member, primarily responsible for the measure. The ratio of Majority Members to Minority Members recommended for conferences shall be no greater than the ratio on the Committee.

RULE 9. COMMITTEE RECORDS

(a) Segregation of Records.—All Committee records shall be kept separate and distinct from the office records of individual Committee Members serving as Chairmen or Ranking Minority Members. These records shall be the property of the House and all Members shall have access to them in accordance with clause 2(e)(2) of House Rule XI.

(b) Availability.—The Committee shall make available to the public for review at reasonable times in the Committee office the following records:

(1) transcripts of public meetings and hearings, except those that are unrevised or unedited and intended solely for the use of the Committee; and

(2) the result of each rollcall vote taken in the Committee, including a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition voted on, the name of each Committee Member voting for or against a proposition, and the name of each Member present but not voting.

(c) Archived Records.—Records of the Committee which are deposited with the National Archives shall be made available pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman of the Committee shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision to withhold a record pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, and shall present the matter to the Committee upon written request of any Committee Member.

(d) Records of Closed Meetings.—Notwithstanding the other provisions of this rule, no records of Committee meetings or hearings which were closed to the public pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be released to the public unless the Committee votes to release those records in accordance with the procedure used to close the Committee meeting.

(e) Classified Materials.—All classified materials shall be maintained in an appropriately secured location and shall be released only to authorized persons for review, who shall not remove the material from the Committee offices without the written permission of the Chairman.

RULE 10. COMMITTEE BUDGET AND EXPENSES

(a) Budget.—At the beginning of each Congress, after consultation with the Chairman of each Subcommittee, the Chairman shall propose and present to the Committee for its approval a budget covering the funding required for staff, travel, and miscellaneous expenses.

(b) Expense Resolution.—Upon approval by the Committee of each budget, the Chairman, acting pursuant to clause 5 of House Rule XI, shall prepare and introduce in the House a supporting expense resolution, and take all action necessary to bring about its approval by the Committee on House Oversight and by the House of Representatives.

(c) Amendments.—The Chairman shall report to the Committee any amendments to each expense resolution and any related changes in the budget.

(d) Additional Expenses.—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out under this rule.

(e) Monthly Reports.—Copies of each monthly report, prepared by the Chairman for the Committee on House Oversight, which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year, anticipated expenditures for the projected Committee program, and detailed information on travel, shall be available to each Member.

RULE 11. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) Rules and Policies.—Committee staff members are subject to the provisions of clause 6 of House Rule XI, as well as any written personnel policies the Committee may from time to time adopt.

(b) Majority and Nonpartisan Staff.—The Chairman shall appoint, determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the legislative/investigative and administrative employees of the Committee not assigned to the Minority. The legislative/investigative and administrative staff of the Committee not assigned to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of these staff members and delegate any authority he determines appropriate.

(c) Minority Staff.—The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall appoint, determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the legislative/investigative and administrative staff assigned to the Minority within the budget approved for those purposes. The legislative/investigative and administrative staff assigned to the Minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee who may delegate any authority he determines appropriate.

(d) Availability.—The skills and services of all Committee staff shall be available to all Members of the Committee.

RULE 12. COMMITTEE TRAVEL

In addition to any written travel policies the Committee may from time to time adopt, all travel of Members and staff of the Committee or its Subcommittees, to hearings, meetings, conferences and investigations, including all foreign travel, must be authorized by the Full Committee Chairman prior to any public notice of the travel and prior to the actual travel. In the case of Minority staff, all travel shall first be approved by the Ranking Minority Member. Funds authorized for the Committee under clause 5 of House Rule XI are for expenses incurred in the Committee's activities within the United States.

RULE 13. CHANGES TO COMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be modified, amended, or repealed, by a majority vote of the Committee, provided that 48 hours written notice of the proposed change has been provided each Member of the Com-

mittee prior to the meeting date on which the changes are to be discussed and voted on. A change to the rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record no later than 30 days after its approval.

RULE 14. OTHER PROCEDURES

The Chairman may establish procedures and take actions as may be necessary to carry out the rules of the Committee or to facilitate the effective administration of the Committee, in accordance with the rules of the Committee and the Rules of the House of Representatives.

EDUCATION AT A CROSSROADS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I want to continue the dialog on education.

In my role in Congress I have the opportunity to serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. In that committee last year, we researched the Office of Management and Budget documents to get a better understanding of how the executive branch defined education at the Federal level. In researching their documents we found out that when you take a look at education from a Washington level, you find 760 programs spread over 39 different agencies spending about \$120 billion per year.

Our work in the last Congress has led us to initiate a new project here in 1997. We call that project Education At A Crossroads: What Works and What is Wasted.

What we are really saying is before we begin any major new initiatives in the education area, let us take a look at this broad range of Federal programs and find out what really is working and what is not working. Let us go around the country and take a look at local school districts, at parents, at teachers, and at school boards that are educating kids and providing a good environment where kids can learn.

Last night the President really did not spend a lot of time talking about it, the specific problems, but he did highlight, obviously, the area of education. At many different levels we can say that education may be in somewhat of a crisis, or there are symptoms that say we may have a significant problem.

Statistics tell us that one-half of all adult Americans are functionally illiterate. This includes not being able to write a letter to explain a billing error or figure out a departure on a bus schedule. Sixty-four percent of 12th graders do not read at a proficient level. In many cases these students cannot read their own high school diplomas. In international comparisons, United States students scored worse in math than any other major industrialized country except for Jordan.

Now, if we take that down another level, last week we had a hearing out in California. In California, think about this, 25 percent of all the students entering higher education need remedial education. They have graduated from high school, they have been accepted into college, and now they need remedial education. What does that mean? It means that they cannot read or write at an eighth grade level.

In Michigan, our Governor may propose that he needs and the State needs to take over eight failing school districts because they have high dropout rates, low test scores, and low graduation rates.

Right here in Washington, DC, right outside of this building, we are spending \$8,300 per student and we are getting some of the lowest test scores in the country.

What is the vision or what is the picture that many people have of education today when they are asked about it? The general public see three recurring images: They see metal detectors in high schools, they see kids outside of the school during school hours, and they see checkout clerks who cannot make change. You put this all together, it is clear something needs to be done in education.

We have known this for quite some time. The Federal Government's solution, as I outlined earlier, 760 bureaucracies or programs spread across 39 departments, agencies, and commissions, spending 120 billion in taxpayers' dollars on education in 1995.

What are these programs focused on? Of the programs, 3.6 percent are science related, 1.9 percent are reading related, and 1.1 percent are math related. Less than 10 percent of these programs are focused on either science, reading, or math. What else do they do? One of the programs pays for closed captioning of things like "Baywatch."

That is an educational program. Perhaps the problem we have in Washington is not that we are not spending enough dollars or that we have too many programs, we are spending it on the wrong things. That is why we are saying before we embark on major new programs and major new initiatives, let us take a look at what we are doing today.

I think we all believe that when it comes to education we can do better, we need to do better. Our children only begin to receive a high quality education—we have heard this from hearings, we have gone into a number of areas around the country—when what? When we focus on basic academics, where we have strong parental involvement, and where dollars end up in the classroom and do not get sucked up by a bureaucracy.

Let us talk about some of the goals and some of the programs that we are working on and some of the process that we are going to go through. In

Crossroads With Education, we are going around the country taking a look at classes and at schools that work where kids learn.

We have had the opportunity to go to east Harlem, some of the toughest neighborhoods in the country. We have gone to schools in public housing projects in Chicago. Last week we were in south central L.A. The exciting thing about each one of these areas and each one of these neighborhoods is we saw schools that were providing a wonderful environment for learning, and they were not doing it because of Federal programs. In most cases they were doing it in spite of Federal programs.

They were experimenting and they were doing innovative things where there was a barrier to them getting Federal dollars. The Federal Government, in many of its laws, is actually stopping innovation and creativity at the local level rather than facilitating it.

Again, what works? Basic academics, parental involvement. Each one of these schools really has had parental involvement. Parents feel like they have control of their school. And when parents have the opportunity to control their school and to be involved with their kids, it makes a difference. Each one of these had a strong inspirational leader who had a vision for their school and is driving to make that school serve the patients and the kids and not a bureaucracy.

We are focusing on dollars to the classroom. A study that was just completed said that when a dollar comes to Washington, only 85 cents of it makes it back into the classroom. And that is when you are only taking a look at the Federal bureaucracy. If you take a look at the applications that local school districts and States have to spend time and effort and energy on to get these Federal dollars, if you take a look at the time and expense that they have to monitor their programs and send reports back to Washington, I am sure that you could take a look at these dollars that go to Washington and say for every dollar that goes to Washington, probably less than 60 or 65 cents of it makes it back into the classroom.

This is not about moving more money and bigger programs into Washington, this is about taking the dollars that Washington has committed to spending on education and getting them back in the classroom.

One of the exciting things we are going to be doing is we are going to be going back to the Department of Education, these other 38 agencies, and saying how hard is it to apply for these grants? How complex is the process? How many people are applying for how many grants? What kind of paperwork is involved once people receive these grants? When they file reports back to Washington, when they send them back

to the Education Department, does anybody read them? Is any action taken off of these reports?

The Federal dollars going into the District. We have done superintendent surveys and the one message we get back consistently is, yeah, the broad outlines and the things that you are trying to solve from Washington work, but when you send us the dollars, the parameters are so tight, yeah, we do what you tell us to do, but that does not really enable us to do what we need to do and what we want to do in our schools.

It leads to the comment of one of the principals that we talked to last week. When she was talking she said, when I worked in the public school district and I was a public school principal, before I became a public school principal in a charter school, I had to worry about not the 3 R's, I had to worry about the 3 B's. That is kind of like her reaction working either with her school district or working with the Federal Government.

The 3 B's. What are they? I had to worry about bussing. Are the buses running on time?

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I had to worry about budgets to make sure that the dollars fell in the right categories and that I stayed within the budget. And then I had to worry about the butts. What are the butts? The butts are every time I had a good idea and every time my parents came into the school with a good idea about what they wanted to do in this school and I went to the centralized administration, I would get the comment back, "That is a good idea, but if we let you do it, everybody else will have to be able to do it."

"But the rules don't allow for that."

"But yet we can't do that."

"But we've never done that before."

When the parents took over that school and created a public school, but a charter public school with parental involvement, the butts went away and we now have a high quality, high performing school in one of the toughest areas in one of our major cities.

We want to minimize what is wasted in education. We want dollars back into the classroom. We want the dollars focused on what really works. And it is really important that we work in a collaborative fashion, that we work in a collaborative fashion with parents, with school boards, with local school boards to ensure that they are given the tools and the control to create the schools that best meet the needs of their kids.

What we are going to be doing, we are going to be continuing this process for the next 12 months. Obviously we have done a lot of work in 1996. We have already done a lot of work in 1997. But before we go out and spend another \$50 billion as Band-Aids on a system

that is currently broken, we need to evaluate the current system and put the money into things that work.

There are wonderful success stories out there, there are wonderful environments, there are wonderful schools, and they are all wonderful kids and they are learning. What we need to do is to make sure that we help them and do not continue to hurt them with programs from Washington that do not work.

Why are we experiencing some of the failure today? Too often we have put bureaucrats ahead of kids. When we get done with education reform in this Congress, we are going to put kids ahead of bureaucrats. Too often we have put social engineering ahead of the basics. It is time to focus on reading, writing, and math. It is time to focus on the basics.

We have put money into the bureaucracy, not into the classroom. We need to move the dollars out of the bureaucracy. We need to move the dollars to the local level so that they can get into the classroom.

Before we put 1 million new tutors on the streets, we need to ask the basic question, Why are kids not learning today? We have at least 14 literacy programs in the Federal Government. Kids are spending 6 to 7 hours a day in school. Why are they not learning today? Do we need to revamp these 14 literacy programs? Do we need to take a look at what is going on in the classroom?

Those are the kinds of questions that over the next 6 to 12 months, the Education and Oversight Subcommittee is going to be looking at. As we develop answers to those kinds of questions, we will be developing, hopefully in collaboration with the President, the proposals that will put kids in front of bureaucrats, it will move dollars into the classroom, and it will move us in education back to focusing on the basics, reading, writing, and math.

Like I said earlier, the wonderful thing about this project is I have seen success stories from one end of the country to the next. It is about common sense, it is about getting back to the basics and it is about doing the right things.

As we work on getting back to that commonsense approach, we can and we will improve education. It is an exciting process and an exciting challenge on which to work.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. OBEY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness.

Mr. FOGLETTA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness.

Mrs. CARSON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of the birth of a baby girl.

Mrs. CHENOWETH (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of the death of her mother.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and for the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. HOYER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness in the family.

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. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SKAGGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. SLAUGHTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FARR of California, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RILEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes each day, today and on February 11.

Mr. PITTS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mrs. LOWEY, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. OWENS, for 5 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. PALLONE) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. BENTSEN.

Mr. BECERRA.

Mr. BLUMENAUER.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. STARK.

Ms. HARMAN.

Ms. SANCHEZ.

Mr. TOWNS.

Ms. NORTON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RILEY) and to include extraneous material:)

Ms. MOLINARI.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

Mrs. ROUKEMA.

Mr. GILMAN, in two instances.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOEKSTRA) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. GALLEGLY.

Mrs. MYRICK.

Mr. STUMP.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia in two instances.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas in two instances.

Mr. KUCINICH in two instances.

Mr. LEVIN.

Mr. FILNER in two instances.

Mr. BASS.

Mrs. MORELLA in two instances.

Mr. GALLEGLY.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey in two instances.

Mr. FARR of California.

Mrs. KELLY.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

Mrs. LOWEY.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. MCDERMOTT.

Mr. TRAFFICANT.

Mr. RIGGS.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. BARCIA.

Mr. ENGEL.

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut.

Ms. KAPTUR.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

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

S. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent Resolution commending and thanking the Honorable Warren Christopher for his exemplary service as Secretary of State; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 6, 1997, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1387. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Florida Grapefruit, Florida Oranges and Tangelos, and Florida Tangerines; Grade Standards [Docket No. FV-96-301] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1388. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Shelled Almonds and Almonds in the Shell; Grade Standards [Docket No. FV-95-305] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1389. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Grapes Grown in a Designated Area of Southeastern California; Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV96-925-1 IFR] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1390. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Olives Grown in California; Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV-96-932-4 IFR] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1391. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Fluid Milk Promotion Order; Amendments to the Order [DA-96-09] received January 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1392. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Cattle Exportations; Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Test Requirements [APHIS Docket No. 96-005-2] received January 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1393. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Official Brucellosis Tests [APHIS Docket No. 96-033-2] received January 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1394. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Change in Disease Status of Great Britain Because of Exotic Newcastle Disease [Docket No. 97-003-1] received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1395. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Financial Reporting and Debt-Equity Ratio Requirements for Futures Commission Merchants and Introducing Brokers [17 CFR Parts 1, 3, 145, and 147] received January 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1396. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Carboxin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300450; FRL-5584-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1397. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Eligibility and Scope of Financing; Loan Policies and Operations; Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; General Provisions; Definitions; Disclosure to Shareholders; Non-discrimination in Lending; Capital Adequacy and Customer Eligibility (RIN: 3052-AB10) received January 27, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1398. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, transmitting the

Agency's final rule—Implementation of the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program Provisions of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (RIN: 0560-AE85) received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1399. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Disaster Reserve Assistance Program (RIN: 0560-AF11) received January 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1400. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Update of the Parity Price Regulations (RIN: 0560-AF08) received February 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1401. A letter from the Administrator, Food and Consumer Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Food Stamp Program: Revisions in Use and Disclosure Rules Involving the Sharing of Information Provided by Retail and Wholesale Food Concerns with Other Federal and State Agencies (RIN: 0584-AC00) received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C., 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1402. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request to make available appropriations totaling \$39.2 million on budget authority for the Department of the Interior, and designate the amount made available as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended—Received in the U.S. House of Representatives January 30, 1997, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 105-34); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1403. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request to make available appropriations totaling \$212,000,000 in budget authority for the Department of Health and Human Services' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and designate the amount made available as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(d)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended—Received in the U.S. House of Representatives January 31, 1997, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 105-35); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1404. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's first special impoundment message for fiscal year 1997—Received in the U.S. House of Representatives January 28, 1997, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 105-37); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1405. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his findings that the July 1, 1997, limitation on obligations imposed by subsection (a) of section 518A of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 is having a negative impact on the proper functioning of the population planning program—Received in the U.S. House of Representatives January 31, 1997 (H. Doc. No. 105-36); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1406. A letter from the Chairman, Department of Defense Retirement Board of Actuaries, transmitting the Board's third report

on the status of the Department of Defense military retirement fund, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1464(c); to the Committee on National Security.

1407. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Linking Legacies: Connecting the Cold War Nuclear Weapons Production Processes to their Environmental Consequences," pursuant to Public Law 103-160, section 3154 (107 Stat. 1952); to the Committee on National Security.

1408. A letter from the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States transmitting the Office's report on the United States-Japan Fighter Aircraft Program; to the Committee on National Security.

1409. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Preference for U.S. Firms on MILCON Overseas Construction [DFARS Case 96-D328] received January 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

1410. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contingent Fees-Foreign Military Sales [DFARS Case 96-D021] received January 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

1411. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Procurement Integrity [DFARS Case 96-D310] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

1412. A letter from the Director, Administration and Management, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Courts of Criminal Appeals Rules of Practice and Procedure (32 CFR Part 150) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

1413. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Elimination of Certifications [DFARS Case 96-D306] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

1414. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Metalworking Machinery-Trade Agreements [DFARS Case 96-D030] received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

1415. A letter from the Deputy Under Secretary (Industrial Affairs and Installations), Department of Defense, transmitting the strategic and critical materials report during the period October 1995 through September 1996, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98h-2(b); to the Committee on National Security.

1416. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Regulation C, Home Mortgage Disclosure [Docket No. R-0951] received January 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1417. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving

United States exports to Turkey, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1418. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to the Republic of Korea, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1419. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to Egypt, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1420. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's final rule—Regulatory Citations to the Uniformed Financial Institutions Rating System (RIN: 1550-AA99) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1421. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting the Board's final rule—Book-Entry Procedure [12 CFR Part 151] received December 18, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1422. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f) GEPA section 437(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1423. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Direct Grant Programs, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1424. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, Administration for Children and Families, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Head Start Fellows Program (RIN: 0970-AB56) received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1425. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's report on the final regulations for direct grant programs, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(B). Referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce. February 5, 1997.

1426. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's report on the notice of final funding priority for certain programs administered by the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1427. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Projects with Industry (RIN: 1820-AB33) received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1428. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Service Contract Act; Labor Standards For Federal Service Contracts (Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration) (RIN: 1215-AA78) received December 30, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1429. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Service Contract Act; Labor Standards For Federal Service Contracts (RIN: 1215-AA78) received January 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1430. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits [29 CFR Part 4044] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1431. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program [docket No. 970103002-7002-01] (RIN: 0660-ZA02) received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1432. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Chromium Emissions From Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks [AD-FRL-5682-3] received January 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1433. A letter from the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Ohio Stage II Vapor Recovery Program (FRL 5649-6) received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1434. A letter from the Director of the State and Site Identification Center, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites [FRL-5668-3] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1435. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Provide for Operation of Unlicensed NII Devices in the 5 GHz Frequency Range [ET Docket No. 96-102; RM-8648; RM-8653] received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1436. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Sanford and Robbins, North Carolina) [MM Docket No. 95-134, RM-8679; RM-8720] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1437. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Ely, Hermantown & Pine City, Minnesota, and Siren, Wisconsin) [MM Docket No. 96-105; RM-8793; RM-8852] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1438. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Al-

lotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Colonial Heights, Tennessee) [MM Docket No. 93-28; RM-8172; RM-8299] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1439. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Willcox, Arizona and Lordsburg, New Mexico) [MM Docket No. 95-50; RM-8581; RM-8662] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1440. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Nekoosa, Wisconsin) [MM Docket No. 96-76; RM-8770] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1441. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Boulder and Lafayette, Colorado) [MM Docket No. 96-64; RM-8747] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1442. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Advanced Television Systems and Their Impact Upon the Existing Television Broadcast Service [MM Docket No. 87-268] received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1443. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Replacement of Part 90 by Part 88 to Revise the Private Land Mobile Radio Services and Modify the Policies Governing Them [PR Docket No. 92-235] and Examination of Exclusivity and Frequency Assignment Policies of the Private Land Mobile Radio Services—Amendment of the Commission's Rules Concerning Maritime Communications [PR Docket No. 92-257] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1444. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Implementation of the Non-Accounting Safeguards of Sections 271 and 272 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended [CC Docket No. 96-149] received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1445. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996: Accounting Safeguards Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 [CC Docket No. 96-150] received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1446. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Access Charge Reform [CC Docket No. 96-262]; Price Cap Performance Review for Local Exchange Carriers [CC Docket No. 94-1]; Transport Rate Structure and Pricing [CC Docket No. 91-213]; and Usage of the Public Switched Network by Information Service and Internet Access Providers [CC Docket No. 96-263] received January 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1447. A letter from the Chair, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's report on Government dam use charges under section 10(e)(2) of the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Commerce.

1448. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Dental Services; Endodontic Dry Heat Sterilizer [Docket No. 95N-0033] received January 27, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1449. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Uniform Compliance Date (January 1, 1998) for Food Labeling Regulations [Docket No. 96N-0094] received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1450. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Uniform Compliance Date (January 1, 2000) for Food Labeling Regulations [Docket No. 96N-0094] received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1451. A letter from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Criteria for the Release of Individuals Administered Radioactive Material (RIN: 3150-AE41) received January 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1452. A letter from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Recognition of Agreement State Licenses in Areas Under Exclusive Federal Jurisdiction Within an Agreement State (RIN: 3150-AF49) received January 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1453. A letter from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Duplication Fees (RIN: 3150-AF60) received January 27, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1454. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled "A National Strategy to Prevent Teen Pregnancy," pursuant to section 905 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 [PRWORA]; to the Committee on Commerce.

1455. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Notification Procedures for States Implementing "Alternative Mechanisms" in the Individual Health Insurance Market [BPD-882-N] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to section 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1456. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Redetermination of Medicaid Eligibility Due to Welfare Reform (Health Care Financing Administration) (RIN: 0938-AH76) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1457. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's fiscal year 1996 annual report to Congress on

progress in conducting environmental remedial action at federally owned or operated facilities, pursuant to Public Law 99-499, section 120(e)(5) (100 Stat. 1669); to the Committee on Commerce.

1458. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report of those foreign military sales customers with approved cash flow financing in excess of \$100 million as of October 1, 1996, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765(a)(5)(B); to the Committee on International Relations.

1459. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report containing the status of each loan and each contract of guaranty for which there remains any outstanding unpaid obligation or potential liability, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765(a)(11); to the Committee on International Relations.

1460. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on PLO compliance, pursuant to Public Law 101-246, section 804(b) (104 Stat. 78); to the Committee on International Relations.

1461. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of State, transmitting a list of all sales and licensed commercial exports under the act of major weapons or weapons-related defense equipment valued at \$7,000,000 or more, or of any other weapons or weapons-related defense equipment valued at \$25,000,000 or more, which the administration considers eligible for approval during the calendar year 1996 and which may, therefore, result in notification to the Congress this year, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

1462. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an unclassified report on the Loan Guarantees to Israel Program and on economic conditions in Israel, pursuant to Public Law 102-391, section 601 (106 Stat. 1701); to the Committee on International Relations.

1463. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on actions and expenses directly related to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to organizations that disrupt the Middle East peace process—Received in the U.S. House of Representatives January 31, 1997, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(C) (H. Doc. No. 105-38); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

1464. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Bureau of Export Administration's annual report for fiscal year 1996, and the 1997 report to the Congress on foreign policy export controls, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2413 and 50 U.S.C. app. 2405(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

1465. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Force Management Policy), Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the audit of the American Red Cross for the year ending June 30, 1996, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 6; to the Committee on International Relations.

1466. 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 International Relations.

1467. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—International Services Surveys: BE-20 Benchmark Survey of Selected Services Transactions with Unaffiliated For-

eign Persons [Docket No. 960918263-6345-02] (RIN: 0691-AA27) received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(9)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

1468. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Terrorism List Governments Sanctions Regulations; Authorization for Government Stipends and Scholarships for Students (Office of Foreign Assets Control) (31 CFR Part 596) received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

1469. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Encryption Items Transferred from the U.S. Munitions List to the Commerce Control List [Docket No. 960918265-6366-03] (RIN: 0694-AB09) received January 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

1470. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Entity List [Docket No. 961205341-6341-01] (RIN: 0694-AB24) received January 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

1471. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, transmitting the Office's final rule—Blocked Persons, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorists, Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers, and Blocked Vessels: Additional Designations and Removal of Four Individuals [31 CFR Chapter V] received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

1472. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-441, "Real Property Tax Rates for Tax Year 1997 Amendment Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1473. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-442, "District of Columbia Moratorium on the 1997 Real Property Assessments for Real Property Tax Year 1998 Amendment Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1474. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-503, "Victims of Violent Crime Compensation Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-223(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1475. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-504, "Mandatory Use of Seat Belts Amendment Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-223(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1476. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-506, "Collateral Reform Temporary Amendment Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1477. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia,

transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-490, "Closing of Portions of 3rd Street, N.W., and L Street, N.W., Adjacent to Squares 525, 526, 556, and 558, S.O. 90-18, Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1478. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-493, "Risk-Based Capital Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1479. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-494, "Uniform Partnership Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(d)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1480. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-496, "Naming of Public Spaces Amendment Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1481. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-497, "Uniform Commercial Code Negotiable Instruments Amendment Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1482. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-500, "Uniform Commercial Code Investment Securities Revision Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1483. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-501, "Newborn Health Insurance Amendment Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1484. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-502, "Real Estate Licensure Amendment Act of 1996" received January 24, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1485. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-520, "Second Criminal Code Technical Amendments Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1486. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-521, "Air Pollution Control Temporary Amendment Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1487. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-343, "Council Contract Approval Modification Temporary Amendment Act of 1995 Temporary Amendment Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1488. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-414, "Economic Recovery Conformity Temporary Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1489. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-507, "Mortgage Lender and Broker Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1490. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-517, "Closing of a Portion of Ingraham Street, N.E., and Public Alleys Adjacent to Squares 3700 and 3701, S.O. 96-27, Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1491. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-519, "Second Technical Amendments Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1492. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-523, "Correctional Treatment Facility Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1493. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-495, "Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1494. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-498, "Uniform Commercial Code—Letters of Credit Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1495. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-499, "Uniform Commercial Code—Bulk Sales Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1496. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-510, "Sex Offender Registration Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1497. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-514, "BNA Washington, Inc., Real Property Tax Deferral Amendment Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1498. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-511, "Boating While Intoxicated Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C.

Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1499. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-513, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 107, S.O. 95-56, Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1500. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-518, "Title 47, D.C. Code Enactment Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1501. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-515, "Joseph H. Cole Fitness Center Designation Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1502. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-516, "Closing of a Portion of M Street, S.W. Adjacent to Square 651, S.O. 95-239 Act of 1996" received January 31, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1503. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-505, "Hospital and Medical Services Corporation Regulatory Act of 1996" received February 3, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1504. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-458, "Initiative 51 Real Property Assessment and Tax Initiative of 1996" received January 16, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1) (See Executive Communication No. 1505); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1505. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a letter in writing dated February 4, 1997, which reads as follows: " * * * The Council is in receipt of the opinion of the Acting General Counsel to the House of Representatives that D.C. Act 11-458 must be submitted to the D.C. Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority for approval prior to its submission to Congress. Therefore, I ask that you disregard the Previous transmittal." signed, Charlene Drew Jarvis, Chairman Pro Tempore of the Council (See Executive Communication No. 1504); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1506. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a list of all reports issued or released in December 1996, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1507. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a copy of his report for fiscal year 1996 on each instance a Federal agency did not fully implement recommendations made by the GAO in connection with a bid protest decided during the fiscal year, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3554(e)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1508. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the semiannual report of the

Agency's inspector general for the period April 1, 1996, through September 30, 1996, and the semiannual report on audit management and resolution, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1509. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee for Purchase from People Who are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Addition to the Procurement List—received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1510. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee for Purchase from People Who are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Additions to the Procurement List [A7-006]—received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1511. A letter from the Secretary, Mississippi River Commission, Department of the Army, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1512. A letter from the Executive Director, District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, transmitting a report analyzing the experience of the Authority with the review of legislative acts submitted by the Council of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1996, pursuant to Public Law 104-8, section 234; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1513. A letter from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1514. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1515. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Acquisition of Leasehold Interests in Real Property [APD 2800.12A, CHGE 74] (RIN: 3090-AF92) received January 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1516. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1517. A letter from Deputy Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Prevailing Rate Systems; Abolishment of San Joaquin, California, Nonappropriated Fund Wage Area (RIN: 3206-AH59) received January 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1518. A letter from Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Presidential Management

Interim Program (RIN: 3206-AH53) received January 23, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1519. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1520. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report for the Department of the Treasury's community development financial institutions fund for fiscal year 1996, pursuant to Public Law 103-325, section 117(a) (108 Stat. 2187); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1521. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1522. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1523. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1524. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1525. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1526. A letter from the Chairman, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting results of audits conducted by the Office of Inspector General, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1527. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1528. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, transmitting an opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (No. 95-5386—J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation and Lance E. Lindblom versus Federal Bureau of Investigation); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1529. A letter from the Executive Vice President, U.S. Institute of Peace, transmitting the report on the activities of the inspector general for the years ended September 30, 1995 and 1994, as well as the report of the independent auditors, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5 (b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1530. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the first

annual report required of the Director, Indian Health Service, under the Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act, pursuant to Public Law 103-399, section 4(b) (108 Stat. 4166); to the Committee on Resources.

1531. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, 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 Resources.

1532. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice on leasing systems for the central Gulf of Mexico, sale 166, scheduled to be held in March 1997, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(8); to the Committee on Resources.

1533. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's report entitled "High Plains States Groundwater Demonstration Program 1996 Interim Report to the Congress," pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 390g-2(c)(2); to the Committee on Resources.

1534. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Department's report on the administration of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1373(f); to the Committee on Resources.

1535. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Migratory Bird Hunting; Approval of Bismuth-Tin Shot as Nontoxic for Hunting Waterfowl and Coots (RIN: 1018-AD94) received January 27, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1536. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Regulations—Civil Penalties (RIN: 1024-AC48) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1537. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hydrogen Sulfide Requirements for Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf (RIN: 1010-AB50) received January 9, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1538. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Training of Lessee and Contractor Employees Engaged in Oil, Gas, and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf (RIN: 1010-AB99) received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1539. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Minerals Management Service—Department of the Interior (RIN: 1010-AC19) received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1540. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Land Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Adoption Fee for Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros (Bureau of Land Management) [NV-960-1060-00-24 1A] (RIN: 1004-AC61) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1541. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's

final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for Two Insects from the Santa Cruz Mountains of California (RIN: 1018-AC50) received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1542. A letter from the Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for Two Plants and Threatened Status for Four Plants from Southern California (RIN: 1018-AB88) received January 27, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1543. A letter from the Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Threatened Status for the Northern Population of the Copperbelly Water Snake (RIN: 1018-AB75) received January 27, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1544. A letter from the Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for *Pseudobahia bahiifolia* (Hartweg's golden sunburst) and Threatened Status for *Pseudobahia peirsonii* (San Joaquin adobe sunburst), Two Grassland Plants from the Central Valley of California (RIN: 1018-AB88) received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1545. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the San Diego Fairy Shrimp (RIN: 1018-AC83) received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1546. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Amendments to the Northeast Multispecies, Atlantic Sea Scallop, and American Lobster Fishery Management Plans [Docket No. 9609262275-6372-02; ID 091196A] (RIN: 0648-A183) received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1547. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Amendment 5 [Docket No. 960910252-6329-02; I.D. 082296B] (RIN: 0648-A177) received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1548. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Framework Adjustment 17 [Docket No. 961105310-6374-02; I.D. 102396A] (RIN: 0648-AJ31) received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1549. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Financial Assistance for Research and Development Projects in the Gulf of Mexico and Off the U.S. South Atlantic Coastal States; Marine Fisheries Initiative (MARFIN) [Docket

No. 970114007-7007-01; I.D. 010897C] (RIN: 0648-ZA26) received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1550. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Point Reyes/Farallon Islands National Marine Sanctuary; Name Change [Docket No. 970103001-7001-01] (RIN: 0648-XX79) received January 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1551. A letter from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610; Pacific Cod for Processing by the Inshore Component in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas [Docket No. 961126333-6333-01; I.D. 012497A and Docket No. 960129018-6018-01; I.D. 122396A] received January 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1552. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog Fisheries; 1997 Fishing Quotas [Docket No. 961114317-7008-02; I.D. 102596B] (RIN: 0648-XX70) received January 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1553. A letter from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No. 940553-4223; I.D. 012197A] received February 3, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1554. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting the Office's final rule—Texas Regulatory Program and Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan [SPATS No. TX-025-FOR] received January 27, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

1555. A letter from the Secretaries of Transportation and Commerce, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Regulating Vessel Traffic In The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary," pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1433 note; to the Committee on Resources.

1556. A letter from the Director, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of Obsolete Patent Regulations (RIN: 0925-AA15) received December 16, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1557. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Formula Grants [OJP (OJJD) No. 1106] (RIN: 1121-AA43) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1558. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act Program Regulations [OJP No. 1081] (RIN: 1121-AA38) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1559. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies [OJP No. 1019] (RIN: 1121-AA35) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1560. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Exceptions to the Educational Requirements for Naturalization for Certain Applicants [INS No. 1702-96] (RIN: 1115-AE02) received January 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) (See Executive Communication No. 1561); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1561. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting notification that the INS will delay publication of the final rule titled "Exceptions to the Educational Requirements for Naturalization for Certain Applicants." in order to resolve outstanding legal issues—received February 3, 1997 (See Executive Communication No. 1560); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1562. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Priority Dates for Employment-Based Petitions [INS No. 1647-95] (RIN: 1115-AE24) received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1563. A letter from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the Comptroller's final rule—Rules of Practice and Procedure (CMP Inflation Adjustments) [Docket No. 97-03] (RIN: 1557-AB57) received January 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1564. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Savoonga, AK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AAL-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1565. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Ambler, AK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AAL-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1566. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class D Airspace; Hollywood, FL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASO-25] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1567. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E2 Airspace; Somerset, KY (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASO-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1568. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E2 Airspace; Sawyer Airport, Gwinn, MI (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AGL-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to

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

1569. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. (formerly Piper Aircraft Corporation) Model PA-31T2 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-CE-21-AD; Amdt. 39-9885; AD 97-02-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1570. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-70-AD; Amdt. 39-9887; AD 97-02-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1571. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F27 Mark 050 and F28 Mark 0100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-79-AD; Amdt. 39-9890; AD 97-02-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1572. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB SF340A and SAAB 340B Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-201-AD; Amdt. 39-9891; AD 96-25-06 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1573. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A300-600, A310, and A320 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-227-AD; Amdt. 39-9888; AD 97-02-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1574. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company 100, 200, 300, and 400 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-46-AD; Amdt. 39-9884; AD 97-01-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1575. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Jetstream Model 4101 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-243-AD; Amdt. 39-9889; AD 97-02-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1576. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airtel International, Inc., Centaurus Model C3-100 Ground Proximity Warning System (GPWS), as Installed in Various Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-242-AD; Amdt. 39-9883; AD 97-01-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1577. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fairchild Aircraft, Inc. SA26, SA226, and SA227 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-64-AD; Amdt. 39-9886; AD 97-02-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1578. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A321 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-166-AD; Amdt. 39-9880; AD 97-01-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1579. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100 and -200 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-145-AD; Amdt. 39-9881; AD 97-01-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1580. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Point Lay Long Range Site (LRRS), AK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AAL-25] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1581. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Klawock, AK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AAL-24] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1582. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Koyuk, AK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AAL-21] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1583. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Hemet, CA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AWP-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1584. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Galax, VA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AEA-13] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1585. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Sidney, NE (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ACE-24] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received Janu-

ary 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1586. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Alliance, NE (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ACE-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1587. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Sioux City, IA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ACE-11] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1588. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Miami, FL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASO-28] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1589. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Claxton, GA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASO-24] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1590. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Montauk, NY; Correction (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AEA-09] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1591. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28765; Amdt. No. 1773] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1592. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28767; Amdt. No. 1775] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1593. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28766; Amdt. No. 1774] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1594. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28778; Amdt. No.

1777] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1595. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28779; Amdt. No. 1778] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1596. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Liquefied Natural Gas Regulations—Miscellaneous Amendments (Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA, DOT) (RIN: 2137-AC91) received January 27, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1597. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-235-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1598. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 727 and 737 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-106-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1599. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Robinson Helicopter Company Model R22 Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-SW-14-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1600. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757 and 767 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-125-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1601. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Jetstream BAe Model ATP Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-160-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1602. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A310, and A300-600 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-33-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1603. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Britten-Norman BN-2, BN-2A, & BN-2B Series Airplanes [Docket

No. 96-CE-33-AD] (Federal Aviation Administration) (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1604. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-156-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1605. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300-600 and Model A310 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-46-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1606. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9, DC-9-80, and C-9 (Military) Series Airplanes and Model MD-88 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-99-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1607. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 727 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-223-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1608. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Contrucciones Aeronauticas, S.A. (CASA) Model CN-235 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-76-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1609. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9, DC-9-80, and C-9 (Military) Series Airplanes, Model MD-88 Airplanes, and Model MD-90 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 97-NM-01-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1610. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica, S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-120 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-NM-192-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1611. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Toledo, OH (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AGL-15] (RIN: 2120-AA66) (1997-0022) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1612. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (63), AMDT. No. 1776 (Federal Aviation Administration) (RIN: 2120-AA65) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1613. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Sioux City, IA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ACE-25] (RIN: 2120-AA66) (1997-0023) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1614. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Wentzville, MO (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 97-ACE-01] (RIN: 2120-AA66) (1997-0024) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1615. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Jefferson City, MO (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ACE-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) (1997-0025) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1616. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Omaha, NE (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ACE-21] (RIN: 2120-AA66) (1997-0026) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1617. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Restricted Area R-2601 Fort Carson, CO (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 95-ANM-28] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1618. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Change Controlling Agency for Restricted Areas R-2905A and R-2905B, Tyndall AFB, FL (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ASO-31] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1619. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Holyoke, Colorado (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANM-010] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1620. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of Class E Airspace and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANM-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 4, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1621. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting the Board's final rule—Regulations Governing Fees for Services Performed in Connection with Licensing and Related Services—1997 Update [STB Ex Parte No. 542] received January 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1622. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting the Board's final rule—Revision of Regulations for Interlocking Rail Officers [STB Ex Parte No. 543] received January 17, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1623. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting the Board's final rule—Railroad Contracts [STB Ex Parte No. 541] received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1624. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Delegation of Subpoena Authority and Description of Means of Service (RIN: 2900-AH00) received December 26, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1625. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Adjudication Regulations; Miscellaneous (RIN: 2900-AI43) received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1626. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Loan Guaranty: Limitation on Discount Points Financed in Connection With Interest Rate Reduction Refinancing Loans (RIN: 2900-AH90) received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1627. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Regulations Governing Book-Entry Securities of the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) [31 CFR Part 354] received January 2, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1628. A letter from the Regulatory Policy Officer, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Redwood Valley Viticultural Area (95R-053P) [TDATF-386; RE: Notice No. 838] (RIN: 1512-AA07) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1629. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Medicare Program; Electronic Cost Reporting for Skilled Nursing Facilities and Home Health Agencies [BPD-788-F] (RIN: 0938-AH12) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1630. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and Determination Letters [Rev. Proc. 97-8] received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1631. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Computation of Foreign Taxes Deemed Paid Under Section 902

Pursuant to a Pooling Mechanism for Undistributed Earnings and Foreign Taxes [TD 8708] (RIN: 1545-AL98) received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1632. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and Determination Letters [Rev. Proc. 97-6] received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1633. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and Determination Letters [Rev. Proc. 97-1] received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1634. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and Determination Letters [Rev. Proc. 97-4] received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1635. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and Determination Letters [Rev. Proc. 97-5] received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1636. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Definition of Private Activity Bonds [TD 8712] (RIN: 1545-AU62) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1637. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Intangibles Under Sections 1060 and 338 [TD 8711] (RIN: 1545-AU82) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1638. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Gross Income [Rev. Rul. 97-5] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1639. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rules for Certain Reserves [Rev. Rul. 97-2] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1640. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rules and Regulations [Rev. Proc. 97-14] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1641. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rules and Regulations [Rev. Proc. 97-13] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1642. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Last-In, First-Out Inventories [Rev. Rul. 97-6] received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1643. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Closing Agreements [Rev. Proc. 97-15] received January 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1644. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property [Rev. Rul. 97-7] received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1645. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Revisions of the Section 338 Consistency Rules with Respect to Target Affiliates that are Controlled Foreign Corporations [TD 8710] (RIN: 1545-AO73) received January 22, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1646. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Section 42(d)(5) Federal Grants [TD 8713] (RIN: 1545-AU93) received January 24, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1647. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Notice of Intent to Issue Guidance Allowing Farmers to Expediently Change Their Method of Accounting for Deferred Payment Sales Contracts in Computing Alternative Minimum Tax [Notice 97-13] received January 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1648. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 97-8] received January 28, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1649. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Last-In, First-Out Inventories [Rev. Rul. 97-8] received January 29, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1650. A letter from the National Director, Tax Forms and Publications Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Charge Imposed for Each Request for a Copy of a Tax Return or Other Related Document [Rev. Proc. 97-11] received January 31, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1651. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the taxation of Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits in calendar year 1992, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 401 note; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1652. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance; Determining Disability and Blindness; Extension of Expiration Date for Growth Impairment Listings [Regulations No. 4] (RIN: 0960-AE60) received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1653. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Reduction in Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Payable to Institutionalized Children Whose Medical Costs are Covered by Private Insurance (RIN: 0960-AE61) received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1654. A letter from the Director of the Office of Administration and Management, Department of Defense, transmitting the certification that the total cost for the planning, design, construction, and installation

of equipment for the renovation of the Pentagon will not exceed \$1,118,000,000, pursuant to Public Law 104-208, section 8079; jointly, to the Committees on National Security and Appropriations.

1655. A letter from the Secretaries of Transportation and Defense, transmitting notification that \$300 million appropriated to the Department of Defense for transfer to the Coast Guard will be used only for the performance of national security functions of the Coast Guard in support of the Department of Defense; jointly, to the Committees on National Security and Transportation and Infrastructure.

1656. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's report covering allocations under the economic support fund and international organizations and programs accounts, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2413(a); jointly, to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.

1657. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification that Nigeria has adopted a regulatory program governing the incidental taking of certain sea turtles, pursuant to Public Law 101-162, section 609(b)(2) (103 Stat. 1038); jointly, to the Committees on Resources and Appropriations.

1658. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting a plan that reduces the number of Army Corps of Engineers divisions to no less than six and no more than eight, with each division responsible for at least four district offices, pursuant to Public Law 104-206 (110 Stat. 2989); jointly, to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations.

1659. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Requirements for Physician Incentive Plans in Prepaid Health Care Organizations [OMC-010-F] (RIN: 0938-AF74) received January 6, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means 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. LOBIONDO (for himself, Mr. CONDIT, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. TRAFICANT):

H.R. 585. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for prospective payment under the Medicare Program for inpatient services of rehabilitation hospitals and units based on discharges classified by functional-related groups; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GANSKE (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BOEHLETT, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr.

EHLERS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FROST, Ms. FURSE, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HINCHAY, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. HOUGHTON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KIND of Wisconsin, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KLING, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. LOFGREEN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NEY, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. PORTER, Mr. POSHARD, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SKEEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. THORBERRY, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. WISE, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 586. A bill to prohibit the restriction of certain types of medical communications between a health care provider and a patient; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BENTSEN:

H.R. 587. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate tax subsidies for ethanol fuel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. STARK, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. VENTO, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. WELLER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. LEACH, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. HINCHAY):

H.R. 588. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to create a new category of long-distance trails to be known as national discovery trails, to authorize the American Discovery Trail as the first trail in that category, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BILBRAY (for himself, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HORN, Mr. WHITE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. DREIER):

H.R. 589. A bill to amend the Fair Housing Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FARR of California, and Mr. TRAFICANT):

H.R. 590. A bill to amend the act of September 30, 1961, to limit the antitrust exemption applicable to broadcasting agreements made by leagues of professional sports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 591. A bill to require the Commissioner of Social Security and the Secretary of the Treasury to develop and implement measures to eliminate and prevent mismatching of earnings information maintained by the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service resulting in underpayment of Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 592. A bill to establish a priority in the disposal of real property resulting from the closure or realignment of military installations toward States and other entities that agree to convert the property into correctional facilities for youthful offenders to be operated as military-style boot camps and to require the Secretary of Defense to develop a program to promote the expanded use of such correctional facilities; to the Committee on National Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 593. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to provide for a sequestration of all budgetary accounts for fiscal year 1998, except Social Security, Federal retirement, and interest on the debt, equal to 5 percent of the OMB baseline; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. CANADY of Florida (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. GOSS, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. YATES, Mr. HERGER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. LEACH, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. MILLER of California, and Ms. FURSE):

H.R. 594. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHAMBLISS:

H.R. 595. A bill to designate the Federal building and U.S. courthouse located at 475 Mulberry Street in Macon, GA, as the "William Augustus Boodle Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. CHENOWETH (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

H.R. 596. A bill to prohibit further extension or establishment of any national monument without an express act of Congress; to the Committee on Resources.

H.R. 597. A bill to prohibit further extension or establishment of any national monument in Idaho without full public participation and an express act of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ENSIGN (for himself and Mr. SCARBOROUGH):

H.R. 598. A bill to provide for certain military retirees and dependents a special Medicare part B enrollment period during which the late enrollment penalty is waived and a special medicap open enrollment period during which no underwriting is permitted; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SABO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. SANDERS):

H.R. 599. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce tax benefits for foreign corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARR of California (for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FORD, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. FURSE, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HINCHAY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MASCARA, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MINGE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. TORRES, Mr. VENTO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WISE, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mrs. MEEK of Florida):

H.R. 600. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reform the financing of Federal election campaigns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Commerce, Government Reform and Oversight, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 601. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit local educational agencies to waive the reimbursement of the agency otherwise required for an alien to be accorded nonimmigrant status to study at a public secondary school administered by the agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 602. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the Attorney General to provide for special consideration concerning the English language requirements with respect to the naturalization of individuals over 65 years of age; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. MEEHAN):

H.R. 603. A bill to prohibit Federal subsidies for the Tennessee Valley Authority after fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 604. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, with respect to the duration of copyright, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILCHREST (for himself and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland):

H.R. 605. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that certain school bus contractors and drivers are not employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself and Mr. BOUCHER):

H.R. 606. A bill to amend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to include Montgomery, Roanoke, and Rockbridge Counties, VA, as part of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HANSEN (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. FURSE, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 607. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require notice of cancellation rights with respect to private mortgage insurance which is required by creditor as a condition for entering into a residential mortgage transaction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. HILLIARD:

H.R. 608. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Marion National Fish Hatchery and the Claude Harris National Aquacultural Research Center to the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HOLDEN (for himself, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. MURTHA, and Mr. WISE):

H.R. 609. A bill to make improvements in the Black Lung Benefits Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H.R. 610. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit contributions and expenditures by multi-candidate political committees controlled by foreign-owned corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. STARK, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs.

MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. KLUG, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GEJDENSON, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. OLVER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MINGE, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BROWN of California, and Mr. HALL of Ohio):

H.R. 611. A bill to close the U.S. Army School of the Americas; to the Committee on National Security.

By Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. FROST, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 612. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the link between the maximum amount of earnings by blind individuals permitted without demonstrating ability to engage in substantial gainful activity and the exempt amount permitted in determining excess earnings under the earnings test; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. NORWOOD):

H.R. 613. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 100 Alabama Street NW, in Atlanta, GA, as the "Sam Nunn Federal Center"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LUTHER (for himself, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. FURSE, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BAKER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ENSIGN, and Mr. MCHALE):

H.R. 614. A bill to reduce the number of executive branch political appointees; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. TORRES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FAZIO of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. CANADY of Florida):

H.R. 615. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow expanded penalty-free withdrawals from certain retirement plans during periods of unemployment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MOLINARI (for herself, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. AN-

DREWS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FROST, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. FORBES, Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HORN, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. WELLER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. SHAW, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GIBBONS, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. OLVER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. BILBRAY):

H.R. 616. A bill to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for mastectomies and lymph node dissection for the treatment of breast cancer, coverage for reconstructive surgery following mastectomies, and coverage for secondary consultations; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. YATES, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, and Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN):

H.R. 617. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for annual screening mammography for women 40 years of age or older if the coverage or plans include coverage for diagnostic mammography; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.R. 618. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from using information from the National Cheese Exchange to fix minimum milk prices under Federal milk marketing orders; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PORTER (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. MOLINARI, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. KELLY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BENTSEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. MANTON, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. STARK, Mr. YATES, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. TORRES, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HORN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. TALENT, Ms. FURSE, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 619. A bill to prohibit the import, export, sale, purchase, possession, transportation, acquisition, and receipt of bear

viscera or products that contain or claim to contain bear viscera, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committees on International Relations, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RAMSTAD (for himself, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. MINGE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. SABO, and Mr. VENTO):

H.R. 620. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the conducting of certain games of chance shall not be treated as an unrelated trade or business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 621. A bill to provide for parity in the treatment of mental illness; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STUMP (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, and Mr. EWING):

H.R. 622. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 623. A bill to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 concerning the calculation of public building transactions; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. TALENT):

H.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms a Member of Congress may serve, and to authorize a State to provide longer or shorter term limits for a Member of Congress from that State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the Electoral College and to provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBEY:

H.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WISE (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. CLAY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MASCARA, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. NADLER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. STARK, and Mr. WYNN):

H.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PORTER, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. EVANS):

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution to encourage the Secretary of State, foreign nations, and others to work together to help reunite family members separated during the Holocaust; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. NEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. MCHALE):

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to the abduction and detainment of Donald Hutchings of the State of Washington and four Western Europeans in Jammu and Kashmir, India; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. FAZIO of California:

H. Res. 36. Resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEACH, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. FURSE, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. LAFALCE):

H. Res. 37. Resolution authorizing the House of Representatives to participate in State and local government transit programs pursuant to section 7905 of title 5, United States Code; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE (for herself, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. FORD):

H. Res. 38. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the outstanding achievements of NetDay; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SKAGGS:

H. Res. 39. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to afford witnesses greater freedom to provide information to House committees by eliminating current administrative requirements; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H. Res. 40. Resolution expressing the sense of the House concerning the need for accurate guidelines for breast cancer screening for women between the ages of 40 and 49; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 41. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish a Citizens' Commission on Congressional Ethics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

13. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No.

340: to memorialize the President, the Congress of the United States, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and appropriate Federal agencies to take certain steps in response to the gulf war syndrome; to the Committee on National Security.

14. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 21: to urge the U.S. Congress, Governors of other States, and other State legislatures to support H.R. 1842 and other legislative initiatives to mitigate the economic warfare among the States that has resulted from the adoption of targeted business incentive programs; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

15. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Illinois, relative to Senate Resolution No. 252 concerning a crude oil transportation pipeline through the west suburban Chicago region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 9: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma.

H.R. 14: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. STUMP, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. METCALF, Mr. JONES, Mr. NEY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. TALENT, Mr. ROGAN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GALLEGLEY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COOKSEY, and Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 17: Mrs. CLAYTON.

H.R. 18: Mr. KNOLLENBERG and Mr. MINGE.

H.R. 26: Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. BISHOP.

H.R. 54: Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. HORN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 69: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MINGE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 76: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HEFLEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McHUGH, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. METCALF, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PAS-TOR, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. TORRES, Mr. WOLF, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. SCARBOROUGH.

H.R. 93: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 98: Mr. STARK, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 125: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 127: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TIAHRT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. CANADY of Florida, and Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 131: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 145: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. POSHARD.

H.R. 169: Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. QUINN, Mr. KIM, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. NEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PITTS, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON.

H.R. 200: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. NORWOOD, and Mr. CANADY of Florida.

H.R. 225: Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 235: Mr. YATES, Mr. TRAFICANT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 279: Mr. MASCARA, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 280: Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FROST, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 284: Mr. NADLER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 285: Mr. UNDERWOOD and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 286: Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 287: Mr. UNDERWOOD and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 289: Ms. PELOSI, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 292: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina and Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 311: Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 312: Mr. LARGENT, Mr. METCALF, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. McKEON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 331: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 350: Mr. NEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WAMP, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BEREUTER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.R. 371: Mr. SOLOMON, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. SABO.

H.R. 383: Ms. PELOSI and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 386: Mr. BORSKI and Mr. SCOTT.

H.R. 399: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 408: Mr. McHUGH, Mr. GREEN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. TORRES, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, and Mr. ROGAN.

H.R. 415: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 423: Mr. PITTS and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 424: Mr. HORN.

H.R. 446: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 450: Mrs. KELLY, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. STARK, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Ms. DUNN of Washington.

H.R. 466: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GREEN, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. METCALF, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MANTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr.

BONIOR, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 475: Mr. WHITFIELD and Mr. SCARBOROUGH.

H.R. 484: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 491: Mr. McHUGH and Mr. SCARBOROUGH.

H.R. 499: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. DELAY, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BRADY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. PAUL, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. TURNER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. GREEN, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. FROST, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. REYES, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. SANDLIN.

H.R. 543: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. CANADY of Florida, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PARKER, and Mr. WICKER.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. CANADY of Florida.

H.J. Res. 8: Mr. STARK, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. GREEN.

H.J. Res. 19: Mr. SHAYS.

H.J. Res. 27: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H. Res. 28: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. LIPINSKI.