

health and veterans' services, nutrition, crime prevention, and economic development, among others;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census supplies statistical data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and other Government agencies charged with measuring and reporting on the health of the Nation's economy;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census is the Nation's largest data collection agency, collecting data used by other Government agencies, tribal governments, institutions, universities, and nonprofit organizations, and supplying information on poverty, unemployment, crime, education, marriage and family, and transportation;

Whereas, throughout its first 100 years, the Bureau of the Census has earned a reputation for scrupulously safeguarding the confidentiality of respondents' answers, a responsibility vital to maintaining the public's trust;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census, with the cooperation of other Government agencies, the Congress, State and local governments, and community organizations, and with significant technological innovation and public outreach, has just conducted this Nation's 22d decennial census in a timely and professional fashion, employing over 500,000 dedicated Americans in the process; and

Whereas March 6, 2002, marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Bureau of the Census: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That the Congress hereby—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Bureau of the Census; and

(2) acknowledges the achievements and contributions of the Bureau of the Census, and of its current and former employees, to the United States.

Agreed to March 22, 2002.

Mar. 22, 2002
[H. Con. Res. 361]

ENROLLMENT CORRECTIONS—H.R. 2356

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 2356) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) Amend section 103(b) to read as follows:

(b) BUILDING FUND EXCEPTION TO THE DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 301(8)(B) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431(8)(B)) is amended—

(A) by striking clause (viii); and

(B) by redesignating clauses (ix) through (xv) as clauses (viii) through (xiv), respectively.

(2) NONPREEMPTION OF STATE LAW.—Section 403 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 453) is amended—

(A) by striking “The provisions of this Act” and inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the provisions of this Act”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) STATE AND LOCAL COMMITTEES OF POLITICAL PARTIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a State or local committee of a political party may, subject to State law, use exclusively funds that are not subject to the prohibitions, limitations, and reporting requirements of the Act for the purchase or construction of an office building for such State or local committee.”.

(2) In section 304(f)(2)(E) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as added by section 201(a) of the bill), strike “as defined in section 1101(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(2))” and insert “(as defined in section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20)))”.

(3) In section 316(c)(2) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as added by section 203(b) of the bill), strike “as defined in section 1101(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(2))” and insert “(as defined in section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20)))”.

(4) Amend section 212(b) to read as follows:

(b) TIME OF FILING OF CERTAIN STATEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 304(g) of such Act, as added by subsection (a), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) TIME OF FILING FOR EXPENDITURES AGGREGATING \$1,000.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(5), the time at which the statement under paragraph (1) is received by the Commission or any other recipient to whom the notification is required to be sent shall be considered the time of filing of the statement with the recipient.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(A) Section 304(a)(5) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 434(a)(5)) is amended by striking “the second sentence of subsection (c)(2)” and inserting “subsection (g)(1)”.

(B) Section 304(d)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 434(d)(1)) is amended by inserting “or (g)” after “subsection (c)”.

(5) In section 214(b), strike “the second sentence of section 402(c)” and insert “section 402(c)(1)”.

(6) In section 313(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as amended by section 301 of the bill), insert “, without limitation,” after “for transfers”.

(7) In section 607(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code (as amended by section 302 of the bill), insert “not” after “imprisoned”.

(8) In section 301(25) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as added by section 304(c) of the bill), strike “The term” and insert “For purposes of sections 315(i) and 315A and paragraph (26), the term”.

(9) Amend section 402 to read as follows:

SEC. 402. EFFECTIVE DATES AND REGULATIONS.

(a) GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in the succeeding provisions of this section, the effective date of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, is November 6, 2002.

(2) MODIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTION LIMITS.—The amendments made by—

(A) section 102 shall apply with respect to contributions made on or after January 1, 2003; and

(B) section 307 shall take effect as provided in subsection (e) of such section.

(3) SEVERABILITY; EFFECTIVE DATES AND REGULATIONS; JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Title IV shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) PROVISIONS NOT TO APPLY TO RUNOFF ELECTIONS.—Section 323(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as added by section 101(a)), section 103(a), title II, sections 304 (including section 315(j) of Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as added by section 304(a)(2)), 305 (notwithstanding subsection (c) of such section), 311, 316, 318, and 319, and title V (and the amendments made by such sections and titles) shall take effect on November 6, 2002, but shall not apply with respect to runoff elections, recounts, or election contests resulting from elections held prior to such date.

(b) SOFT MONEY OF NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except for subsection (b) of such section, section 323 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as added by section 101(a)) shall take effect on November 6, 2002.

(2) TRANSITIONAL RULES FOR THE SPENDING OF SOFT MONEY OF NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 323(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as added by section 101(a)), if a national committee of a political party described in such section (including any person who is subject to such section under paragraph (2) of such section), has received funds described in such section prior to November 6, 2002, the rules described in subparagraph (B) shall apply with respect to the spending of the amount of such funds in the possession of such committee as of such date.

(B) USE OF EXCESS SOFT MONEY FUNDS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), the national committee of a political party may use the amount described in subparagraph (A) prior to January 1, 2003, solely for the purpose of—

(I) retiring outstanding debts or obligations that were incurred solely in connection with an election held prior to November 6, 2002; or

(II) paying expenses or retiring outstanding debts or paying for obligations that were incurred solely in connection with any runoff election, recount, or election contest resulting from an election held prior to November 6, 2002.

(ii) PROHIBITION ON USING SOFT MONEY FOR HARD MONEY EXPENSES, DEBTS, AND OBLIGATIONS.—A national committee of a political party may not use the amount described in subparagraph (A) for any expenditure (as defined in section 301(9) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431(9))) or for retiring outstanding debts or obligations that were incurred for such an expenditure.

(iii) PROHIBITION OF BUILDING FUND USES.—A national committee of a political party may not use the amount described in subparagraph (A) for activities to defray the costs of the construction or purchase of any office building or facility.

(c) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Federal Election Commission shall promulgate regulations to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act that are under the Commission's jurisdiction not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) SOFT MONEY OF POLITICAL PARTIES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Election Commission shall promulgate regulations to carry out title I of this Act and the amendments made by such title.

(10) Add at the end of section 403 the following:

(c) CHALLENGE BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Any Member of Congress may bring an action, subject to the special rules described in subsection (a), for declaratory or injunctive relief to challenge the constitutionality of any provision of this Act or any amendment made by this Act.

(d) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) INITIAL CLAIMS.—With respect to any action initially filed on or before December 31, 2006, the provisions of subsection (a) shall apply with respect to each action described in such section.

(2) SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS.—With respect to any action initially filed after December 31, 2006, the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to any action described in such section unless the person filing such action elects such provisions to apply to the action.

Agreed to March 22, 2002.

LIONEL HAMPTON—BIRTHDAY GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES

Apr. 16, 2002
[S. Con. Res. 101]

Whereas Lionel Hampton is regarded internationally as one of the greatest jazz musicians of all time and has shared his talents with the world for more than eight decades;

Whereas Lionel Hampton has consistently exemplified acceptance, tolerance, and the celebration of racial and cultural diversity, by being one of the first black musicians to perform in venues and events previously open only to white performers, including performances with the Benny Goodman Quartet from 1936 to 1940, and as the first black musician to perform for a presidential inauguration, that of Harry S Truman in 1949;

Whereas Lionel Hampton has furthered the cause of cultural understanding and international communication, receiving a Papal Medallion from Pope Pius XII, the Israel Statehood Award, serving as a Goodwill Ambassador for the United States, and receiving the Honor Cross for Science and the Arts, First Class, one of Austria's highest decorations;

Whereas Lionel Hampton is one of the most recorded artists in the history of jazz;