when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time.

(2) In exercising postponement authority under subparagraph (1), the Chairman shall take all reasonable steps necessary to notify Members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote.

(3) When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(i) Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and may be published in the same manner as hearings before the Committee.

(j) Without further action of the Committee, the Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

RULE III. HEARINGS

(a) The Committee Chairman or any Subcommittee chairman shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by it on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chairman of the Committee, or Subcommittee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, 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 or Subcommittee chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(b) Committee and Subcommittee hearings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(c) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence before the Committee or any Subcommittee, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of two Members.

(d) In the course of any hearing each Member shall be allowed five minutes for the interrogation of a witness until such time as each Member who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(e) The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee which are decided to be printed shall be published in verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Individuals, including Members of Congress, whose comments are to be published as part of a Committee document shall be given the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the transcription in advance of publication. Any requests by those Members, staff or witnesses to correct any errors other than errors in the transcription, or disputed errors in transcription, shall be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Prior to approval by the Chairman of hearings conducted jointly with another congressional Committee, a memorandum of understanding shall be prepared which incorporates an agreement for the publication of the verbatim transcript.

RULE IV. BROADCASTING

Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee or any Subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio and still photography except when the hearing or meeting is closed pursuant to the Committee Rules of Procedure.

RULE V. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The full Committee shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: antitrust law, tort liability, including medical malpractice and product liability, legal reform generally, and such other matters as determined by the Chairman.

(b) There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary, with jurisdictions as follows:

(1) Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property: copyright, patent and trademark law, information technology, administration of U.S. courts, Federal Rules of Evidence, Civil and Appellate Procedure, judicial ethics, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(2) Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties: constitutional amendments, constitutional rights, federal civil rights laws, ethics in government, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(3) Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law: bankruptcy and commercial law, bankruptcy judgeships, administrative law, independent counsel, state taxation affecting interstate commerce, interstate compacts, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(4) Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security: Federal Criminal Code, drug enforcement, sentencing, parole and pardons, terrorism, internal and homeland security, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, prisons, criminal law enforcement, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(5) Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law: immigration and naturalization, border security, admission of refugees, treaties, conventions and international agreements, claims against the United States, federal charters of incorporation, private immigration and claims bills, non-border enforcement, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member thereof shall be ex officio Members, but not voting Members, of each Subcommittee to which such Chairman or Ranking Minority Member has not been assigned by resolution of the Committee. Ex officio Members shall not be counted as present for purposes of constituting a quorum at any hearing or meeting of such Subcommittee.

RULE VI. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

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.

RULE VII. NON-LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

No report of the Committee or Subcommittee which does not accompany a measure or matter for consideration by the House shall be published unless all Members of the Committee or Subcommittee issuing the report shall have been apprised of such report and given the opportunity to give notice of intention to file supplemental, additional, or dissenting views as part of the report. In no case shall the time in which to file such views be less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

RULE VIII. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use according to the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

RULE IX. OFFICIAL COMMITTEE WEBSITE

The Chairman shall maintain an official website on behalf of the Committee for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members and other Members of the House. The Ranking Member is authorized to maintain a similar official website on behalf of the Committee Minority for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the Minority to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

THE NEED FOR FAIR TRADE POLICIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to trade policies that are unfair to American workers.

Congress must insist on a new model for trade that makes American workers the top priority. Trade agreements must also take into account protections for the environment and ensure access to life-saving medicines.

Developing trade agreements that take these priorities into account will be difficult, but we must not rush into obligations which will ultimately harm our own interests, and we must reject the false choice between expanding our trade opportunities and fairness to U.S. workers.

It is simply wrong to follow the old model that we know hurts the livelihoods of so many of our constituents. That is why Democrats are pushing for new priorities in the trade deals that the administration is negotiating with Colombia, Peru, Panama, South Korea and other countries.

Congress must continue to press the administration to change its trade policies and provide specific, constructive suggestions to advance the goals of our workers and our economy.

Unfortunately, the Bush administration doesn't act as though it believes that Congress should have a real say in trade negotiations. One example, though it is certainly not the only one, is the matter of allowing access to life-saving medications.

Congress has passed legislation directing the administration to respect

the Doha Declaration, an agreement that allows countries flexibility under WTO rules to provide for public health. Although the administration signed the Doha Declaration, USTR has completely ignored Congress' directive to respect it.

Every trade pact negotiated since 2002 has contained stringent intellectual property rules sought by the major drug companies. By keeping medicine prices high, these rules increase industry profits but restrict access to needed medicines for citizens in developing countries. Even in current free trade negotiations, USTR continues to ignore the will of Congress to respect the Doha Declaration.

That is why a new framework for trade must include a stronger role for Congress. The current model of nonbinding negotiating objectives permits the President to ignore the wishes of this Congress.

It is no surprise that the administration has favored large corporate interests at the expense of American workers, the environment and global health. But it is wrong. However, our new majority in Congress will respond to workers who have been hurt by previous trade agreements. After all, trade agreements have affected my home State of Maine's manufacturing, farming and service sectors.

Soon Congress may be asked to consider renewing fast track authority. I voted against the Trade Act of 2002, which granted fast track authority to the President. I urge my colleagues to reject renewal of fast track in its current form. It is vital that Congress continue to press for change, firmly and constructively.

INJUSTICE AGAINST FORMER U.S. BORDER PATROL AGENTS RAMOS AND COMPEAN CONTINUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, today is the 69th day since a great injustice took place in this country. On January 17, 2007, two U.S. Border Patrol agents entered Federal prison to begin serving 11 and 12 year sentences, respectively.

Agents Compean and Ramos were convicted last spring for shooting a Mexican drug smuggler who brought 743 pounds of marijuana across our border into Texas. These agents never should have been prosecuted. The U.S. Attorney's Office prosecuted the agents and granted immunity to the drug smuggler, who claimed he was unarmed. The illegal drug smuggler received full medical care in El Paso, Texas, was permitted to return to Mexico, and is suing the Border Patrol for $5 million for violating his civil rights.

Madam Speaker, he is not an American citizen. He is a criminal.

Madam Speaker, it is ironic that one of the Federal prosecutors dismissed by the Justice Department, who never should have been terminated, was criticized for not doing more to try cases of illegal immigration. Yet we have a Federal prosecutor in western Texas, Johnny Sutton, who, instead of prosecuting an illegal alien, who was also a known drug smuggler, decided to give immunity to the illegal alien drug smuggler and prosecuted the two Hispanic-American border agents who tried to apprehend the smuggler.

Madam Speaker, this makes absolutely no sense. Johnny Sutton also prosecuted another law enforcement agent, Deputy Sheriff Gilmer Hernandez. Hernandez was recently sentenced to a year in jail for shooting the tires of a car transporting illegal aliens after the driver attempted to escape a routine traffic stop by aiming the vehicle at the deputy. Hernandez was charged with violating the civil rights of one of the passengers, an illegal Mexican national, who was struck in the lip by bullet or metal fragments.

Citizens across this country and many of us in Congress want to know why does the U.S. Attorney's Office in western Texas choose to go after law enforcement officers while protecting the illegal aliens who commit crimes?

The President has the power to immediately reverse this injustice by granting a pardon to these two men, who were doing their jobs to protect the American people. But, so far, the President has refused to stand up for justice in this case.

Madam Speaker, I hope the White House will agree with many of us in Congress who believe Mr. Sutton's actions in prosecuting these agents raises serious questions and need to be investigated.

I thank House Judiciary Chairman JOHN CONYERS and his staff for their interest in this situation involving the two border agents, who should have been commended instead of indicted. I am hopeful that the House, under the leadership of JOHN CONYERS, will soon hold hearings to look into this injustice.

NEW POLLS REGARDING VIEWS OF IRAQI PEOPLE

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, on the fourth anniversary of the invasion of Iraq, several new polls looking at the opinions of the Iraqi people were released. It is important that we heed this call and that we listen to their choices, because it has been 4 years.

Some frightening stories were illuminated by the new polls. For example, one in four Iraqi adults have had a family relative murdered in the last 3 years, while 23 percent of those living in Baghdad have had a family relative kidnapped in the last 3 years.

□ 1930

More than half of Iraqis have a close friend or relative who has been hurt or killed in the current violence. One in six say someone in their own household has been harmed. Eighty-six percent worry about a loved one being hurt, two-thirds worry deeply. Huge numbers limit their daily activities to minimize risk. Seven in 10 report multiple signs of traumatic stress. The number of Iraqis who describe their lives as good has dropped from 71 percent 3 years ago to under 40 percent today.

This is shameful, Madam Speaker. Every day the evidence against President Bush's so-called war plan mounts. It makes one wonder if there is even a plan at all. How much of the Bush Iraq policy has been forced on the Iraqi people? How much real involvement have the Iraqi people had in deciding the future of their own country. How are the Bush policies affecting Iraqi families?

I voted against the authorization to go to war. And Madam Speaker, I say to my colleagues, whether they voted ''yes'' or ''no,'' now is the time to make a change in direction. Let us empower the Iraqi people; let us restore their sovereignty.

Last week, I had the opportunity to testify before the Foreign Affairs Committee about my legislation, H.R. 508, the Bring the Troops Home and Restoration of Iraq Sovereignty bill. This bill is a comprehensive proposal. It has 49 cosponsors, and it will end the occupation of Iraq within 6 months of enactment. It will accelerate the training and equipping of Iraqi military and security forces, preparing the Iraqis to take over their own security after U.S. troops and contractors leave at the end of the 6 months. It will fully fund the health care commitment to our returning veterans. It will make veterans health care an entitlement, something they deserve because, for heavens sakes, they have done so much for us.

Additionally, the legislation revokes the President's Iraq war powers, it prevents establishment of permanent bases in Iraq, and it returns the oil rights to the Iraqi people. Actually, it gives Iraq back to the Iraqis.

Madam Speaker, our most solemn obligation is to the brave and capable men and women who have been placed in harm's way. This legislation, as I said, guarantees physical and mental health care for U.S. veterans of military operations in Iraq and other conflicts. It is the least we can do. It is the very least we can do to show the gratitude of a grateful Nation.

H.R. 508 will fulfill our commitment to our Nation's brave troops and to the Iraqi people. The polls here and the polls in Iraq are clear: it is time to bring our troops home.

To those who are watching and wondering about the future of our Iraq policy, I say I will not stop, I will not rest, and I will not back down in my fight until every single last soldier and marine is home safe with his or her family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) is recognized for 5 minutes.