

been able to better the quality of life on their reservations by using casino revenues to offer better housing, education, health care, and safety to their members.

My hope is that this commission will study Indian gambling as evenly and fairly as non-Indian gaming. If this happens then I have little doubt that the study, when completed will give Americans the information we need to better understand the positive and negative aspects of gaming in the United States.

Mr. ENSIGN. I rise in opposition to H.R. 497, the National Gambling Impact Study Commission. Although the legislation the House is considering today is a substantial improvement over previous versions, I continue to have many strong reservations with this legislation.

First and foremost, I see no reason why the Federal Government should be involved in a study of a legal, State-regulated industry. The gaming industry, like any other entertainment or tourism industry, is subject to careful review and oversight by individual States. In my State of Nevada, we can see first hand the success of a beneficial relationship between the gaming industry and its regulatory agency, the Nevada Gaming Commission. These two entities have worked together over the years in a manner that benefits everyone—the industry, the State, and the millions of tourists that visit Nevada annually. Nevada has certainly been the leader and model for other States to follow.

Second, Mr. Speaker, I believe this commission is a terrible waste of taxpayer money. The data and information the commission will collect are already available from multiple studies that have already occurred. In this time of fiscal constraint, it is ridiculous to expend Federal dollars for a duplicative study.

I continue to resist this legislation because I feel that the underlying agenda of this bill is to federally regulate and tax the industry. The gaming industry has a huge impact on the economy of Nevada and 47 other States in the country. It provides jobs and opportunities in communities that would not be available if gaming did not exist. While the proponents of this legislation may have good intentions, I will be unyielding in my commitment to ensure that the intent of this commission does not expand to prohibit this legal industry. In addition, I will work with the Speaker, Senate majority leader, and the President to ensure that we have an unbiased commission that will fairly evaluate the industry and provide a balanced report.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in opposition to H.R. 497 not only because it is bad for Nevada, but because I believe it is bad for America. Again, Congress is spending more money on a study of which I question the validity. I question the wisdom of spending millions of dollars to create a new Government commission at a time when we are struggling to downsize the Government and balance our budget.

While I am pleased that efforts have been taken to limit the subpoena powers of the commission, it still baffles me why an advisory commission should hold such power. Most advisory commissions created by Congress or Federal agencies are not provided with subpoena power. This calls in question the very purpose of the gaming commission—and whether the commission can be objective.

Mr. Speaker, objective information on gaming is needed, but I thought the 104th Con-

gress was eliminating the Washington-knows-best syndrome. This bill just gives that syndrome more fuel for the fire. Gaming has always been a State responsibility, and many States have addressed the issues relating to gaming in a responsible manner. Getting the Federal Government involved not only infringes on States rights, but costs taxpayers money that could better be spent in education programs, health programs, or to eliminate our Federal deficit. My colleagues, you should rethink this issue and ask where you think the citizens of your State would rather spend their money. My guess—not on the gaming commission created by H.R. 497. I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COBLE). The question on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 497.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate amendment just concurred in.

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

There was no objection.

CHILD PILOT SAFETY ACT

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3267) to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit individuals who do not hold a valid private pilots certificate from manipulating the controls of aircraft in an attempt to set a record or engage in an aeronautical competition or aeronautical feat, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3267

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Child Pilot Safety Act".

SEC. 2. MANIPULATION OF FLIGHT CONTROLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 447 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 44724. Manipulation of flight controls

"(a) PROHIBITION.—No pilot in command of an aircraft may allow an individual who does not hold—

"(1) a valid private pilots certificate issued by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration under part 61 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations; and

"(2) the appropriate medical certificate issued by the Administrator under part 67 of such title,

to manipulate the controls of an aircraft if the pilot knows or should have known that the individual is attempting to set a record or engage in an aeronautical competition or aeronautical feat, as defined by the Administrator.

"(b) REVOCATION OF AIRMEN CERTIFICATES.—The Administrator shall issue an order revoking a certificate issued to an airman under section 44703 of this title if the Administrator finds that while acting as a pilot in command of an aircraft, the airman has permitted another individual to manipulate the controls of the aircraft in violation of subsection (a).

"(c) PILOT IN COMMAND DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'pilot in command' has the meaning given such term by section 1.1 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following: "44724. Manipulation of flight controls."

SEC. 3. CHILDREN FLYING AIRCRAFT.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall conduct a study of the impacts of children flying aircraft.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study, the Administrator shall consider the effects of imposing any restrictions on children flying aircraft on safety and on the future of general aviation in the United States.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue a report containing the results of the study, together with recommendations on—

(1) whether the restrictions established by the amendments made by section 2 should be modified or repealed; and

(2) whether certain individuals or groups should be exempt from any age, altitude, or other restrictions that the Administrator may impose by regulation.

(d) REGULATIONS.—As a result of the findings of the study, the Administrator may issue regulations imposing age, altitude, or other restrictions on children flying aircraft.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN].

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

Mr. Speaker, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, chaired by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], reported H.R. 3267 by voice vote on June 6.

The bill was introduced on April 18 by myself, along with the chairman of the full committee, BUD SHUSTER, Aviation Subcommittee Ranking Member BILL LIPINSKI, Aviation Subcommittee Vice Chairman JERRY WELLER, the chairman of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee, BILL CLINGER, as well as JIM ROSS LIGHTFOOT, BILL PAXON, and BILL MARTINI.

Since the introduction of this legislation several other Members of the House have added their names as co-sponsors.

According to the National Transportation Safety Board, since 1964 there have been 178 accidents and incidents involving pilots 16 years of age and younger.