

Coble Hutchinson
 Coburn Hyde
 Collins Inglis
 Combest Istook
 Condit Jenkins
 Cook John
 Cooksey Johnson (CT)
 Cox Johnson, Sam
 Cramer Jones
 Crapo Kasich
 Cubin Kim
 Cunningham King (NY)
 Danner Kingston
 Davis (FL) Klug
 Davis (VA) Knollenberg
 Deal Kolbe
 DeLay LaHood
 Diaz-Balart Largent
 Dickey Latham
 Dooley Lazio
 Doolittle Lewis (CA)
 Dreier Lewis (KY)
 Duncan Linder
 Dunn Lucas
 Edwards Maloney (CT)
 Ehrlich Manzullo
 Emerson McCollum
 English McCrery
 Ensign McHugh
 Everett McLinnis
 Foley McIntosh
 Fossella McIntyre
 Fowler McKeon
 Fox Metcalf
 Gallegly Mica
 Gekas Miller (FL)
 Gibbons Minge
 Gillmor Moran (KS)
 Goode Myrick
 Goodlatte Nethercutt
 Gordon Neumann
 Goss Ney
 Graham Northup
 Granger Norwood
 Gutknecht Nussle
 Hall (OH) Ortiz
 Hall (TX) Oxley
 Hamilton Packard
 Hansen Pappas
 Hastert Parker
 Hastings (WA) Paul
 Hayworth Pease
 Hefley Peterson (MN)
 Herger Peterson (PA)
 Hill Pickering
 Hilleary Pickett
 Hobson Pitts
 Hoekstra Pombo
 Hostettler Portman
 Houghton Price (NC)
 Hulshof Pryce (OH)
 Hunter Radanovich

NOT VOTING—20

Baesler Gonzalez
 Bateman Goodling
 Clay Greenwood
 Crane Harman
 Ewing Livingston
 Fattah McNulty
 Ganske Meeks (NY)

□ 1912

Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Mrs. ROUKEMA changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BECERRA

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Clerk designated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE
 The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.
 A recorded vote was ordered.
 The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 180, noes 231, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 159]

AYES—180

Abercrombie Green
 Ackerman Gutierrez
 Allen Hall (OH)
 Andrews Hastings (FL)
 Baldacci Hefner
 Barcia Hilliard
 Barrett (WI) Hinchey
 Becerra Hinojosa
 Bentsen Holden
 Berman Hooley
 Bilbray Hoyer
 Bishop Jackson (IL)
 Blagojevich Jackson-Lee
 Blumenauer (TX)
 Bonior Jefferson
 Borski Johnson (WI)
 Boucher Johnson, E. B.
 Brown (CA) Kanjorski
 Brown (FL) Kaptur
 Brown (OH) Kennedy (MA)
 Capps Kennedy (RI)
 Cardin Kennedy
 Carson Kildee
 Chenoweth Kilpatrick
 Clayton Kind (WI)
 Clement Kleczka
 Clyburn Klink
 Conyers Kucinich
 Costello LaFalce
 Coyne Lampton
 Cummings Lantos
 Davis (FL) Lee
 Davis (IL) Levin
 DeFazio Lewis (GA)
 DeGette Lofgren
 Delahunt Lowey
 DeLauro Luther
 Deutsch Maloney (CT)
 Dicks Maloney (NY)
 Dingell Manton
 Dixon Markey
 Doggett Martinez
 Dooley Mascara
 Doyle Matsui
 Edwards McCarthy (MO)
 Engel McDermott
 Eshoo McGovern
 Etheridge McHale
 Evans McKinney
 Farr Meehan
 Fazio Meek (FL)
 Filner Menendez
 Forbes Millender
 Ford McDonald
 Fox Miller (CA)
 Frank (MA) Minge
 Frost Mink
 Furse Moakley
 Gejdenson Mollohan
 Gephardt Morella
 Gordon Murtha

NOES—231

Bunning
 Burr
 Burton
 Buyer
 Callahan
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Canady
 Cannon
 Castle
 Chabot
 Chambliss
 Christensen
 Coble
 Coburn
 Collins
 Combest
 Condit
 Cook
 Cooksey
 Boyd
 Brady
 Bryant
 Nadler
 Neal
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Owens
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Pomeroy
 Poshard
 Price (NC)
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reyes
 Rivers
 Rodriguez
 Rothman
 Roybal-Allard
 Rush
 Sabo
 Sanchez
 Sanders
 Sandlin
 Sawyer
 Scott
 Serrano
 Shays
 Siskisky
 Skelton
 Slaughter
 Smith, Adam
 Spratt
 Stabenow
 Stark
 Stokes
 Strickland
 Stupak
 Tauscher
 Taylor (MS)
 Thompson
 Thurman
 Tierney
 Torres
 Towns
 Velazquez
 Vento
 Visclosky
 Waters
 Watt (NC)
 Waxman
 Wexler
 Weygand
 Wise
 Woolsey
 Wynn
 Yates

Gallegly
 Gekas
 Gibbons
 Gilchrest
 Gillmor
 Gilman
 Goode
 Goodlatte
 Goss
 Graham
 Granger
 Gutknecht
 Hall (TX)
 Hamilton
 Hansen
 Hastert
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Hefley
 Herger
 Hill
 Hilleary
 Hobson
 Hoekstra
 Horn
 Hostettler
 Houghton
 Hulshof
 Hunter
 Hutchinson
 Hyde
 Inglis
 Istook
 Jenkins
 John
 Johnson (CT)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Kasich
 Kelly
 Kim
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Klug
 Knollenberg
 Kolbe
 LaHood
 Largent
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Lazio
 Leach
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (KY)
 Linder
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Lucas
 Manzullo
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McCrery
 McDade
 McHugh
 McLinnis
 McIntosh
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 Metcalf
 Mica
 Moran (KS)
 Moran (VA)
 Myrick
 Nethercutt
 Neumann
 Ney
 Northup
 Norwood
 Nussle
 Oxley
 Packard
 Pappas
 Parker
 Paul
 Pease
 Peterson (MN)
 Peterson (PA)
 Petri
 Pickering
 Pickett
 Pitts
 Pombo
 Porter
 Portman
 Pryce (OH)
 Quinn
 Radanovich
 Ramstad
 Redmond
 Regula
 Rigg
 Riley
 Roemer
 Rogers
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen

NOT VOTING—21

Baesler
 Bateman
 Clay
 Crane
 Ewing
 Fattah
 Ganske
 Gonzalez
 Goodling
 Greenwood
 Harman
 Livingston
 McNulty
 Meeks (NY)
 Miller (FL)
 Paxon
 Rogan
 Ryun
 Schumer
 Shuster
 Skaggs

□ 1920

Mr. GORDON changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall Nos. 156, 157, 158, 159 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3534.

I agree with the objective of this legislation—which is to ensure that Congress fully considers the costs of legislation to the private sector prior to voting on that legislation.

But once again, House Republican leaders have hijacked a common sense objective—and turned it into a stealth attack on our laws to protect public health and the environment.

This bill establishes a procedural obstacle—a point of order—against Congressional action on a whole host of issues critical to the American people—from future increases in the minimum wage to broader patient protections for patients in managed care plans to the Senate-passed IRS reform legislation.

And it doesn't deliver relief from all private-sector mandates. The bill's protection from mandates is in fact arbitrary and inconsistent.

For example, assume that Congress extends the Superfund tax on big companies. If the bill used these revenues to clean up toxic waste sites—the very purpose of this tax—the bill would face a point of order under H.R. 3534. But if the bill used all the revenues to provide tax breaks to wealthy special interests, there would be no point of order. In both cases a private sector mandate is imposed—but in only one case is that mandate subject to review.

Make no mistake about it. If this legislation, as the Republicans have amended it, were to become law, it would enact a procedural obstacle to programs that command bipartisan support—the highway bill, our toxic waste cleanup program, our airport and airline safety programs, and legislation to reduce underage teen smoking, to name just a few.

In short, this bill gives House Republican leaders a procedural device to kill important health and environmental proposals without directly voting against them. It's all part of the Republican Congress' stealth agenda: to look for ways to weaken our health and environmental laws without the glare of publicity.

Instead of attacking our environmental laws, we should be protecting them. And instead of sneak attacks mounted by Republican Leaders under cover of darkness, we should be debating all riders freely and openly.

That is why I have cosponsored Congressman WAXMAN's Defense of the Environment Amendment. This amendment simply requires a separate vote on all legislative riders that weaken our environmental laws. If we are going to insist upon a careful analysis of the costs of legislation to the private sector, we should do no less for the environment.

Over the past four years, the House Republican leadership has repeatedly weakened our environmental laws by attaching legislative riders—often in the dark of night and with little debate—on high-priority spending bills.

Americans want healthy forests. But Republicans have used special-interest riders to clear-cut our forests and to undermine the protection of endangered species.

Americans want our toxic waste sites cleaned up. But Republicans have used riders to stall our toxic waste cleanup program.

And Americans want to reduce oil import dependence and the risk of global climate change. But Republicans have used riders to block new energy efficiency standards.

In the recent supplemental spending bill, Republican riders gave out special subsidies for the oil and gas industry and launched additional assaults on our public lands.

The Defense of the Environment amendment will give us a better chance to reign in these extremist attacks on the environment. It deserves approval. I urge your support.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3534, the Mandates Information Act. This bill extends to the private sector comparable procedural limitations currently placed on legislation imposing unfunded federal mandates on state or local governments.

Small businesses are the backbone of the economy in my District and, in fact, across the country. It always has been my practice to take the impact on small businesses into account when legislation is being considered, and it is for this reason that I support this bill.

The bill before us requires Congressional committees to include in their legislative reports detailed information on potential private sector mandates in excess of \$100 million that would result from the legislation. H.R. 3534 also requires that the Committee reports provide information on a proposed bill's effect on consumer prices and the supply of goods and services in consumer markets, as well as on matters relating to workers.

Those of us supporting this bill dare not oversell its merits. H.R. 3534 will not end private sector mandates. What it will do is force Congress to honestly examine and make public the consequences of its actions, considering the effects of mandates on consumers, workers and small businesses. Congress would fully retain its right to pass whatever legislation it chooses. There easily could be instances in which Congress determines that the benefit of the regulation is worth its cost. This measure would simply force Congress to reveal and consider more complete information about the policies we approve.

I do want to mention one reservation I have about the bill before us. The current legislation states that points of order would not be permitted against bills that have net decreases in tax revenues over five years, even if the measure includes a tax increase. This provision assumes that the mix of tax provisions resulting in a decrease in revenues automatically will be a net positive for businesses, workers and consumers. There is absolutely no reason for such an assumption. This provision places tax cutting of any sort above all other priorities, including reducing business' regulatory burdens, maintaining a balanced budget, or a wide array of other priorities which could be expressed through certain tax cuts. While I trust the good intentions of the author of this language, I believe that those supporting this language are looking at this issue from a narrow perspective which ignores unintended consequences these supporters would not appreciate.

Reducing the burdens imposed on small business by the federal government is one of my highest priorities in Congress. I will continue to do whatever I can to encourage and promote a business climate which is conducive to maintaining and expanding small business opportunities. Enactment of this legislation will assist me and other Representatives in this effort.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to rise today in support of H.R. 3534, the Mandates Information Act. This bill directs Members of Congress, for the first time, to carefully consider the burden that unfunded mandates impose on the groups they intend to help—small businesses, consumers and employees.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 3534 is very simply a common sense bipartisan effort to ensure that policy-makers focus their attention on the costs of legislation on the private sector before it is passed.

In 1995, with the passage of the Unfunded Mandates Act, Congress addressed the significant problem that federal government mandates have on the operation of state and local governments. These mandates create equally burdensome problems on those in the private sector, especially the small business owner. H.R. 3534 will remedy the problem of federal mandates on our nation's small businesses and their employees by taking the reforms of

the Unfunded Mandates Act of 1995 and applying them to the private sector. It is the next logical step in an effort to ensure our government accomplishes its public policy initiatives in the most cost effective manner.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that this bill makes good sense for the federal government, for industry and for every American citizen trying to create a better way of life for themselves and their families—I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other amendments to the bill?

If not, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RIGGS) having assumed the chair, Mr. GILLMOR, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3534) to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 426, he reported the bill, as amended, back to the House with further sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 279, noes 132, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 160]

AYES—279

Aderholt	Bryant	Costello
Archer	Bunning	Cox
Armey	Burr	Cramer
Bachus	Burton	Crapo
Baker	Callahan	Cubin
Ballenger	Calvert	Cunningham
Barcia	Camp	Danner
Barr	Campbell	Davis (FL)
Barrett (NE)	Canady	Davis (VA)
Bartlett	Cannon	Deal
Barton	Capps	DeLay
Bass	Castle	Dickey
Bentsen	Chabot	Dooley
Bereuter	Chambliss	Doolittle
Berry	Chenoweth	Doyle
Bilirakis	Christensen	Dreier
Bishop	Clayton	Duncan
Bliley	Clement	Dunn
Blunt	Coble	Edwards
Boehner	Coburn	Ehlers
Bonilla	Collins	Ehrlich
Bono	Combest	Emerson
Boswell	Condit	English
Boyd	Cook	Ensign
Brady	Cooksey	Etheridge

Everett	Largent	Roemer
Fawell	Latham	Rogan
Fazio	LaTourette	Rogers
Foley	Lazio	Rohrabacher
Ford	Leach	Roukema
Fossella	Lewis (CA)	Royce
Fowler	Lewis (KY)	Salmon
Fox	Linder	Sanchez
Franks (NJ)	Lipinski	Sandlin
Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo	Sanford
Frost	Lofgren	Scarborough
Gallegly	Lucas	Schaefer, Dan
Gekas	Luther	Schaffer, Bob
Gibbons	Maloney (CT)	Sensenbrenner
Gillmor	Manzullo	Sessions
Gilman	McCarthy (MO)	Shadegg
Goode	McCarthy (NY)	Shaw
Goodlatte	McCollum	Sherman
Gordon	McCrery	Shimkus
Goss	McDade	Sisisky
Graham	McHugh	Skeen
Granger	McIntosh	Skelton
Green	McIntyre	Smith (MI)
Gutknecht	McKeon	Smith (NJ)
Hall (OH)	Metcalf	Smith (OR)
Hall (TX)	Mica	Smith (TX)
Hamilton	Miller (FL)	Smith, Adam
Hansen	Minge	Smith, Linda
Hastert	Moran (KS)	Snowbarger
Hastings (WA)	Moran (VA)	Snyder
Hayworth	Murtha	Solomon
Hefley	Myrick	Souder
Herger	Nethercutt	Spence
Hill	Neumann	Spratt
Hilleary	Ney	Stabenow
Hinojosa	Northup	Stearns
Hobson	Norwood	Stenholm
Hoekstra	Nussle	Strickland
Holden	Ortiz	Stump
Hooley	Oxley	Sununu
Horn	Packard	Talent
Hostettler	Pappas	Tanner
Houghton	Parker	Tauscher
Hulshof	Paul	Tauzin
Hunter	Pease	Taylor (MS)
Hutchinson	Peterson (MN)	Taylor (NC)
Hyde	Peterson (PA)	Thomas
Inglis	Petri	Thornberry
Istook	Pickering	Thune
Jenkins	Pickett	Thurman
John	Pitts	Tiahrt
Johnson (CT)	Pombo	Trafficant
Johnson (WI)	Pomeroy	Turner
Johnson, Sam	Porter	Upton
Jones	Portman	Walsh
Kasich	Poshard	Wamp
Kelly	Price (NC)	Watkins
Kildee	Pryce (OH)	Watts (OK)
Kim	Quinn	Weldon (FL)
Kind (WI)	Radanovich	Weldon (PA)
King (NY)	Ramstad	Weller
Kingston	Redmond	Weygand
Klecza	Regula	White
Klug	Reyes	Whitfield
Knollenberg	Riggs	Wicker
Kolbe	Riley	Wolf
LaFalce	Rivers	Young (AK)
LaHood	Rodriguez	Young (FL)

NOES—132

Abercrombie	Deutsch	Kaptur
Ackerman	Diaz-Balart	Kennedy (MA)
Allen	Dicks	Kennedy (RI)
Andrews	Dingell	Kennelly
Baldacci	Dixon	Kilpatrick
Barrett (WI)	Doggett	Klink
Becerra	Engel	Kucinich
Berman	Eshoo	Lampson
Bilbray	Evans	Lantos
Blagojevich	Farr	Lee
Blumenauer	Filner	Levin
Boehlert	Forbes	Lewis (GA)
Bonior	Frank (MA)	Lowe
Borski	Furse	Maloney (NY)
Boucher	Gejdenson	Manton
Brown (CA)	Gephardt	Markey
Brown (FL)	Gilcrest	Martinez
Brown (OH)	Gutierrez	Mascara
Cardin	Hastings (FL)	Matsui
Carson	Hefner	McDermott
Clyburn	Hilliard	McGovern
Conyers	Hinche	McHale
Coyne	Hoyer	McKinney
Cummings	Jackson (IL)	Meehan
Davis (IL)	Jackson-Lee	Meek (FL)
DeFazio	(TX)	Menendez
DeGette	Jefferson	Millender
Delahunt	Johnson, E. B.	McDonald
DeLauro	Kanjorski	Miller (CA)

Mink	Rangel	Thompson
Moakley	Ros-Lehtinen	Tierney
Mollohan	Rothman	Torres
Morella	Roybal-Allard	Towns
Nadler	Rush	Velazquez
Neal	Sabo	Vento
Oberstar	Sanders	Visclosky
Obey	Sawyer	Waters
Olver	Saxton	Watt (NC)
Owens	Scott	Waxman
Pallone	Serrano	Wexler
Pascrell	Shays	Wise
Pastor	Slaughter	Woolsey
Payne	Stark	Wynn
Pelosi	Stokes	Yates
Rahall	Stupak	

NOT VOTING—21

Baessler	Ganske	McNulty
Bateman	Gonzalez	Meeks (NY)
Buyer	Goodling	Paxon
Clay	Greenwood	Ryun
Crane	Harman	Schumer
Ewing	Livingston	Shuster
Fattah	McInnis	Skaggs

□ 1940

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3534, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT SHOULD CONFER IMMUNITY CONCERNING ILLEGAL FOREIGN FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 440) expressing the sense of the Congress that the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight should confer immunity from prosecution for information and testimony concerning illegal foreign fundraising activities.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 440

Whereas the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight is currently investigating the unprecedented flow of illegal foreign contributions to the Clinton-Gore campaign during the 1996 Presidential campaign;

Whereas more than 90 witnesses in the investigation have either asserted the fifth amendment or fled the United States to avoid testifying, including 53 persons involved in raising money for the Democratic National Committee or the Clinton-Gore campaign;

Whereas among the 53 persons who have either asserted the fifth amendment or fled the United States to avoid testifying are former Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell; former White House aide Mark Middleton; longtime Clinton friends John Huang, Charlie Trie, and James and Mochtar Riady;

and Chinese businessman Ted Sieong and 11 members of his family;

Whereas democratic fundraiser Johnny Chung has told Department of Justice investigators that he funneled more than \$100,000 in illegal campaign contributions from a Chinese military officer to Democrats during the 1996 campaign cycle, according to a New York Times report on May 15, 1998;

Whereas Chung told Federal investigators much of the \$100,000 he gave to the Democratic National Committee in the 1996 campaign came from Communist China's Peoples Liberation Army through Liu Chaoying, a Chinese Lieutenant Colonel and aerospace industry executive;

Whereas Chung's account and supporting evidence, such as financial records, is the first direct evidence of Communist Chinese campaign contributions being funneled to the Democratic National Committee and Clinton-Gore '96;

Whereas subsequent to the receipt of the illegal campaign contributions from Communist Chinese officials the Clinton Administration relaxed export controls and overruled a Pentagon ban on the sale and export of sophisticated satellite technology to China;

Whereas on April 23 and May 13, 1998, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight unsuccessfully sought to grant immunity from prosecution to 4 important witnesses, including 2 former employees of Johnny Chung who have direct knowledge concerning Communist Chinese attempts to influence United States policy and make illegal campaign contributions;

Whereas these 4 witnesses, Irene Su, Nancy Lee, Larry Wong, and Kent La, each have direct information concerning the efforts employed by Johnny Chung, Ted Sieong, and other foreigners to violate Federal campaign laws and exercise foreign influence over the 1996 elections;

Whereas the Department of Justice does not object to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight's desire to confer immunity on Irene Wu, Nancy Lee, Larry Wong, and Kent La;

Whereas Irene Wu, Johnny Chung's office manager and primary assistant, would provide the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight firsthand information and knowledge about Chung's payments to Clinton-Gore '96 and his relationships with foreign nationals;

Whereas Nancy Lee, an engineer at Mr. Chung's company, solicited contributions from her colleagues for the benefit of Clinton-Gore '96, and those contributions serve as the foundation of criminal charges brought against Mr. Chung;

Whereas Larry Wong, a long-time friend and associate of convicted felon Gene Lum, has direct knowledge concerning Lum's method of making illegal foreign money contributions to Clinton-Gore '96;

Whereas Kent La, the United States distributor of Communist Chinese cigarettes, has direct and relevant information about illegal foreign money contributions made to the Democratic National Committee by Ted Sieong; and

Whereas the inability of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight to confer immunity on these 4 important witnesses serves as an impediment to the important work of the committee in determining the extent to which officials and associates of the Chinese and other foreign government sought to influence the 1996 elections and United States policy in violation of Federal campaign contribution laws and regulations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight should