United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 106th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 145 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1999 No. 1

House of Representatives

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and Public Law 105–350 for the meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the 106th Congress met in their Hall, and at noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Jeffrey J. Trandahl.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are thankful, gracious God, for the opportunities of a new day and a new season, and we pledge by Your grace to be messengers of peace in our world, representatives of honor in our communities, and share together as colleagues the qualities of respect and esteem.

May we so examine our hearts and souls that our thoughts contain visions of great opportunity for the works of justice among all people, and for security and understanding and mercy for the neediest among us. As we share together a hope for a better tomorrow, may each of us do what we can so that the good words we say with our lips may be believed in our hearts, and all that we believe in our hearts we may practice in our daily lives.

This is our earnest prayer.

Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The CLERK. The Members-elect and their guests will please remain standing and join in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag.

The Clerk 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.

The CLERK. Representatives-elect, this is the day fixed by the 20th amendment to the Constitution and Public Law 105–350 for the meeting of the 106th Congress and, as the law directs, the Clerk of the House at the end of the 105th Congress, appointed pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 75a-1(a), has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect.

Certificates of election covering 435 seats in the 106th Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States or of the United States will be called.

Without objection, the Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by States, beginning with the State of Alabama, to determine whether a quorum is present.

There was no objection.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—427

ALABAMA

Aderholt, Bachus, Callahan, Cramer, Everett, Hilliard, Riley

ALASKA

Young

ARIZONA

Hayworth, Kolbe, Pastor, Salmon, Shadegg, Stump

ARKANSAS

Berry, Dickey, Hutchinson, Snyder

CALIFORNIA

Becerra, Berman, Bilbray, Bono, Brown, Calvert, Campbell, Capps, Condit, Cox, Cunningham, Dixon, Dooley, Doolittle, Dreier, Eshoo, Filner, Herger, Horn, Hunter, Kuykendall, Lantos, Lee, Lewis, Lofgren, Martinez, Matsui, McKeon, Millender-McDonald, Miller, Napolitano, Ose, Packard, Pelosi, Pombo, Radanovich, Rogan, Rohrabacher, Roybal-Allard, Royce, Sanchez, Sherman, Tauscher, Thomas, Thompson, Waters, Waxman, Woolsey

COLORADO

DeGette, Hefley, McInnis, Schaffer, Tancredo, Udall

CONNECTICUT

DeLauro, Gejdenson, Johnson, Larson, Maloney, Shays

DELAWARE

Castle

FLORIDA

Bilirakis, Boyd, Brown, Canady, Davis, Deutsch, Diaz-Balart, Foley, Fowler, Goss, Hastings, McCollum, Meek, Mica, Miller, Ros-Lehtinen, Scarborough, Shaw, Stearns, Thurman, Weldon, Wexler, Young

GEORGIA

Barr, Bishop, Chambliss, Collins, Deal, Kingston, Lewis, Linder, McKinney, Norwood

HAWAII

Abercrombie, Mink

IDAHO

Chenoweth, Simpson

ILLINOIS

Biggert, Blagojevich, Costello, Crane, Davis, Evans, Ewing, Gutierrez, Hastert, Hyde, Jackson, LaHood, Lipinski, Manzullo, Phelps, Porter, Rush, Schakowsky, Shimkus, Weller

INDIANA

Burton, Buyer, Carson, Hill, Hostettler, McIntosh, Pease, Roemer, Souder, Visclosky

IOWA

Boswell, Ganske, Latham, Leach, Nussle

KANSAS

Moore, Moran, Ryun, Tiahrt

KENTUCKY

Fletcher, Lewis, Lucas, Northup, Rogers, Whitfield

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

LOUISIANA

Baker, Cooksey, Jefferson, John, Livingston, McCrery, Tauzin

MAINE

Allen, Baldacci

MARYLAND

Bartlett, Cardin, Cummings, Ehrlich, Gilchrest, Morella, Wynn

MASSACHUSETTS

Capuano, Delahunt, Frank, Markey, McGovern, Meehan, Moakley, Neal, Olver, Tierney

MICHIGAN

Bonior, Camp, Conyers, Dingell, Ehlers, Hoekstra, Kildee, Kilpatrick, Knollenberg, Levin, Rivers, Smith, Stabenow, Stupak, Upton

MINNESOTA

Gutknecht, Luther, Minge, Oberstar, Peterson, Ramstad, Sabo, Vento

MISSISSIPPI

Pickering, Shows, Taylor, Thompson, Wicker

MISSOURI

Blunt, Clay, Danner, Emerson, Gephardt, Hulshof, McCarthy, Skelton, Talent

MONTANA

Hill

NEBRASKA

Barrett, Bereuter, Terry

NEVADA

Berkley, Gibbons

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bass, Sununu

NEW JERSEY

Andrews, Franks, Frelinghuysen, Holt, LoBiondo, Menendez, Pallone, Pascrell, Payne, Rothman, Roukema, Saxton, Smith

NEW MEXICO

Skeen, Udall, Wilson

NEW YORK

Ackerman, Boehlert, Crowley, Engel, Forbes, Fossella, Gilman, Hinchey, Houghton, Kelly, King, LaFalce, Lazio, Lowey, Maloney, McCarthy, McHugh, McNulty, Meeks, Nadler, Owens, Quinn, Rangel, Reynolds, Serrano, Slaughter, Sweeney, Towns, Velazquez, Walsh, Weiner

NORTH CAROLINA

Ballenger, Burr, Clayton, Coble, Etheridge, Hayes, Jones, McIntyre, Myrick, Price, Taylor, Watt

NORTH DAKOTA

Pomeroy

OHIO

Boehner, Brown, Chabot, Gillmor, Hall, Hobson, Jones, Kaptur, Kasich, Kucinich, LaTourette, Ney, Oxley, Portman, Pryce, Regula, Sawyer, Strickland, Traficant

OKLAHOMA

Coburn, Istook, Largent, Lucas, Watkins, Watts

OREGON

Blumenauer, DeFazio, Hooley, Walden, Wu

PENNSYLVANIA

Borski, Brady, Coyne, Doyle, English, Fattah, Gekas, Goodling, Greenwood, Hoeffel, Holden, Kanjorski, Klink, Mascara, Murtha, Peterson, Pitts, Sherwood, Shuster, Toomey, Weldon

RHODE ISLAND

Kennedy, Weygand

SOUTH CAROLINA

Clyburn, DeMint, Graham, Sanford, Spence, Spratt

SOUTH DAKOTA

Thune

TENNESSEE

Bryant, Clement, Duncan, Ford, Gordon, Hilleary, Jenkins, Tanner, Wamp

TEXAS

Archer, Armey, Barton, Bentsen, Bonilla, Brady, Combest, DeLay, Doggett, Edwards, Frost, Gonzalez, Granger, Green, Hall, Hinojosa, Jackson-Lee, Johnson, E. B., Johnson, Sam, Lampson, Ortiz, Paul, Reyes, Rodriguez, Sandlin, Sessions, Smith, Stenholm, Thornberry, Turner

UTAH

Cannon, Cook, Hansen

VERMONT

Sanders

VIRGINIA

Bateman, Bliley, Boucher, Davis, Goode, Goodlatte, Moran, Pickett, Scott, Sisisky, Wolf

WASHINGTON

Baird, Dicks, Dunn, Hastings, Inslee, McDermott, Metcalf, Nethercutt, Smith

WEST VIRGINIA

Rahall, Wise

WISCONSIN

Baldwin, Barrett, Green, Kind, Kleczka, Obey, Petri, Ryan, Sensenbrenner

WYOMING

Cubin

NOT VOTING—7

Barcia, Farr, Gallegly, Hoyer, Miller, George, Mollohan, Stark

□ 1230

The CLERK. The quorum call discloses that 427 Representatives-elect have responded to their name. A quorum is present.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK

The CLERK. The Clerk will state that credentials regular in form have been received showing the election of the Honorable CARLOS ROMERO-BARCELÓ as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 1997; the election of the Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON as Delegate from the District of Columbia; the election of the Honorable DONNA M. CHRISTIAN-GREEN as Delegate from the Virgin Islands; the election of the Honorable ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA as Delegate from American Samoa; and the election of the Honorable ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD as Delegate from Guam.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The CLERK. The Clerk is in receipt of a letter of resignation from the Honorable Newt Gingrich from the State of Georgia.

Without objection, the letters relating to the resignation of the Honorable Newt Gingrich will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The text of the letters is as follows:

WASHINGTON, DC, *December 17, 1998.*

Hon. ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk of the House, the Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR ROBIN: As you are no doubt aware, I have decided that I will not seek re-election in the 106th Congress as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. In conjunction with that decision, I have notified the Governor of Georgia that I have withdrawn pursuant to Section 21–2–503 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated and will not take the seat of congressman for the Sixth District of Georgia for the 106th Congress.

I will, however, complete my term as congressman for the Sixth District of Georgia for the entirety of the 105th Congress. I will also continue to serve as Speaker until the completion of the 105th Congress.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker.

NOVEMBER 22, 1998.

Governor Zell Miller,
Atlanta, Georgia.

DEAR GOVERNOR MILLER: As you are no doubt aware, I have decided that I will not seek re-election in the 106th Congress as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. In conjunction with this decision, I hereby notify you that I have withdrawn pursuant to Section 21–2–504 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated and will not take the seat of congressman for the Sixth District of Georgia for the 106th Congress.

I will, however, complete my term as congressman for the Sixth District of Georgia for the entirety of the 105th Congress. I will also continue to serve as Speaker until the completion of the 105th Congress.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

NEWT GINGRICH.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. Pursuant to law and to precedent, the next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 106th Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Clerk, happily for our country and happily for you and me, Republicans and Democrats, DENNIS HASTERT has answered

his Nation's call. This common man will bring his strong common sense, sharpened in the school of adversity, to bear on the Speakership. He has many qualities of another Congressman from Illinois, the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, and he will not hesitate, he will not doubt and he will not falter. We are grateful that he has resolved at whatever peril, at whatever cost, the most wonderful Nation in the world should be preserved.

As Chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that conference to present for election to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 106th Congress, the name of the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois.

The CLERK. The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST).

Mr. FROST. Mr. Clerk, as Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 106th Congress the name of one of most articulate and thoughtful Members of this Congress, the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, a Representative-elect from the State of Missouri.

The CLERK. The Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, and the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, a Representative-elect from the State of Missouri, have been placed in nomination.

Are there further nominations?

There being no further nominations, the Clerk will appoint tellers.

The Clerk appoints the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA), and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The reading clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for the Speaker.

□ 1315

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ (during the vote). Have we been eliminated already? Have we been eliminated from the voting procedure?

The CLERK. Delegates and the Resident Commissioners are not qualified to vote.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. We have always been qualified to vote.

The CLERK. That is not the case.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. What is that?

The CLERK. That is not the case.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Yes. We voted the last time.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Clerk, would the Clerk respond to a parliamentary inquiry?

The CLERK. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. The parliamentary inquiry for the Clerk is for the delegates who represent American citizens. Where does that vote come today? Will they not be allowed to vote for Speaker of this House? The Member from Puerto Rico represents 4 million American citizens.

The CLERK. Representatives-elect are the only individuals qualified to vote in the election of the Speaker.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. All right. Can we just make sure that is duly noted under this majority, the disenfranchisement.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

HASTERT—220

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Paul
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Upton
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

GEPHARDT—205

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gonzalez
Goode
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pickett
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Gephardt
Hastert

NOT VOTING—7

Barcia
Farr
Gallegly
Hoyer
Miller, George
Mollohan
Stark

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast is 427, of which the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT of the State of Illinois has received 222, and the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT of the State of Missouri has received 205, with two voting present.

Therefore, the Honorable J. DENNIS HASTERT of the State of Illinois is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 106th Congress, having received a majority of the votes cast.

□ 1330

The CLERK. The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the Chair: The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the gentleman from Texas, (Mr. ARMEY), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EVANS) the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. LIPINSKI), the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. COSTELLO), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EWING), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BLAGOJEVICH), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS), the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PHELPS), and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 106th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the Committee of Escort.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, before I hand the gavel over to our new Speaker, let me say to him simply, let us bury the hatchet.

First, I want to say to the new Speaker that Jane Gephardt and I would like to invite him and his wife, Jean, to our congressional district in Missouri, and I hope that in the days ahead Jane and I can come to your congressional district in Illinois.

The only problem that I have with this new Speaker is that as I understand it, he is a Chicago Cubs fan, and all of my colleagues know that I am a St. Louis Cardinals fan. He tells me his wife is a St. Louis, Cardinals fan, which gives me real hope. But if Sammy Sosa and Mark McGwire can figure it out, so can we.

Now, Mr. Speaker, you know that over the next 2 years I am going to work hard to win a majority back for Democratic values and ideas. But I want to shift the focus today away from politics to other ideas, to other efforts that we can make together to do us all proud. Let us put to rest finally the poisonous politics that has infected this place. Let us join together not only in words, but in deeds, to do right by the people, to live up to our oaths, and to move our nation forward into a new century of prosperity.

This is hallowed ground. This is a precious place where we have nurtured and protected for generations our democracy. We have a burden, all of us, and we have a responsibility to live up to those who have gone before us, and today and in the future, to reach toward the sky and to listen to our better angels. It is in this spirit that I am proud to hand the gavel to the new Speaker of the House, to our new Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Illinois, DENNIS HASTERT.

Mr. HASTERT. Thank you, Mr. Leader, for your kind and thoughtful remarks. I am going to break tradition, and at this point I am going to ask you to hold the gavel so that I may go down to the floor.

Customarily, a new Speaker gives his first remarks from the Speaker's chair. And while I have great respect for the traditions of this House and this institution, I am breaking tradition this once, because my legislative home is here on the floor with you, and so is my heart.

To you, the Members of the 106th Congress, to my family and friends and constituents, I say, thank you. This is not a job that I sought, but one that I embrace with determination and enthusiasm. In the next few minutes, I will share with you how I plan to carry out the job that you have given me. But first, I think we need to take a moment, and I want to say goodbye to a Member of this House who made history.

Newt, this institution has been forever transformed by your presence, and for years to come all Americans will benefit from the changes that you have championed: a balanced budget, welfare reform, tax relief, and in fact, this week, families all over America are beginning to calculate their taxes, and to help them, they will find a child tax credit made possible by the Congress that you led. Thank you, Newt. Good luck, and God bless you in your new endeavors.

Those of you here in this House know me, but Hastert is not exactly a household name across America. So our fellow citizens deserve to know who I am and what I am going to do.

What I am is a former high school teacher, a wrestling and football coach, a small businessman and a State legislator. And for the last 12 years, I have been a Member of this House. I am indebted to the people of the 14th Congressional District of Illinois who have continued to send me here to represent them.

I believe in limited government, but when government does act, it must be for the good of the people.

Serving in this body is a privilege, it is not a right, and each of us was sent here to conduct the people's business. I intend to get down to business. That means formulating, debating, and voting on legislation that addresses the problems that the American people want solved.

In the turbulent days behind us, debate on merits often gave way to personal attacks.

□ 1345

Some have felt slighted, insulted, or ignored. That is wrong. That will change. Solutions to problems cannot be found in a pool of bitterness. They can be found in an environment in which we trust one another's word; where we generate heat and passion, but where we recognize that each member is equally important to our overall mission of improving life for the American people. In short, I believe all of us, regardless of party, can respect one another, even as we fiercely disagree on particular issues.

Speaking of people who find ways to work together across the political fence, let me bring an analogy to a personal level. Two good Illinois friends of mine, George Ryan, the Republican Governor-elect, and Richard Daley, the Democratic mayor of Chicago, are in the visitors' gallery side by side. I will ask them to stand to be recognized.

Those who know me well will tell you that I am true to my word. To me, a commitment is a commitment. What you see and hear today is what you will see and hear tomorrow.

No one knows me better than my family. My wife, Jean, and our sons, Josh and Ethan, are here today. They are my reason for being, and Jean, she helps me keep my feet on the ground. She and the boys are my daily reminder that home is on the Fox River, and not the Potomac River.

To Jean, Josh, and Ethan, thank you for everything, and I love you.

As a teacher, I explained the story of America year after year. I soon came to realize that it was a story, but a story that keeps changing, for we Americans are restless people, and we like to tackle and solve problems. We are constantly renewing our Nation, experimenting and creating new ways of doing things. I like to work against the backdrop of American basics: freedom, liberty, responsibility, and opportunity. You can count on me to be a workhorse.

My experience as a football and wrestling coach taught me some other lessons that apply here. A good coach knows when to step back and let others shine in the spotlight. President Reagan for years had a plaque in his office that said it all: ''There is no limit to what can be accomplished if you don't mind who gets the credit.''

A good coach does not rely on only a few star players, and everyone in the squad has something to offer. You never get to the finals without a well-rounded team. Above all, a coach worth his salt will instill in his team a sense of fair play, camaraderie, respect for the game, and for the opposition. Without those, victory is hollow and defeat

represents opportunities lost. I have found that to be true around here, too.

So where do we go from here? Some media pundits say that we will have 2 years of stalemate because the Republican majority is too small. Some say that a White House bent on revenge will not give us a moment's peace. Some say the minority in this House will prevent passage of serious legislation so that they can later claim this was a ''do-nothing'' Congress.

Washington is a town of rumors and guesses and speculation, so none of this comes as a surprise, but none of it needs to come true; that is, if we really respect the voters that sent us here.

To my Republican colleagues, I say, it is time to put forward the major elements of our legislative program. We will succeed or fail depending upon how sensible a program we offer.

To my Democratic colleagues, I will say, I will meet you halfway; maybe more so, on occasion. But cooperation is a two-way street. I expect you to meet me halfway, too.

The President and a number of Democrats here in the House have been saying it is time to address several issues head-on. I will buy that, but I think we should agree that stalemate is not an option; solutions are.

To all my colleagues, I say: We must get our job done and done now. We have an obligation to pass all the appropriation bills by this summer. We will not leave this Chamber until we do. I intend to be a good listener, but I want to hear ideas and the debate that flows from them. I will have a low tolerance for campaign speeches masquerading as debate, whatever the source.

Our country faces four big challenges which we must address, and not next month or next year or the year after that, but now. Each challenge involves an element of our security.

First is retirement and health security. Both our social security and Medicare programs will run into brick walls in a few years if we do not do something about them now. We must make sure that social security is there for those who depend on it and those who expect to. We also must consider options for younger workers, so they can look forward to an even brighter retirement.

Nearly a year ago President Clinton came here to give his State of the Union Address. He called for reform of social security. This year I invite him to return to give us his reform plan, and he has my assurance that it will be taken seriously.

Second, we must ensure a secure future for America's children by insisting that every child has a good school and a safe, drug-free environment. In my 16 years as a teacher, I learned that most of the decisions having to do with education are best left to the people closest to the situation: parents, teachers, school board members. What should the Federal government's role be? It should be to see that as many education dollars as possible go directly to the classrooms, where they will do the most good.

Next is economic security. In the early eighties we adopted policies that laid the foundation for long-term growth. Except for one brief period, that growth has continued ever since. We want our economy to keep on growing. Toward that end, it is time for us in Congress to put a microscope to the ways that government takes money from our fellow citizens and how it spends it.

There is a culture here in Washington that has grown unchallenged for too long. It combines three notions. One is that government has a prior claim to the earnings of all Americans, as if they worked for the government and not the other way around. Another notion is that a government program, once it is begun, will never end. A third notion is that every program must grow each passing year.

To borrow a musical line, it just ain't necessarily so; at least, it will not be as long as I am around here to have something to say about it. We must measure every dollar we spend by this criterion: Is it really necessary?

This is important. For most Americans, money does not come easy. When I was a kid, to make ends meet my dad had a feed business and he worked nights in a restaurant. My mom raised chickens and sold the eggs. I still remember, when tax time came around, our family really felt it. What we need is a leaner, more efficient government, along with tax policies that spur and sustain growth by giving tax relief to all working Americans.

Finally, there is the challenge of America's security in a world of danger and uncertainty. Without it, other elements of our security will not be possible. We no longer worry about Soviet nuclear bombs raining down on us. Today there are different worries: the sudden violence of a terrorist bomb, the silent threat of biological weapons, or the rogue state that aims a deadly missile at one of our cities.

We need a defense capability that matches these turn-of-the-century threats. We have asked the men and women of our Armed Forces to take on assignments in many corners of the Earth. Yet, we have not given them the best equipment or preparation that they need to match those assignments. That must be corrected.

These are not Democratic or Republican issues, they are American issues. We should be able to reach agreement quickly on the goals. And yes, we are going to argue about the means, but if we are in earnest about our responsibilities, we will find common ground to get the job done. In the process, we will build the people's faith in this great United States Congress.

As a classroom teacher and coach, I learned the value of brevity. I learned that it is work, not talk, that wins championships.

In closing, I want you to know just how proud I am to be chosen to be your Speaker. There is a big job ahead for all of us, so I ask that God bless this House as we move forward together. I thank the Members very much. Now, let us bring an end to talk and let us get to work.

I recognize my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), Dean of the House, my colleague from the Committee on Commerce, whose common sense and fairness I admire. He will administer the oath of office.

Mr. DINGELL then administered the oath of office to Mr. HASTERT, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

□ 1400

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the precedents, the Chair will swear in all Members of the House at this time.

If the Members will rise, the Chair will now administer the oath of office.

The Members-elect and Delegates-elect and the Resident Commissioner-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now Members of the 106th Congress.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. EHRLICH) kindly come to the well of the House and take the oath of office at this time.

Mr. EHRLICH appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now a Member of the United States Congress.

MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as their majority leader the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable RICHARD K. ARMEY.

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority leader the gentleman from Missouri, the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as our majority whip the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable TOM DELAY.

MINORITY WHIP

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority whip the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable DAVID E. BONIOR.

□ 1415

ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That Jeffrey J. Trandahl of the Commmonwealth of Virginia be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Wilson S. Livingood of the Commmonwealth of Virginia be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That James M. Eagen III, of the Commmonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; and

That Reverend James David Ford of the Commmonwealth of Virginia be, and is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the resolution, but before offering the amendment, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question will be divided.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FROST

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FROST: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That Dan Turton of the Commmonwealth of Virginia be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Sharon Daniels of the State of Maryland be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; and

That Steve Elmendorf of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Frost).

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Will the officers-elect present themselves in the well of the House?

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you have been sworn in as officers of the House.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 2) to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the Commmonwealth of Virginia, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 3) providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to consider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 3

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT).

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 4) to inform the President of the United States of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the Commmonwealth of Virginia, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Fifth Congress, including applicable provisions of law or concurrent resolution that constituted rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred Fifth Congress, are adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, with amendments to the standing rules, and with other orders, as follows:

SECTION 1. CHANGES IN STANDING RULES.

Amend the standing rules to read as follows:

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE I.

THE SPEAKER.

Approval of the Journal

1. The Speaker shall take the Chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House last adjourned and immediately call the House to order. Having examined and approved the Journal of the last day's proceedings, the Speaker shall announce to the House his approval thereof. The Speaker's approval of the Journal shall be deemed agreed to unless a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner demands a vote thereon. If such a vote is decided in the affirmative, it shall not be subject to a motion to reconsider. If such a vote is decided in the negative, then one motion that the Journal be read shall be privileged, shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to a motion to reconsider.

Preservation of order

2. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum and, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.

Control of Capitol facilities

3. Except as otherwise provided by rule or law, the Speaker shall have general control of the Hall of the House, the corridors and passages in the part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the House, and the disposal of unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol.

Signature of documents

4. The Speaker shall sign all acts and joint resolutions passed by the two Houses and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas of, or issued by order of, the House. The Speaker may sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions whether or not the House is in session.

Questions of order

5. The Speaker shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner. On such an appeal a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not speak more than once without permission of the House.

Form of a question

6. The Speaker shall rise to put a question but may state it sitting. The Speaker shall put a question in this form: ''Those in favor (of the question), say 'Aye.' ''; and after the affirmative voice is expressed, ''Those opposed, say 'No.' ''. After a vote by voice under this clause, the Speaker may use such voting procedures as may be invoked under rule XX.

Discretion to vote

7. The Speaker is not required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except when his vote would be decisive or when the House is engaged in voting by ballot.

Speaker pro tempore

8. (a) The Speaker may appoint a Member to perform the duties of the Chair. Except as specified in paragraph (b), such an appointment may not extend beyond three legislative days.

(b)(1) In the case of his illness, the Speaker may appoint a Member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding 10 days, subject to the approval of the House. If the Speaker is absent and has omitted to make such an appointment, then the House shall elect a Speaker pro tempore to act during the absence of the Speaker.

(2) With the approval of the House, the Speaker may appoint a Member to act as Speaker pro tempore only to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions for a specified period of time.

Term limit

9. A person may not serve as Speaker for more than four consecutive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in any Congress).

Designation of travel

10. The Speaker may designate a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House to travel on the business of the House within or without the United States, whether the House is meeting, has recessed, or has adjourned. Expenses for such travel may be paid from applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(i)(1) of rule X on vouchers approved and signed solely by the Speaker.

Committee appointment

11. The Speaker shall appoint all select, joint, and conference committees ordered by the House. At any time after an original appointment, the Speaker may remove Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner from, or appoint additional Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner to, a select or conference committee. In appointing Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner to conference committees, the Speaker shall appoint no less than a majority who generally supported the House position as determined by the Speaker, shall name those who are primarily responsible for the legislation, and shall, to the fullest extent feasible, include the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill or resolution passed or adopted by the House.

Declaration of recess

12. To suspend the business of the House for a short time when no question is pending before the House, the Speaker may declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Other responsibilities

13. The Speaker, in consultation with the Minority Leader, shall develop through an appropriate entity of the House a system for drug testing in the House. The system may provide for the testing of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, and otherwise shall be comparable in scope to the system for drug testing in the executive branch pursuant to Executive Order 12564 (Sept. 15, 1986). The expenses of the system may be paid from applicable accounts of the House for official expenses.

RULE II.

OTHER OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS.

Elections

1. There shall be elected at the commencement of each Congress, to continue in office until their successors are chosen and qualified, a Clerk, a Sergeant-at-Arms, a Chief Administrative Officer, and a Chaplain. Each of these officers shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and for the true and faithful exercise of the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and ability, and to keep the secrets of the House. Each of these officers shall appoint all of the employees of his department provided for by law. The Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Chief Administrative Officer may be removed by the House or by the Speaker.

Clerk

2. (a) At the commencement of the first session of each Congress, the Clerk shall call the Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioner to order and proceed to record their presence by States in alphabetical order, either by call of the roll or by use of the electronic voting system. Pending the election of a Speaker or Speaker pro tempore, the Clerk shall preserve order and decorum and decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

(b) At the commencement of every regular session of Congress, the Clerk shall make and cause to be printed and delivered to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner a list of the reports that any officer or Department is required to make to Congress, citing the law or resolution in which the requirement may be contained and placing under the name of each officer the list of reports he is required to make.

(c) The Clerk shall—

(1) note all questions of order, with the decisions thereon, the record of which shall be appended to the Journal of each session;

(2) enter on the Journal the hour at which the House adjourns;

(3) complete the printing and distribution of the Journal to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner, together with an accurate and complete index, as soon as possible after the close of a session; and

(4) send a printed copy of the Journal to the executive of and to each branch of the legislature of every State as may be requested by such State officials.

(d) The Clerk shall attest and affix the seal of the House to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House and certify the passage of all bills and joint resolutions.

(e) The Clerk shall cause the calendars of the House to be printed and distributed each legislative day.

(f) The Clerk shall—

(1) retain in the library at the Office of the Clerk for the use of the Members, Delegates, Resident Commissioner, and officers of the House, and not to be withdrawn therefrom, two copies of all the books and printed documents deposited there; and

(2) deliver or mail to any Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner an extra copy, in binding of good quality, of each document requested by that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner that has been printed by order of either House of Congress in any Congress in which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner served.

(g) The Clerk shall provide for his temporary absence or disability by designating an official in the Office of the Clerk to sign all papers that may require the official signature of the Clerk and to do all other official acts that the Clerk may be required to do under the rules and practices of the House, except such official acts as are provided for by statute. Official acts done by the designated official shall be under the name of the Clerk. The designation shall be in writing and shall be laid before the House and entered on the Journal.

(h) The Clerk may receive messages from the President and from the Senate at any time when the House is not in session.

(i)(1) The Clerk shall supervise the staff and manage the office of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who has died, resigned, or been expelled until a successor is elected. The Clerk shall perform similar duties in the event that a vacancy is declared by the House in any congressional

district because of the incapacity of the person representing such district or other reason. Whenever the Clerk is acting as a supervisory authority over such staff, he shall have authority to terminate employees and, with the approval of the Committee on House Administration, may appoint such staff as is required to operate the office until a successor is elected.

(2) For 60 days following the death of a former Speaker, the Clerk shall maintain on the House payroll, and shall supervise in the same manner, staff appointed under House Resolution 1238, Ninety-first Congress (as enacted into permanent law by chapter VIII of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1971) (2 U.S.C. 31b–5).

(j) In addition to any other reports required by the Speaker or the Committee on House Administration, the Clerk shall report to the Committee on House Administration not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on June 30 or on December 31 on the financial and operational status of each function under the jurisdiction of the Clerk. Each report shall include financial statements and a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

(k) The Clerk shall fully cooperate with the appropriate offices and persons in the performance of reviews and audits of financial records and administrative operations.

Sergeant-at-Arms

3. (a) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the House during its sittings and maintain order under the direction of the Speaker or other presiding officer. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall execute the commands of the House, and all processes issued by authority thereof, directed to him by the Speaker.

(b) The symbol of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be the mace, which shall be borne by him while enforcing order on the floor.

(c) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall enforce strictly the rules relating to the privileges of the Hall of the House and be responsible to the House for the official conduct of his employees.

(d) The Sergeant-at-Arms may not allow a person to enter the room over the Hall of the House during its sittings; and from 15 minutes before the hour of the meeting of the House each day until 10 minutes after adjournment, he shall see that the floor is cleared of all persons except those privileged to remain.

(e) In addition to any other reports required by the Speaker or the Committee on House Administration, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall report to the Committee on House Administration not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on June 30 or on December 31 on the financial and operational status of each function under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each report shall include financial statements and a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

(f) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall fully cooperate with the appropriate offices and persons in the performance of reviews and audits of financial records and administrative operations.

Chief Administrative Officer

4. (a) The Chief Administrative Officer shall have operational and financial responsibility for functions as assigned by the Committee on House Administration and shall be subject to the policy direction and oversight of the Committee on House Administration.

(b) In addition to any other reports required by the Committee on House Administration, the Chief Administrative Officer shall report to the Committee on House Administration not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on June 30 or December 31 on the financial and operational status of each function under the jurisdiction of the Chief Administrative Officer. Each report shall include financial statements and a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

(c) The Chief Administrative Officer shall fully cooperate with the appropriate offices and persons in the performance of reviews and audits of financial records and administrative operations.

Chaplain

5. The Chaplain shall offer a prayer at the commencement of each day's sitting of the House.

Office of Inspector General

6. (a) There is established an Office of Inspector General.

(b) The Inspector General shall be appointed for a Congress by the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, acting jointly.

(c) Subject to the policy direction and oversight of the Committee on House Administration, the Inspector General shall only—

(1) conduct periodic audits of the financial and administrative functions of the House and of joint entities;

(2) inform the officers or other officials who are the subject of an audit of the results of that audit and suggesting appropriate curative actions;

(3) simultaneously notify the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration in the case of any financial irregularity discovered in the course of carrying out responsibilities under this clause;

(4) simultaneously submit to the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration a report of each audit conducted under this clause; and

(5) report to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct information involving possible violations by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House of any rule of the House or of any law applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities that may require referral to the appropriate Federal or State authorities under clause 3(a)(3) of rule XI.

Office of the Historian

7. There is established an Office of the Historian of the House of Representatives. The Speaker shall appoint and set the annual rate of pay for employees of the Office of the Historian.

Office of General Counsel

8. There is established an Office of General Counsel for the purpose of providing legal assistance and representation to the House. Legal assistance and representation shall be provided without regard to political affiliation. The Office of General Counsel shall function pursuant to the direction of the Speaker, who shall consult with a Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group, which shall include the majority and minority leaderships. The Speaker shall appoint and set the annual rate of pay for employees of the Office of General Counsel.

RULE III.

THE MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF PUERTO RICO.

Voting

1. Every Member shall be present within the Hall of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question.

2. (a) A Member may not authorize any other person to cast his vote or record his presence in the House or the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

(b) No other person may cast a Member's vote or record a Member's presence in the House or the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Delegates and the Resident Commissioner

3. (a) Each Delegate and the Resident Commissioner shall be elected to serve on standing committees in the same manner as Members of the House and shall possess in such committees the same powers and privileges as the other members of the committee.

(b) The Delegates and the Resident Commissioner may be appointed to any select committee and to any conference committee.

RULE IV.

THE HALL OF THE HOUSE.

Use and admittance

1. The Hall of the House shall be used only for the legislative business of the House and for caucus and conference meetings of its Members, except when the House agrees to take part in any ceremonies to be observed therein. The Speaker may not entertain a motion for the suspension of this clause.

2. (a) Only the following persons shall be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto:

(1) Members of Congress, Members-elect, and contestants in election cases during the pendency of their cases on the floor.

(2) The Delegates and the Resident Commissioner.

(3) The President and Vice President of the United States and their private secretaries.

(4) Justices of the Supreme Court.

(5) Elected officers and minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House.

(6) The Parliamentarian.

(7) Staff of committees when business from their committee is under consideration.

(8) Not more than one person from the staff of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner when that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has an amendment under consideration (subject to clause 5).

(9) The Architect of the Capitol.

(10) The Librarian of Congress and the assistant in charge of the Law Library.

(11) The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

(12) Heads of departments.

(13) Foreign ministers.

(14) Governors of States.

(15) Former Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners; former Parliamentarians of the House; and former elected officers and minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House (subject to clause 4).

(16) One attorney to accompany a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who is the respondent in an investigation undertaken by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct when a recommendation of that committee is under consideration in the House.

(17) Such persons as have, by name, received the thanks of Congress.

(b) The Speaker may not entertain a unanimous consent request or a motion to suspend this clause.

3. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), all persons not entitled to the privilege of the floor during the session shall be excluded at all times from the Hall of the House and the cloakrooms.

(b) Until 15 minutes of the hour of the meeting of the House, persons employed in

its service, accredited members of the press entitled to admission to the press gallery, and other persons on request of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner by card or in writing, may be admitted to the Hall of the House.

4. (a) Former Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners; former Parliamentarians of the House; and former elected officers and minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House shall be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto only if—

(1) they do not have any direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by a committee; and

(2) they are not in the employ of, or do not represent, any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House, reported by a committee, or under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees.

(b) The Speaker shall promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to implement this rule and to ensure its enforcement.

5. A person from the staff of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto under clause 2 only upon prior notice to the Speaker. Such persons, and persons from the staff of committees admitted under clause 2, may not engage in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Such persons shall remain at the desk and are admitted only to advise the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or committee responsible for their admission. A person who violates this clause may be excluded during the session from the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto by the Speaker.

Gallery

6. (a) The Speaker shall set aside a portion of the west gallery for the use of the President, the members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, foreign ministers and suites, and the members of their respective families. The Speaker shall set aside another portion of the same gallery for the accommodation of persons to be admitted on the cards of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner.

(b) The Speaker shall set aside the southerly half of the east gallery for the use of the families of Members of Congress. The Speaker shall control one bench. On the request of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator, the Speaker shall issue a card of admission to his family, which may include their visitors. No other person shall be admitted to this section.

Prohibition on campaign contributions

7. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, or any other person entitled to admission to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto by this rule, may not knowingly distribute a political campaign contribution in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto.

RULE V.

BROADCASTING THE HOUSE.

1. The Speaker shall administer a system subject to his direction and control for closed-circuit viewing of floor proceedings of the House in the offices of all Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and committees and in such other places in the Capitol and the House Office Buildings as he considers appropriate. Such system may include other telecommunications functions as the Speaker considers appropriate. Any such telecommunications shall be subject to rules and regulations issued by the Speaker.

2. (a) The Speaker shall administer a system subject to his direction and control for complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting and recording of the proceedings of the House. The Speaker shall provide for the distribution of such broadcasts and recordings to news media, for the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings, and for the closed-captioning of the proceedings for hearing-impaired persons.

(b) All television and radio broadcasting stations, networks, services, and systems (including cable systems) that are accredited to the House Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries, and all radio and television correspondents who are so accredited, shall be provided access to the live coverage of the House.

(c) Coverage made available under this clause, including any recording thereof—

(1) may not be used for any political purpose;

(2) may not be used in any commercial advertisement; and

(3) may not be broadcast with commercial sponsorship except as part of a bona fide news program or public affairs documentary program.

3. The Speaker may delegate any of his responsibilities under this rule to such legislative entity as he considers appropriate.

RULE VI.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS AND NEWS MEDIA GALLERIES.

Official reporters

1. Subject to the direction and control of the Speaker, the Clerk shall appoint, and may remove for cause, the official reporters of the House, including stenographers of committees, and shall supervise the execution of their duties.

News media galleries

2. A portion of the gallery over the Speaker's chair as may be necessary to accommodate representatives of the press wishing to report debates and proceedings shall be set aside for their use. Reputable reporters and correspondents shall be admitted thereto under such regulations as the Speaker may prescribe from time to time. The Standing Committee of Correspondents for the Press Gallery, and the Executive Committee of Correspondents for the Periodical Press Gallery, shall supervise such galleries, including the designation of its employees, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker. The Speaker may assign one seat on the floor to Associated Press reporters and one to United Press International reporters, and may regulate their occupation. The Speaker may admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, one additional representative of each press association.

3. A portion of the gallery as may be necessary to accommodate reporters of news to be disseminated by radio, television, and similar means of transmission, wishing to report debates and proceedings, shall be set aside for their use. Reputable reporters and correspondents shall be admitted thereto under such regulations as the Speaker may prescribe. The Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries shall supervise such gallery, including the designation of its employees, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker. The Speaker may admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, one representative of the National Broadcasting Company, one of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and one of the American Broadcasting Company.

RULE VII.

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE.

Archiving

1. (a) At the end of each Congress, the chairman of each committee shall transfer to the Clerk any noncurrent records of such committee, including the subcommittees thereof.

(b) At the end of each Congress, each officer of the House elected under rule II shall transfer to the Clerk any noncurrent records made or acquired in the course of the duties of such officer.

2. The Clerk shall deliver the records transferred under clause 1, together with any other noncurrent records of the House, to the Archivist of the United States for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration. Records so delivered are the permanent property of the House and remain subject to this rule and any order of the House.

Public availability

3. (a) The Clerk shall authorize the Archivist to make records delivered under clause 2 available for public use, subject to paragraph (b), clause 4, and any order of the House.

(b)(1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee.

(2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years.

(3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee.

(4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

4. (a) A record may not be made available for public use under clause 3 if the Clerk determines that such availability would be detrimental to the public interest or inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the House. The Clerk shall notify in writing the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration of any such determination.

(b) A determination of the Clerk under paragraph (a) is subject to later orders of the House and, in the case of a record of a committee, later orders of the committee.

5. (a) This rule does not supersede rule VIII or clause 9 of rule X and does not authorize the public disclosure of any record if such disclosure is prohibited by law or executive order of the President.

(b) The Committee on House Administration may prescribe guidelines and regulations governing the applicability and implementation of this rule.

(c) A committee may withdraw from the National Archives and Records Administration any record of the committee delivered to the Archivist under this rule. Such a withdrawal shall be on a temporary basis and for official use of the committee.

Definition of record

6. In this rule the term ''record'' means any official, permanent record of the House

(other than a record of an individual Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner), including—

(a) with respect to a committee, an official, permanent record of the committee (including any record of a legislative, oversight, or other activity of such committee or a subcommittee thereof); and

(b) with respect to an officer of the House elected under rule II, an official, permanent record made or acquired in the course of the duties of such officer.

Withdrawal of papers

7. A memorial or other paper presented to the House may not be withdrawn from its files without its leave. If withdrawn certified copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Clerk. When an act passes for the settlement of a claim, the Clerk may transmit to the officer charged with the settlement thereof the papers on file in his office relating to such claim. The Clerk may lend temporarily to an officer or bureau of the executive departments any papers on file in his office relating to any matter pending before such officer or bureau, taking proper receipt therefor.

RULE VIII.

RESPONSE TO SUBPOENAS.

1. When a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House is properly served with a subpoena or other judicial order directing appearance as a witness relating to the official functions of the House or for the production or disclosure of any document relating to the official functions of the House, such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee shall comply, consistently with the privileges and rights of the House, with the subpoena or other judicial order as hereinafter provided, unless otherwise determined under this rule.

2. Upon receipt of a properly served subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1, a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall promptly notify the Speaker of its receipt in writing. Such notification shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker. During a period of recess or adjournment of longer than three days, notification to the House is not required until the reconvening of the House, when the notification shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker.

3. Once notification has been laid before the House, the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall determine whether the issuance of the subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House. Such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee shall notify the Speaker before seeking judicial determination of these matters.

4. Upon determination whether a subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall immediately notify the Speaker of the determination in writing.

5. The Speaker shall inform the House of a determination whether a subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House. In so informing the House, the Speaker shall generally describe the records or information sought. During a period of recess or adjournment of longer than three days, such notification is not required until the reconvening of the House, when the notification shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker.

6. (a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) or otherwise ordered by the House, upon notification to the House that a subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall comply with the subpoena or other judicial order by supplying certified copies.

(b) Under no circumstances may minutes or transcripts of executive sessions, or evidence of witnesses in respect thereto, be disclosed or copied. During a period of recess or adjournment of longer than three days, the Speaker may authorize compliance or take such other action as he considers appropriate under the circumstances. Upon the reconvening of the House, all matters that transpired under this clause shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker.

7. A copy of this rule shall be transmitted by the Clerk to the court when a subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is issued and served on a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House.

8. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to deprive, condition, or waive the constitutional or legal privileges or rights applicable or available at any time to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, or of the House itself, or the right of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, or of the House itself, to assert such privileges or rights before a court in the United States.

RULE IX.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

1. Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; and second, those affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner, individually, in their representative capacity only.

2. (a)(1) A resolution reported as a question of the privileges of the House, or offered from the floor by the Majority Leader or the Minority Leader as a question of the privileges of the House, or offered as privileged under clause 1, section 7, article I of the Constitution, shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn. A resolution offered from the floor by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner other than the Majority Leader or the Minority Leader as a question of the privileges of the House shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn only at a time or place, designated by the Speaker, in the legislative schedule within two legislative days after the day on which the proponent announces to the House his intention to offer the resolution and the form of the resolution. Oral announcement of the form of the resolution may be dispensed with by unanimous consent.

(2) The time allotted for debate on a resolution offered from the floor as a question of the privileges of the House shall be equally divided between (A) the proponent of the resolution, and (B) the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, or a designee, as determined by the Speaker.

(b) A question of personal privilege shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn.

RULE X.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Committees and their legislative jurisdictions

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

(a) **Committee on Agriculture.**

(1) Adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves.

(2) Agriculture generally.

(3) Agricultural and industrial chemistry.

(4) Agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

(5) Agricultural economics and research.

(6) Agricultural education extension services.

(7) Agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States).

(8) Animal industry and diseases of animals.

(9) Commodity exchanges.

(10) Crop insurance and soil conservation.

(11) Dairy industry.

(12) Entomology and plant quarantine.

(13) Extension of farm credit and farm security.

(14) Inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products.

(15) Forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain.

(16) Human nutrition and home economics.

(17) Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.

(18) Rural electrification.

(19) Rural development.

(20) Water conservation related to activities of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) **Committee on Appropriations.**

(1) Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.

(2) Rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts.

(3) Transfers of unexpended balances.

(4) Bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and referred to the committee under clause 4(a)(2).

(c) **Committee on Armed Services.**

(1) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; and Army, Navy, and Air Force reservations and establishments.

(2) Common defense generally.

(3) Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.

(4) The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, generally.

(5) Interoceanic canals generally, including measures relating to the maintenance, operation, and administration of interoceanic canals.

(6) Merchant Marine Academy and State Maritime Academies.

(7) Military applications of nuclear energy.

(8) Tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(9) National security aspects of merchant marine, including financial assistance for the construction and operation of vessels, maintenance of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industrial base, cabotage, cargo preference, and merchant marine officers and seamen as these matters relate to the national security.

(10) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed forces.

(11) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services.

(12) Selective service.

(13) Size and composition of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

(14) Soldiers' and sailors' homes.

(15) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

(d) **Committee on Banking and Financial Services.**

(1) Banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy.

(2) Bank capital markets activities generally.

(3) Depository institutions securities activities generally, including activities of any affiliates (except for functional regulation under applicable securities laws not involving safety and soundness).

(4) Economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services.

(5) Financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation).

(6) International finance.

(7) International financial and monetary organizations.

(8) Money and credit, including currency and this issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar.

(9) Public and private housing.

(10) Urban development.

(e) **Committee on the Budget.**

(1) Concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), other matters required to be referred to the committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and other measures setting forth appropriate levels of budget totals for the United States Government.

(2) Budget process generally.

(3) Establishment, extension, and enforcement of special controls over the Federal budget, including the budgetary treatment of off-budget Federal agencies and measures providing exemption from reduction under any order issued under part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(f) **Committee on Commerce.**

(1) Biomedical research and development.

(2) Consumer affairs and consumer protection.

(3) Health and health facilities (except health care supported by payroll deductions).

(4) Interstate energy compacts.

(5) Interstate and foreign commerce generally.

(6) Exploration, production, storage, supply, marketing, pricing, and regulation of energy resources, including all fossil fuels, solar energy, and other unconventional or renewable energy resources.

(7) Conservation of energy resources.

(8) Energy information generally.

(9) The generation and marketing of power (except by federally chartered or Federal regional power marketing authorities); reliability and interstate transmission of, and ratemaking for, all power; and siting of generation facilities (except the installation of interconnections between Government waterpower projects).

(10) General management of the Department of Energy and management and all functions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(11) National energy policy generally.

(12) Public health and quarantine.

(13) Regulation of the domestic nuclear energy industry, including regulation of research and development reactors and nuclear regulatory research.

(14) Regulation of interstate and foreign communications.

(15) Securities and exchanges.

(16) Travel and tourism.

The committee shall have the same jurisdiction with respect to regulation of nuclear facilities and of use of nuclear energy as it has with respect to regulation of nonnuclear facilities and of use of nonnuclear energy.

(g) **Committee on Education and the Workforce.**

(1) Child labor.

(2) Gallaudet University and Howard University and Hospital.

(3) Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce.

(4) Food programs for children in schools.

(5) Labor standards and statistics.

(6) Education or labor generally.

(7) Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes.

(8) Regulation or prevention of importation of foreign laborers under contract.

(9) Workers' compensation.

(10) Vocational rehabilitation.

(11) Wages and hours of labor.

(12) Welfare of miners.

(13) Work incentive programs.

(h) **Committee on Government Reform.**

(1) Federal civil service, including intergovernmental personnel; and the status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement.

(2) Municipal affairs of the District of Columbia in general (other than appropriations).

(3) Federal paperwork reduction.

(4) Government management and accounting measures generally.

(5) Holidays and celebrations.

(6) Overall economy, efficiency, and management of government operations and activities, including Federal procurement.

(7) National archives.

(8) Population and demography generally, including the Census.

(9) Postal service generally, including transportation of the mails.

(10) Public information and records.

(11) Relationship of the Federal Government to the States and municipalities generally.

(12) Reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government.

(i) **Committee on House Administration.**

(1) Appropriations from accounts for committee salaries and expenses (except for the Committee on Appropriations); House Information Resources; and allowance and expenses of Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and administrative offices of the House.

(2) Auditing and settling of all accounts described in subparagraph (1).

(3) Employment of persons by the House, including staff for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and committees; and reporters of debates, subject to rule VI.

(4) Except as provided in paragraph (q)(11), the Library of Congress, including management thereof; the House Library; statuary and pictures; acceptance or purchase of works of art for the Capitol; the Botanic Garden; and purchase of books and manuscripts.

(5) The Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions (except as provided in paragraph (q)(11)).

(6) Expenditure of accounts described in subparagraph (1).

(7) Franking Commission.

(8) Printing and correction of the Congressional Record.

(9) Accounts of the House generally.

(10) Assignment of office space for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and committees.

(11) Disposition of useless executive papers.

(12) Election of the President, Vice President, Members, Senators, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner; corrupt practices; contested elections; credentials and qualifications; and Federal elections generally.

(13) Services to the House, including the House Restaurant, parking facilities, and administration of the House Office Buildings and of the House wing of the Capitol.

(14) Travel of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.

(15) Raising, reporting, and use of campaign contributions for candidates for office of Representative, of Delegate, and of Resident Commissioner.

(16) Compensation, retirement, and other benefits of the Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and employees of Congress.

(j) **Committee on International Relations.**

(1) Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.

(2) Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.

(3) Establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations.

(4) Export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware.

(5) Foreign loans.

(6) International commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware.

(7) International conferences and congresses.

(8) International education.

(9) Intervention abroad and declarations of war.

(10) Diplomatic service.

(11) Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.

(12) International economic policy.

(13) Neutrality.

(14) Protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation.

(15) The American National Red Cross.

(16) Trading with the enemy.

(17) United Nations organizations.

(k) **Committee on the Judiciary.**

(1) The judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal.

(2) Administrative practice and procedure.

(3) Apportionment of Representatives.

(4) Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting.

(5) Civil liberties.

(6) Constitutional amendments.

(7) Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions.

(8) Immigration and naturalization.

(9) Interstate compacts generally.

(10) Claims against the United States.

(11) Meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices.

(12) National penitentiaries.

(13) Patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks.

(14) Presidential succession.

(15) Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

(16) Revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States.

(17) State and territorial boundary lines.

(18) Subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States.

(l) **Committee on Resources.**

(1) Fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation.

(2) Forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain.

(3) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.

(4) Geological Survey.

(5) International fishing agreements.

(6) Interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes.

(7) Irrigation and reclamation, including water supply for reclamation projects and easements of public lands for irrigation projects; and acquisition of private lands when necessary to complete irrigation projects.

(8) Native Americans generally, including the care and allotment of Native American lands and general and special measures relating to claims that are paid out of Native American funds.

(9) Insular possessions of the United States generally (except those affecting the revenue and appropriations).

(10) Military parks and battlefields, national cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, parks within the District of Columbia, and the erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.

(11) Mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder.

(12) Mineral resources of public lands.

(13) Mining interests generally.

(14) Mining schools and experimental stations.

(15) Marine affairs, including coastal zone management (except for measures relating to oil and other pollution of navigable waters).

(16) Oceanography.

(17) Petroleum conservation on public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States.

(18) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain.

(19) Public lands generally, including entry, easements, and grazing thereon.

(20) Relations of the United States with Native Americans and Native American tribes.

(21) Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline (except rate-making).

(m) **Committee on Rules.**

(1) Rules and joint rules (other than those relating to the Code of Official Conduct) and the order of business of the House.

(2) Recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

(n) **Committee on Science.**

(1) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.

(2) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

(3) Civil aviation research and development.

(4) Environmental research and development.

(5) Marine research.

(6) Commercial application of energy technology.

(7) National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures, and the metric system.

(8) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(9) National Space Council.

(10) National Science Foundation.

(11) National Weather Service.

(12) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.

(13) Science scholarships.

(14) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.

(o) **Committee on Small Business.**

(1) Assistance to and protection of small business, including financial aid, regulatory flexibility, and paperwork reduction.

(2) Participation of small-business enterprises in Federal procurement and Government contracts.

(p) **Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.**

The Code of Official Conduct.

(q) **Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.**

(1) Coast Guard, including lifesaving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, and the Coast Guard Academy.

(2) Federal management of emergencies and natural disasters.

(3) Flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors.

(4) Inland waterways.

(5) Inspection of merchant marine vessels, lights and signals, lifesaving equipment, and fire protection on such vessels.

(6) Navigation and laws relating thereto, including pilotage.

(7) Registering and licensing of vessels and small boats.

(8) Rules and international arrangements to prevent collisions at sea.

(9) The Capitol Building and the Senate and House Office Buildings.

(10) Construction or maintenance of roads and post roads (other than appropriations therefor).

(11) Construction or reconstruction, maintenance, and care of buildings and grounds of the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institution.

(12) Merchant marine (except for national security aspects thereof).

(13) Purchase of sites and construction of post offices, customhouses, Federal courthouses, and Government buildings within the District of Columbia.

(14) Oil and other pollution of navigable waters, including inland, coastal, and ocean waters.

(15) Marine affairs, including coastal zone management, as they relate to oil and other pollution of navigable waters.

(16) Public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States generally.

(17) Public works for the benefit of navigation, including bridges and dams (other than international bridges and dams).

(18) Related transportation regulatory agencies.

(19) Roads and the safety thereof.

(20) Transportation, including civil aviation, railroads, water transportation, transportation safety (except automobile safety), transportation infrastructure, transportation labor, and railroad retirement and unemployment (except revenue measures related thereto).

(21) Water power.

(r) **Committee on Veterans' Affairs.**

(1) Veterans' measures generally.

(2) Cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried, whether in the United States or abroad (except cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior).

(3) Compensation, vocational rehabilitation, and education of veterans.

(4) Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.

(5) Pensions of all the wars of the United States, general and special.

(6) Readjustment of servicemen to civil life.

(7) Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.

(8) Veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

(s) **Committee on Ways and Means.**

(1) Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery.

(2) Reciprocal trade agreements.

(3) Revenue measures generally.

(4) Revenue measures relating to insular possessions.

(5) Bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f).

(6) Deposit of public monies.

(7) Transportation of dutiable goods.

(8) Tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts.

(9) National social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

General oversight responsibilities

2. (a) The various standing committees shall have general oversight responsibilities as provided in paragraph (b) in order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of Federal laws; and

(B) conditions and circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of changes in Federal laws, and of such additional legislation as may be necessary or appropriate.

(b)(1) In order to determine whether laws and programs addressing subjects within the jurisdiction of a committee are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress and whether they should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated, each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) shall review and study on a continuing basis—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;

(B) the organization and operation of Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities for the administration and execution of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;

(C) any conditions or circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation addressing subjects within its jurisdiction (whether or not a bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto); and

(D) future research and forecasting on subjects within its jurisdiction.

(2) Each committee to which subparagraph (1) applies having more than 20 members shall establish an oversight subcommittee, or require its subcommittees to conduct oversight in their respective jurisdictions, to assist in carrying out its responsibilities under this clause. The establishment of an oversight subcommittee does not limit the responsibility of a subcommittee with legislative jurisdiction in carrying out its oversight responsibilities.

(c) Each standing committee shall review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as described in clauses 1 and 3.

(d)(1) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee shall, in a meeting that is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt its oversight plan for that Congress. Such plan shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Government Reform and to the Committee on House Administration. In developing its plan each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—

(A) consult with other committees that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction with the objective of ensuring maximum coordination and cooperation among committees when conducting reviews of such laws, programs, or agencies and include in

its plan an explanation of steps that have been or will be taken to ensure such coordination and cooperation;

(B) give priority consideration to including in its plan the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority; and

(C) have a view toward ensuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction are subject to review every 10 years.

(2) Not later than March 31 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the Committee on Government Reform shall report to the House the oversight plans submitted by committees together with any recommendations that it, or the House leadership group described above, may make to ensure the most effective coordination of oversight plans and otherwise to achieve the objectives of this clause.

(e) The Speaker, with the approval of the House, may appoint special ad hoc oversight committees for the purpose of reviewing specific matters within the jurisdiction of two or more standing committees.

Special oversight functions

3. (a) The Committee on Appropriations shall conduct such studies and examinations of the organization and operation of executive departments and other executive agencies (including an agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States) as it considers necessary to assist it in the determination of matters within its jurisdiction.

(b) The Committee on the Budget shall study on a continuing basis the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis.

(c) The Committee on Commerce shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nuclear and other energy and nonmilitary nuclear energy research and development including the disposal of nuclear waste.

(d) The Committee on Education and the Workforce shall review, study, and coordinate on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to domestic educational programs and institutions and programs of student assistance within the jurisdiction of other committees.

(e) The Committee on Government Reform shall review and study on a continuing basis the operation of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining their economy and efficiency.

(f) The Committee on International Relations shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements.

(g) The Committee on Armed Services shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in schools.

(h) The Committee on Resources shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to Native Americans.

(i) The Committee on Rules shall review and study on a continuing basis the congressional budget process, and the committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the House from time to time.

(j) The Committee on Science shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development.

(k) The Committee on Small Business shall study and investigate on a continuing basis the problems of all types of small business.

Additional functions of committees

4. (a)(1)(A) The Committee on Appropriations shall, within 30 days after the transmittal of the Budget to Congress each year, hold hearings on the Budget as a whole with particular reference to—

(i) the basic recommendations and budgetary policies of the President in the presentation of the Budget; and

(ii) the fiscal, financial, and economic assumptions used as bases in arriving at total estimated expenditures and receipts.

(B) In holding hearings under subdivision (A), the committee shall receive testimony from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and such other persons as the committee may desire.

(C) A hearing under subdivision (A), or any part thereof, shall be held in open session, except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security. The committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy thereof furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner.

(D) A hearing under subdivision (A), or any part thereof, may be held before a joint meeting of the committee and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate in accordance with such procedures as the two committees jointly may determine.

(2) Pursuant to section 401(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, when a committee reports a bill or joint resolution that provides new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of that Act, and enactment of the bill or joint resolution, as reported, would cause a breach of the committee's pertinent allocation of new budget authority under section 302(a) of that Act, the bill or joint resolution may be referred to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it with recommendations (which may include an amendment limiting the total amount of new entitlement authority provided in the bill or joint resolution). If the Committee on Appropriations fails to report a bill or joint resolution so referred within 15 calendar days (not counting any day on which the House is not in session), the committee automatically shall be discharged from consideration of the bill or joint resolution, and the bill or joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(3) In addition, the Committee on Appropriations shall study on a continuing basis those provisions of law that (on the first day of the first fiscal year for which the congressional budget process is effective) provide spending authority or permanent budget authority and shall report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions.

(4) In the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee on Appropriations (after consulting with the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such concurrent resolution, and promptly report the subdivisions to the House as soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for a fiscal year is agreed to.

(b) The Committee on the Budget shall—

(1) review on a continuing basis the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties;

(2) hold hearings and receive testimony from Members, Senators, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and such appropriate representatives of Federal departments and agencies, the general public, and national organizations as it considers desirable in developing concurrent resolutions on the budget for each fiscal year;

(3) make all reports required of it by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974;

(4) study on a continuing basis those provisions of law that exempt Federal agencies or any of their activities or outlays from inclusion in the Budget of the United States Government, and report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions;

(5) study on a continuing basis proposals designed to improve and facilitate the congressional budget process, and report to the House from time to time the results of such studies, together with its recommendations; and

(6) request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis.

(c)(1) The Committee on Government Reform shall—

(A) receive and examine reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and submit to the House such recommendations as it considers necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of the reports;

(B) evaluate the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; and

(C) study intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

(2) In addition to its duties under subparagraph (1), the Committee on Government Reform may at any time conduct investigations of any matter without regard to clause 1, 2, 3, or this clause conferring jurisdiction over the matter to another standing committee. The findings and recommendations of the committee in such an investigation shall be made available to any other standing committee having jurisdiction over the matter involved and shall be included in the report of any such other committee when required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII.

(d)(1) The Committee on House Administration shall—

(A) examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the House and, in cooperation with the Senate, examine all bills and joint resolutions that have passed both Houses to see that they are correctly enrolled and forthwith present those bills and joint resolutions that originated in the House to the President in person after their signature by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, and report to the House the fact and date of their presentment;

(B) provide policy direction for, and oversight of, the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chief Administrative Officer, and Inspector General;

(C) have the function of accepting on behalf of the House a gift, except as otherwise provided by law, if the gift does not involve a duty, burden, or condition, or is not made dependent on some future performance by the House; and

(D) promulgate regulations to carry out subdivision (C).

(2) An employing office of the House may enter into a settlement of a complaint under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 that provides for the payment of funds only after receiving the joint approval of the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration concerning the amount of such payment.

(e)(1) Each standing committee shall, in its consideration of all public bills and public joint resolutions within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the government of the District of Columbia will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirement, and objective of the programs and activities involved. In this subparagraph programs and activities of the Federal Government and the government of the District of Columbia includes programs and activities of any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or of the government of the District of Columbia.

(2) Each standing committee shall review from time to time each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually to ascertain whether the program should be modified to provide for annual appropriations.

Budget Act responsibilities

(f)(1) Each standing committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget not later than six weeks after the President submits his budget, or at such time as the Committee on the Budget may request—

(A) 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 that are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(B) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction that it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(2) The views and estimates submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means under subparagraph (1) shall include a specific recommendation, made after holding public hearings, as to the appropriate level of the public debt that should be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget and serve as the basis for an increase or decrease in the statutory limit on such debt under the procedures provided by rule XXIII.

Election and membership of standing committees

5. (a)(1) The standing committees specified in clause 1 shall be elected by the House within seven calendar days after the commencement of each Congress, from nominations submitted by the respective party caucus or conference. A resolution proposing to change the composition of a standing committee shall be privileged if offered by direction of the party caucus or conference concerned.

(2)(A) The Committee on the Budget shall be composed of members as follows:

(i) Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner who are members of other standing committees, including five who are members of the Committee on Appropriations and five who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means;

(ii) one Member from the elected leadership of the majority party; and

(iii) one Member from the elected leadership of the minority party.

(B) Except as permitted by subdivision (C), a member of the Committee on the Budget other than one from the elected leadership of a party may not serve on the committee during more than four Congresses in a period of six successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in a Congress).

(C) A member of the Committee on the Budget who served as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the committee in the immediately previous Congress and who did not serve in that respective capacity in an earlier Congress may serve as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the committee during one additional Congress.

(3)(A) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be composed of 10 members, five from the majority party and five from the minority party.

(B) Except as permitted by subdivision (C), a member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may not serve on the committee during more than three Congresses in a period of five successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in a Congress).

(C) A member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may serve on the committee during a fourth Congress in a period of five successive Congresses only as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the committee.

(4)(A) At the beginning of a Congress, the Speaker or his designee and the Minority Leader or his designee each shall name 10 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner from his respective party who are not members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to be available to serve on investigative subcommittees of that committee during that Congress. The lists of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner so named shall be announced to the House.

(B) Whenever the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct jointly determine that Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner named under subdivision (A) should be assigned to serve on an investigative subcommittee of that committee, each of them shall select an equal number of such Members, Delegates, or Resident Commissioner from his respective party to serve on that subcommittee.

(b)(1) Membership on a standing committee during the course of a Congress shall be contingent on continuing membership in the party caucus or conference that nominated the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner concerned for election to such committee. Should a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner cease to be a member of a particular party caucus or conference, that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall automatically cease to be a member of each standing committee to which he was elected on the basis of nomination by that caucus or conference. The chairman of the relevant party caucus or conference shall notify the Speaker whenever a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner ceases to be a member of that caucus or conference. The Speaker shall notify the chairman of each affected committee that the election of such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to the committee is automatically vacated under this subparagraph.

(2)(A) Except as specified in subdivision (B), a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not serve simultaneously as a member of more than two standing committees or more than four subcommittees of the standing committees.

(B)(i) Ex officio service by a chairman or ranking minority member of a committee on each of its subcommittees under a committee rule does not count against the limitation on subcommittee service.

(ii) Service on an investigative subcommittee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct under paragraph (a)(4) does not count against the limitation on subcommittee service.

(iii) Any other exception to the limitations in subdivision (A) must be approved by the House on the recommendation of the relevant party caucus or conference.

(C) In this subparagraph the term ″subcommittee″ includes a panel (other than a special oversight panel of the Committee on Armed Services), task force, special subcommittee, or other subunit of a standing committee that is established for a cumulative period longer than six months in a Congress.

(c)(1) One of the members of each standing committee shall be elected by the House, on the nomination of the majority party caucus or conference, as chairman thereof. In the temporary absence of the chairman, the member next in rank (and so on, as often as the case shall happen) shall act as chairman. Rank shall be determined by the order members are named in resolutions electing them to the committee. In the case of a permanent vacancy in the elected chairmanship of a committee, the House shall elect another chairman.

(2) A member of a standing committee may not serve as chairman of the same standing committee, or of the same subcommittee of a standing committee, during more than three consecutive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in a Congress).

(d)(1) Except as permitted by subparagraph (2), a committee may have not more than five subcommittees.

(2) A committee that maintains a subcommittee on oversight may have not more than six subcommittees. The Committee on Appropriations may have not more than 13 subcommittees. The Committee on Government Reform may have not more than seven subcommittees.

(e) The House shall fill a vacancy on a standing committee by election on the nomination of the respective party caucus or conference.

Expense resolutions

6. (a) Whenever a committee, commission, or other entity (other than the Committee on Appropriations) is granted authorization for the payment of its expenses (including staff salaries) for a Congress, such authorization initially shall be procured by one primary expense resolution reported by the Committee on House Administration. A primary expense resolution may include a reserve fund for unanticipated expenses of committees. An amount from such a reserve fund may be allocated to a committee only by the approval of the Committee on House Administration. A primary expense resolution reported to the House may not be considered in the House unless a printed report thereon was available on the previous calendar day. For the information of the House, such report shall—

(1) state the total amount of the funds to be provided to the committee, commission, or other entity under the primary expense resolution for all anticipated activities and programs of the committee, commission, or other entity; and

(2) to the extent practicable, contain such general statements regarding the estimated foreseeable expenditures for the respective anticipated activities and programs of the committee, commission, or other entity as may be appropriate to provide the House with basic estimates of the expenditures contemplated by the primary expense resolution.

(b) After the date of adoption by the House of a primary expense resolution for a committee, commission, or other entity for a

Congress, authorization for the payment of additional expenses (including staff salaries) in that Congress may be procured by one or more supplemental expense resolutions reported by the Committee on House Administration, as necessary. A supplemental expense resolution reported to the House may not be considered in the House unless a printed report thereon was available on the previous calendar day. For the information of the House, such report shall—

(1) state the total amount of additional funds to be provided to the committee, commission, or other entity under the supplemental expense resolution and the purposes for which those additional funds are available; and

(2) state the reasons for the failure to procure the additional funds for the committee, commission, or other entity by means of the primary expense resolution.

(c) The preceding provisions of this clause do not apply to—

(1) a resolution providing for the payment from committee salary and expense accounts of the House of sums necessary to pay compensation for staff services performed for, or to pay other expenses of, a committee, commission, or other entity at any time after the beginning of an odd-numbered year and before the date of adoption by the House of the primary expense resolution described in paragraph (a) for that year; or

(2) a resolution providing each of the standing committees in a Congress additional office equipment, airmail and special-delivery postage stamps, supplies, staff personnel, or any other specific item for the operation of the standing committees, and containing an authorization for the payment from committee salary and expense accounts of the House of the expenses of any of the foregoing items provided by that resolution, subject to and until enactment of the provisions of the resolution as permanent law.

(d) From the funds made available for the appointment of committee staff by a primary or additional expense resolution, the chairman of each committee shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the committee and that the minority party is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

(e) Funds authorized for a committee under this clause and clauses 7 and 8 are for expenses incurred in the activities of the committee.

Interim funding

7. (a) For the period beginning at noon on January 3 and ending at midnight on March 31 in each odd-numbered year, such sums as may be necessary shall be paid out of the committee salary and expense accounts of the House for continuance of necessary investigations and studies by—

(1) each standing and select committee established by these rules; and

(2) except as specified in paragraph (b), each select committee established by resolution.

(b) In the case of the first session of a Congress, amounts shall be made available under this paragraph for a select committee established by resolution in the preceding Congress only if—

(1) a resolution proposing to reestablish such select committee is introduced in the present Congress; and

(2) the House has not adopted a resolution of the preceding Congress providing for termination of funding for investigations and studies by such select committee.

(c) Each committee described in paragraph (a) shall be entitled for each month during the period specified in paragraph (a) to 9 percent (or such lesser percentage as may be determined by the Committee on House Administration) of the total annualized amount made available under expense resolutions for such committee in the preceding session of Congress.

(d) Payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers authorized by the committee involved, signed by the chairman of the committee, except as provided in paragraph (e), and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of law, rule of the House, or other authority, from noon on January 3 of the first session of a Congress until the election by the House of the committee concerned in that Congress, payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers signed by—

(1) the member of the committee who served as chairman of the committee at the expiration of the preceding Congress; or

(2) if the chairman is not a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner in the present Congress, then the ranking member of the committee as it was constituted at the expiration of the preceding Congress who is a member of the majority party in the present Congress.

(f)(1) The authority of a committee to incur expenses under this paragraph shall expire upon adoption by the House of a primary expense resolution for the committee.

(2) Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

(3) This clause shall be effective only insofar as it is not inconsistent with a resolution reported by the Committee on House Administration and adopted by the House after the adoption of these rules.

Travel

8. (a) Local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States or its territories or possessions. Appropriated funds, including those authorized under this clause and clauses 6 and 8, may not be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of a committee or its employees in a country where local currencies are available for this purpose.

(b) The following conditions shall apply with respect to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions:

(1) A member or employee of a committee may not receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in a country for a day at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem set forth in applicable Federal law.

(2) A member or employee shall be reimbursed for his expenses for a day at the lesser of—

(A) the per diem set forth in applicable Federal law; or

(B) the actual, unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) he incurred during that day.

(3) Each member or employee of a committee shall make to the chairman of the committee an itemized report showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and funds expended for any other official purpose and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies or appropriated funds expended. Each report shall be filed with the chairman of the committee not later than 60 days following the completion of travel for use in complying with reporting requirements in applicable Federal law and shall be open for public inspection.

(c)(1) In carrying out the activities of a committee outside the United States in a country where local currencies are unavailable, a member or employee of a committee may not receive reimbursement for expenses (other than for transportation) in excess of the maximum per diem set forth in applicable Federal law.

(2) A member or employee shall be reimbursed for his expenses for a day, at the lesser of—

(A) the per diem set forth in applicable Federal law; or

(B) the actual unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) he incurred during that day.

(3) A member or employee of a committee may not receive reimbursement for the cost of any transportation in connection with travel outside the United States unless the member or employee actually paid for the transportation.

(d) The restrictions respecting travel outside the United States set forth in paragraph (c) also shall apply to travel outside the United States by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House authorized under any standing rule.

Committee staffs

9. (a)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2) and paragraph (f), each standing committee may appoint, by majority vote, not more than 30 professional staff members to be compensated from the funds provided for the appointment of committee staff by primary and additional expense resolutions. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee, as the committee considers advisable.

(2) Subject to paragraph (f) whenever a majority of the minority party members of a standing committee (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence) so request, not more than 10 persons (or one-third of the total professional committee staff appointed under this clause, whichever is fewer) may be selected, by majority vote of the minority party members, for appointment by the committee as professional staff members under subparagraph (1). The committee shall appoint persons so selected whose character and qualifications are acceptable to a majority of the committee. If the committee determines that the character and qualifications of a person so selected are unacceptable, a majority of the minority party members may select another person for appointment by the committee to the professional staff until such appointment is made. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to such committee business as the minority party members of the committee consider advisable.

(b)(1) The professional staff members of each standing committee—

(A) may not engage in any work other than committee business during congressional working hours; and

(B) may not be assigned a duty other than one pertaining to committee business.

(2) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to staff designated by a committee as ''associate'' or ''shared'' staff who are not paid exclusively by the committee, provided that the chairman certifies that the compensation paid by the committee for any such staff is commensurate with the work performed for the committee in accordance with clause 8 of rule XXIV.

(3) The use of any ''associate'' or ''shared'' staff by a committee shall be subject to the review of, and to any terms, conditions, or limitations established by, the Committee on House Administration in connection with the reporting of any primary or additional expense resolution.

(4) This paragraph does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.

(c) Each employee on the professional or investigative staff of a standing committee shall be entitled to pay at a single gross per annum rate, to be fixed by the chairman and that does not exceed the maximum rate of pay as in effect from time to time under applicable provisions of law.

(d) Subject to appropriations hereby authorized, the Committee on Appropriations may appoint by majority vote such staff as it determines to be necessary (in addition to the clerk of the committee and assistants for the minority). The staff appointed under this paragraph, other than minority assistants, shall possess such qualifications as the committee may prescribe.

(e) A committee may not appoint to its staff an expert or other personnel detailed or assigned from a department or agency of the Government except with the written permission of the Committee on House Administration.

(f) If a request for the appointment of a minority professional staff member under paragraph (a) is made when no vacancy exists for such an appointment, the committee nevertheless may appoint under paragraph (a) a person selected by the minority and acceptable to the committee. A person so appointed shall serve as an additional member of the professional staff of the committee until such a vacancy occurs (other than a vacancy in the position of head of the professional staff, by whatever title designated), at which time that person is considered as appointed to that vacancy. Such a person shall be paid from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(i)(1) of rule X. If such a vacancy occurs on the professional staff when seven or more persons have been so appointed who are eligible to fill that vacancy, a majority of the minority party members shall designate which of those persons shall fill the vacancy.

(g) Each staff member appointed pursuant to a request by minority party members under paragraph (a), and each staff member appointed to assist minority members of a committee pursuant to an expense resolution described in paragraph (a) of clause 6, shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of the rate of pay, the assignment of work facilities, and the accessibility of committee records.

(h) Paragraph (a) may not be construed to authorize the appointment of additional professional staff members of a committee pursuant to a request under paragraph (a) by the minority party members of that committee if 10 or more professional staff members provided for in paragraph (a)(1) who are satisfactory to a majority of the minority party members are otherwise assigned to assist the minority party members.

(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(2), a committee may employ nonpartisan staff, in lieu of or in addition to committee staff designated exclusively for the majority or minority party, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the majority party and of a majority of the members of the minority party.

Select and joint committees

10. (a) Membership on a select or joint committee appointed by the Speaker under clause 11 of rule I during the course of a Congress shall be contingent on continuing membership in the party caucus or conference of which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner concerned was a member at the time of appointment. Should a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner cease to be a member of that caucus or conference, that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall automatically cease to be a member of any select or joint committee to which he is assigned. The chairman of the relevant party caucus or conference shall notify the Speaker whenever a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner ceases to be a member of a party caucus or conference. The Speaker shall notify the chairman of each affected select or joint committee that the appointment of such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to the select or joint committee is automatically vacated under this paragraph.

(b) Each select or joint committee, other than a conference committee, shall comply with clause 2(a) of rule XI unless specifically exempted by law.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

11. (a)(1) There is established a Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (hereafter in this clause referred to as the ''select committee''). The select committee shall be composed of not more than 16 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner, of whom not more than nine may be from the same party. The select committee shall include at least one Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from each of the following committees:

(A) the Committee on Appropriations;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services;

(C) the Committee on International Relations; and

(D) the Committee on the Judiciary.

(2) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall be ex officio members of the select committee but shall have no vote in the select committee and may not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum thereof.

(3) The Speaker and Minority Leader each may designate a member of his leadership staff to assist him in his capacity as ex officio member, with the same access to committee meetings, hearings, briefings, and materials as employees of the select committee and subject to the same security clearance and confidentiality requirements as employees of the select committee under this clause.

(4)(A) Except as permitted by subdivision (B), a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, other than the Speaker or the Minority Leader, may not serve as a member of the select committee during more than four Congresses in a period of six successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in a Congress).

(B) A member of the select committee who served as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the select committee in the immediately previous Congress and who did not serve in that respective capacity in an earlier Congress may serve as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the select committee during one additional Congress.

(b)(1) There shall be referred to the select committee proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following:

(A) The Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(B) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(C) The organization or reorganization of a department or agency of the Government to the extent that the organization or reorganization relates to a function or activity involving intelligence or intelligence-related activities.

(D) Authorizations for appropriations, both direct and indirect, for the following:

(i) The Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(ii) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(iii) A department, agency, subdivision, or program that is a successor to an agency or program named or referred to in (i) or (ii).

(2) Proposed legislation initially reported by the select committee (other than provisions solely involving matters specified in subparagraph (1)(A) or subparagraph (1)(D)(i)) containing any matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of a standing committee shall be referred by the Speaker to that standing committee. Proposed legislation initially reported by another committee that contains matter within the jurisdiction of the select committee shall be referred by the Speaker to the select committee if requested by the chairman of the select committee.

(3) Nothing in this clause shall be construed as prohibiting or otherwise restricting the authority of any other committee to study and review an intelligence or intelligence-related activity to the extent that such activity directly affects a matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of that committee.

(4) Nothing in this clause shall be construed as amending, limiting, or otherwise changing the authority of a standing committee to obtain full and prompt access to the product of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of a department or agency of the Government relevant to a matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of that committee.

(c)(1) For purposes of accountability to the House, the select committee shall make regular and periodic reports to the House on the nature and extent of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the various departments and agencies of the United States. The select committee shall promptly call to the attention of the House, or to any other appropriate committee, a matter requiring the attention of the House or another committee. In making such report, the select committee shall proceed in a manner consistent with paragraph (g) to protect national security.

(2) The select committee shall obtain annual reports from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such reports shall review the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the agency or department concerned and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of foreign countries directed at the United States or its interests. An unclassified version of each report may be made available to the public at the discretion of the select committee. Nothing herein shall be construed as requiring the public disclosure in such reports of the names of persons engaged in intelligence or intelligence-related activities for the United States or the divulging of intelligence methods employed or the sources of information on which the reports are based or the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated for intelligence and intelligence-related activities.

(3) Within six weeks after the President submits a budget under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, or at such time as the Committee on the Budget may request, the select committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget the views and estimates described in section 301(d) of the

Congressional Budget Act of 1974 regarding matters within the jurisdiction of the select committee.

(d)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), clauses 6(a), (b), and (c) and 8(a), (b), and (c) of this rule, and clauses 1, 2, and 4 of rule XI shall apply to the select committee to the extent not inconsistent with this clause.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of the first sentence of clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI, in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the select committee for the purpose of taking testimony or receiving evidence, the select committee may vote to close a hearing whenever a majority of those present determines that the testimony or evidence would endanger the national security.

(e) An employee of the select committee, or a person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for or at the request of the select committee, may not be given access to any classified information by the select committee unless such employee or person has—

(1) agreed in writing and under oath to be bound by the Rules of the House, including the jurisdiction of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and of the select committee concerning the security of classified information during and after the period of his employment or contractual agreement with the select committee; and

(2) received an appropriate security clearance, as determined by the select committee in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, that is commensurate with the sensitivity of the classified information to which such employee or person will be given access by the select committee.

(f) The select committee shall formulate and carry out such rules and procedures as it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure, without the consent of each person concerned, of information in the possession of the select committee that unduly infringes on the privacy or that violates the constitutional rights of such person. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the select committee from publicly disclosing classified information in a case in which it determines that national interest in the disclosure of classified information clearly outweighs any infringement on the privacy of a person.

(g)(1) The select committee may disclose publicly any information in its possession after a determination by the select committee that the public interest would be served by such disclosure. With respect to the disclosure of information for which this paragraph requires action by the select committee—

(A) the select committee shall meet to vote on the matter within five days after a member of the select committee requests a vote; and

(B) a member of the select committee may not make such a disclosure before a vote by the select committee on the matter, or after a vote by the select committee on the matter except in accordance with this paragraph.

(2)(A) In a case in which the select committee votes to disclose publicly any information that has been classified under established security procedures, that has been submitted to it by the executive branch, and that the executive branch requests be kept secret, the select committee shall notify the President of such vote.

(B) The select committee may disclose publicly such information after the expiration of a five-day period following the day on which notice of the vote to disclose is transmitted to the President unless, before the expiration of the five-day period, the President, personally in writing, notifies the select committee that he objects to the disclosure of such information, provides his reasons therefor, and certifies that the threat to the national interest of the United States posed by the disclosure is of such gravity that it outweighs any public interest in the disclosure.

(C) If the President, personally in writing, notifies the select committee of his objections to the disclosure of information as provided in subdivision (B), the select committee may, by majority vote, refer the question of the disclosure of such information, with a recommendation thereon, to the House. The select committee may not publicly disclose such information without leave of the House.

(D) Whenever the select committee votes to refer the question of disclosure of any information to the House under subdivision (C), the chairman shall, not later than the first day on which the House is in session following the day on which the vote occurs, report the matter to the House for its consideration.

(E) If the chairman of the select committee does not offer in the House a motion to consider in closed session a matter reported under subdivision (D) within four calendar days on which the House is in session after the recommendation described in subdivision (C) is reported, then such a motion shall be privileged when offered by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner. In either case such a motion shall be decided without debate or intervening motion except one that the House adjourn.

(F) Upon adoption by the House of a motion to resolve into closed session as described in subdivision (E), the Speaker may declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair. At the expiration of the recess, the pending question, in closed session, shall be, ''Shall the House approve the recommendation of the select committee?''.

(G) Debate on the question described in subdivision (F) shall be limited to two hours equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the select committee. After such debate the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the question of approving the recommendation without intervening motion except one motion that the House adjourn. The House shall vote on the question in open session but without divulging the information with respect to which the vote is taken. If the recommendation of the select committee is not approved, then the question is considered as recommitted to the select committee for further recommendation.

(3)(A) Information in the possession of the select committee relating to the lawful intelligence or intelligence-related activities of a department or agency of the United States that has been classified under established security procedures, and that the select committee has determined should not be disclosed under subparagraph (1) or (2), may not be made available to any person by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House except as provided in subdivision (B).

(B) The select committee shall, under such regulations as it may prescribe, make information described in subdivision (A) available to a committee or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, and permit a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to attend a hearing of the select committee that is closed to the public. Whenever the select committee makes such information available, it shall keep a written record showing, in the case of particular information, which committee or which Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner received the information. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who, and a committee that, receives information under this subdivision may not disclose the information except in a closed session of the House.

(4) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall investigate any unauthorized disclosure of intelligence or intelligence-related information by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House in violation of subparagraph (3) and report to the House concerning any allegation that it finds to be substantiated.

(5) Upon the request of a person who is subject to an investigation described in subparagraph (4), the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall release to such person at the conclusion of its investigation a summary of its investigation, together with its findings. If, at the conclusion of its investigation, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct determines that there has been a significant breach of confidentiality or unauthorized disclosure by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, it shall report its findings to the House and recommend appropriate action. Recommendations may include censure, removal from committee membership, or expulsion from the House, in the case of a Member, or removal from office or employment or punishment for contempt, in the case of an officer or employee.

(h) The select committee may permit a personal representative of the President, designated by the President to serve as a liaison to the select committee, to attend any closed meeting of the select committee.

(i) Subject to the Rules of the House, funds may not be appropriated for a fiscal year, with the exception of a bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon, to, or for use of, a department or agency of the United States to carry out any of the following activities, unless the funds shall previously have been authorized by a bill or joint resolution passed by the House during the same or preceding fiscal year to carry out such activity for such fiscal year:

(1) The activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of Central Intelligence.

(2) The activities of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

(3) The activities of the National Security Agency.

(4) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of other agencies and subdivisions of the Department of Defense.

(5) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of State.

(6) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including all activities of the Intelligence Division.

(j)(1) In this clause the term ''intelligence and intelligence-related activities'' includes—

(A) the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of information that relates to a foreign country, or a government, political group, party, military force, movement, or other association in a foreign country, and that relates to the defense, foreign policy, national security, or related policies of the United States and other activity in support of the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of such information;

(B) activities taken to counter similar activities directed against the United States;

(C) covert or clandestine activities affecting the relations of the United States with a foreign government, political group, party, military force, movement, or other association;

(D) the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of information about activities of persons within the United States, its territories and possessions, or nationals of the United States abroad whose political and related activities pose, or may

be considered by a department, agency, bureau, office, division, instrumentality, or employee of the United States to pose, a threat to the internal security of the United States; and

(E) covert or clandestine activities directed against persons described in subdivision (D).

(2) In this clause the term ''department or agency'' includes any organization, committee, council, establishment, or office within the Federal Government.

(3) For purposes of this clause, reference to a department, agency, bureau, or subdivision shall include a reference to any successor department, agency, bureau, or subdivision to the extent that a successor engages in intelligence or intelligence-related activities now conducted by the department, agency, bureau, or subdivision referred to in this clause.

(k) Clause 12(a) of rule XXII does not apply to meetings of a conference committee respecting legislation (or any part thereof) reported by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

RULE XI.

PROCEDURES OF COMMITTEES AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

In general

1. (a)(1)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), the Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable.

(B) 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, each shall be privileged in committees and subcommittees and shall be decided without debate.

(2) Each subcommittee is a part of its committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee and to its rules, so far as applicable.

(b)(1) Each committee may conduct at any time such investigations and studies as it considers necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under rule X. Subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by clause 6 of rule X, each committee may incur expenses, including travel expenses, in connection with such investigations and studies.

(2) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read in committee if it has been available to the members for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day).

(3) A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by more than one committee may be filed jointly, provided that each of the committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report.

(4) After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, an investigative or oversight report may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that a member who gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views shall be entitled to not less than seven calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion in the report.

(c) Each committee may have printed and bound such testimony and other data as may be presented at hearings held by the committee or its subcommittees. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with a meeting or hearing of a committee shall be paid from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(i)(1) of rule X.

(d)(1) Each committee shall submit to the House not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year a report on the activities of that committee under this rule and rule X during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of that committee during that Congress.

(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the committee under clause 2(d) of rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by that committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

(4) After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, the chairman of a committee may file an activities report under subparagraph (1) with the Clerk at any time and without approval of the committee, provided that—

(A) a copy of the report has been available to each member of the committee for at least seven calendar days; and

(B) the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a member of the committee.

Adoption of written rules

2. (a)(1) Each standing committee shall adopt written rules governing its procedure. Such rules—

(A) shall be adopted in a meeting that is open to the public unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that all or part of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public;

(B) may not be inconsistent with the Rules of the House or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Rules of the House; and

(C) shall in any event incorporate all of the succeeding provisions of this clause to the extent applicable.

(2) Each committee shall submit its rules for publication in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

Regular meeting days

(b) Each standing committee shall establish regular meeting days for the conduct of its business, which shall be not less frequent than monthly. Each such committee shall meet for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the committee or the transaction of other committee business on all regular meeting days fixed by the committee unless otherwise provided by written rule adopted by the committee.

Additional and special meetings

(c)(1) The chairman of each standing committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional and special meetings of the committee for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business, subject to such rules as the committee may adopt. The committee shall meet for such purpose under that call of the chairman.

(2) Three or more members of a standing committee may file in the offices of the committee a written request that the chairman call a special meeting of the committee. 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 the chairman does not call the requested special meeting within three calendar days after the filing of the request (to be held within seven 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. The written notice shall specify the date and hour of the special meeting and the measure or matter to be considered. 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 special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

Temporary absence of chairman

(d) A member of the majority party on each standing committee or subcommittee thereof shall be designated by the chairman of the full committee as the vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, and shall preside during the absence of the chairman from any meeting. If the chairman and vice chairman of a committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking majority member who is present shall preside at that meeting.

Committee records

(e)(1)(A) Each committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action which shall include—

(i) in the case of a meeting or hearing transcript, 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

(ii) a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.

(B)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (B)(ii) and subject to paragraph (k)(7), the result of each such record vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in its offices. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members of the committee present but not voting.

(ii) The result of any record vote taken in executive session in the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may not be made available for inspection by the public without an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.

(2)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), all committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as its chairman. Such records shall be the property of the House, and each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner shall have access thereto.

(B) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, other than members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, may not have access to the records of that committee respecting the conduct of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House without the specific prior permission of that committee.

(3) Each committee shall include in its rules standards for availability of records of the committee delivered to the Archivist of the United States under rule VII. Such standards shall specify procedures for orders of the committee under clause 3(b)(3) and clause 4(b) of rule VII, including a requirement that nonavailability of a record for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable under that rule shall be approved by vote of the committee.

(4) Each committee shall make its publications available in electronic form to the maximum extent feasible.

Prohibition against proxy voting

(f) A vote by a member of a committee or subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may not be cast by proxy.

Open meetings and hearings

(g)(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, by a standing committee or subcommittee thereof (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or its subcommittee) shall be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be in executive session because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or otherwise would violate a law or rule of the House. Persons, other than members of the committee and such noncommittee Members, Delegates, Resident Commissioner, congressional staff, or departmental representatives as the committee may authorize, may not be present at a business or markup session that is held in executive session. This subparagraph does not apply to open committee hearings, which are governed by clause 4(a)(1) of rule X or by subparagraph (2).

(2)(A) Each hearing conducted by a committee or subcommittee (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or its subcommittees) shall be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate a law or rule of the House.

(B) Notwithstanding the requirements of subdivision (A), in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the purpose of taking testimony, a majority of those present may—

(i) agree to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate clause 2(k)(5); or

(ii) agree to close the hearing as provided in clause 2(k)(5).

(C) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at a hearing of a committee or subcommittee (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or its subcommittees) unless the House by majority vote authorizes a particular committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner by the same procedures specified in this subparagraph for closing hearings to the public.

(D) The committee or subcommittee may vote by the same procedure described in this subparagraph to close one subsequent day of hearing, except that the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the subcommittees thereof, may vote by the same procedure to close up to five additional, consecutive days of hearings.

(3) The chairman of each committee (other than the Committee on Rules) shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a committee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the chairman of the committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing sooner, or if the committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the transaction of business, the chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. An announcement made under this subparagraph shall be published promptly in the Daily Digest and made available in electronic form.

(4) Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

(5)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), a point of order does not lie with respect to a measure reported by a committee on the ground that hearings on such measure were not conducted in accordance with this clause.

(B) A point of order on the ground described in subdivision (A) may be made by a member of the committee that reported the measure if such point of order was timely made and improperly disposed of in the committee.

(6) This paragraph does not apply to hearings of the Committee on Appropriations under clause 4(a)(1) of rule X.

Quorum requirements

(h)(1) A measure or recommendation may not be reported by a committee unless a majority of the committee is actually present.

(2) Each committee may fix the number of its members to constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, which may not be less than two.

(3) Each committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Ways and Means) may fix the number of its members to constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the reporting of a measure or recommendation, which may not be less than one-third of the members.

Limitation on committee sittings

(i) A 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.

Calling and questioning of witnesses

(j)(1) Whenever a hearing is conducted by a committee on a measure or matter, the minority members of the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of them 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 hearing thereon.

(2)(A) Subject to subdivisions (B) and (C), each committee shall apply the five-minute rule during the questioning of witnesses in a hearing until such time as each member of the committee who so desires has had an opportunity to question each witness.

(B) A committee may adopt a rule or motion permitting a specified number of its members to question a witness for longer than five minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(C) A committee may adopt a rule or motion permitting committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

Investigative hearing procedures

(k)(1) The chairman at an investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and of this clause shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person—

(A) notwithstanding paragraph (g)(2), such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session if, in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee determines by vote of a majority of those present that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness, and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) Evidence or testimony taken in executive session, and proceedings conducted in executive session, may be released or used in public sessions only when authorized by the committee, a majority being present.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinence of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

Supplemental, minority, or additional views

(l) If at the time of approval of a measure or matter by a committee (other than the Committee on Rules) a member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion in the report to the House thereon, 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 except when the House is in session on such a day) to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee.

Power to sit and act; subpoena power

(m)(1) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under this rule and rule X (including any matters referred to it under clause 2 of rule XII), a committee or subcommittee is authorized (subject to subparagraph (2)(A))—

(A) 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 as it considers necessary; and

(B) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as it considers necessary.

(2) The chairman of the committee, or a member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses.

(3)(A)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (A)(ii), a subpoena may be authorized and issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1)(B) in the conduct of an investigation or series of investigations or activities only when authorized by the committee or subcommittee, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subparagraph (1)(B) may be delegated to the chairman of the committee under such rules and under such limitations as the committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by a member designated by the committee.

(ii) In the case of a subcommittee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, a subpoena may be authorized and issued only by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members.

(B) A subpoena duces tecum may specify terms of return other than at a meeting or hearing of the committee or subcommittee authorizing the subpoena.

(C) Compliance with a subpoena issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1)(B) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

3. (a) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has the following functions:

(1) The committee may recommend to the House from time to time such administrative actions as it may consider appropriate to establish or enforce standards of official conduct for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and employees of the House. A letter of reproval or other administrative action of the committee pursuant to an investigation under subparagraph (2) shall only be issued or implemented as a part of a report required by such subparagraph.

(2) The committee may investigate, subject to paragraph (b), an alleged violation by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House of the Code of Official Conduct or of a law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to the conduct of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee in the performance of his duties or the discharge of his responsibilities. After notice and hearing (unless the right to a hearing is waived by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer or employee), the committee shall report to the House its findings of fact and recommendations, if any, for the final disposition of any such investigation and such action as the committee may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

(3) The committee may report to the appropriate Federal or State authorities, either with the approval of the House or by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the committee, any substantial evidence of a violation by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, of a law applicable to the performance of his duties or the discharge of his responsibilities that may have been disclosed in a committee investigation.

(4) The committee may consider the request of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House for an advisory opinion with respect to the general propriety of any current or proposed conduct of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee. With appropriate deletions to ensure the privacy of the person concerned, the committee may publish such opinion for the guidance of other Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and employees of the House.

(5) The committee may consider the request of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House for a written waiver in exceptional circumstances with respect to clause 4 of rule XXIV.

(b)(1)(A) Unless approved by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may not report a resolution, report, recommendation, or advisory opinion relating to the official conduct of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer or employee of the House, or, except as provided in subparagraph (2), undertake an investigation of such conduct.

(B)(i) Upon the receipt of information offered as a complaint that is in compliance with this rule and the rules of the committee, the chairman and ranking minority member jointly may appoint members to serve as an investigative subcommittee.

(ii) The chairman and ranking minority member of the committee jointly may gather additional information concerning alleged conduct that is the basis of a complaint or of information offered as a complaint until they have established an investigative subcommittee or either of them has placed on the agenda of the committee the issue of whether to establish an investigative subcommittee.

(2) Except in the case of an investigation undertaken by the committee on its own initiative, the committee may undertake an investigation relating to the official conduct of an individual Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House only—

(A) upon receipt of information offered as a complaint, in writing and under oath, from a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner and transmitted to the committee by such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner; or

(B) upon receipt of information offered as a complaint, in writing and under oath, from a person not a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner provided that a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner certifies in writing to the committee that he believes the information is submitted in good faith and warrants the review and consideration of the committee.

If a complaint is not disposed of within the applicable periods set forth in the rules of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, the chairman and ranking minority member shall establish jointly an investigative subcommittee and forward the complaint, or any portion thereof, to that subcommittee for its consideration. However, if at any time during those periods either the chairman or ranking minority member places on the agenda the issue of whether to establish an investigative subcommittee, then an investigative subcommittee may be established only by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.

(3) The committee may not undertake an investigation of an alleged violation of a law, rule, regulation, or standard of conduct that was not in effect at the time of the alleged violation. The committee may not undertake an investigation of such an alleged violation that occurred before the third previous Congress unless the committee determines that the alleged violation is directly related to an alleged violation that occurred in a more recent Congress.

(4) A member of the committee shall be ineligible to participate as a member of the committee in a committee proceeding relating to the member's official conduct. Whenever a member of the committee is ineligible to act as a member of the committee under the preceding sentence, the Speaker shall designate a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner from the same political party as the ineligible member to act in any proceeding of the committee relating to that conduct.

(5) A member of the committee may disqualify himself from participating in an investigation of the conduct of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House upon the submission in writing and under oath of an affidavit of disqualification stating that the member cannot render an impartial and unbiased decision in the case in which the member seeks to be disqualified. If the committee approves and accepts such affidavit of disqualification, the chairman shall so notify the Speaker and request the Speaker to designate a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner from the same political party as the disqualifying member to act in any proceeding of the committee relating to that case.

(6) Information or testimony received, or the contents of a complaint or the fact of its filing, may not be publicly disclosed by any committee or staff member unless specifically authorized in each instance by a vote of the full committee.

(7) The committee shall have the functions designated in titles I and V of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, in sections 7342, 7351, and 7353 of title 5, United States Code, and in clause 11(g)(4) of rule X.

(c)(1) Notwithstanding clause 2(g)(1) of rule XI, each meeting of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or a subcommittee thereof shall occur in executive session unless the committee or subcommittee, by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, opens the meeting to the public.

(2) Notwithstanding clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI, each hearing of an adjudicatory subcommittee or sanction hearing of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be held in open session unless the committee or subcommittee, in open session by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, closes all or part of the remainder of the hearing on that day to the public.

(d) Before a member, officer, or employee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, including members of a subcommittee of the committee selected under clause 5(a)(4) of rule X and shared staff, may have access to information that is confidential under the rules of the committee, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed:

''I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose, to any person or entity outside the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, any information received in the course of my service with the committee, except as authorized by the committee or in accordance with its rules.''

Copies of the executed oath shall be retained by the Clerk as part of the records of the

House. This paragraph establishes a standard of conduct within the meaning of paragraph (a)(2). Breaches of confidentiality shall be investigated by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and appropriate action shall be taken.

(e)(1) If a complaint or information offered as a complaint is deemed frivolous by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, the committee may take such action as it, by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, considers appropriate in the circumstances.

(2) Complaints filed before the One Hundred Fifth Congress may not be deemed frivolous by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Audio and visual coverage of committee proceedings

4. (a) The purpose of this clause is to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which committee hearings or committee meetings that are open to the public may be covered by audio and visual means—

(1) for the education, enlightenment, and information of the general public, on the basis of accurate and impartial news coverage, regarding the operations, procedures, and practices of the House as a legislative and representative body, and regarding the measures, public issues, and other matters before the House and its committees, the consideration thereof, and the action taken thereon; and

(2) for the development of the perspective and understanding of the general public with respect to the role and function of the House under the Constitution as an institution of the Federal Government.

(b) In addition, it is the intent of this clause that radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage under this clause may not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(c) It is, further, the intent of this clause that the general conduct of each meeting (whether of a hearing or otherwise) covered under authority of this clause by audio or visual means, and the personal behavior of the committee members and staff, other Government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting, shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations, and may not be such as to—

(1) distort the objects and purposes of the hearing or other meeting or the activities of committee members in connection with that hearing or meeting or in connection with the general work of the committee or of the House; or

(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner or bring the House, the committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner into disrepute.

(d) The coverage of committee hearings and meetings by audio and visual means shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

(e) Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by a committee or subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by audio and visual means. A committee or subcommittee chairman may not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).

(f) Each committee shall adopt written rules to govern its implementation of this clause. Such rules shall contain provisions to the following effect:

(1) If audio or visual coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) The allocation among the television media of the positions or the number of television cameras permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(3) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between a witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(4) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but may not be placed in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(5) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media may not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(6)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns may not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting.

(B) The television media may install additional lighting in a hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in a hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of a hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.

(7) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of a hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be permitted on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(8) Photographers may not position themselves between the witness table and the members of the committee at any time during the course of a hearing or meeting.

(9) Photographers may not place themselves in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(10) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

Pay of witnesses

5. Witnesses appearing before the House or any of its committees shall be paid the same per diem rate as established, authorized, and regulated by the Committee on House Administration for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and employees of the House, plus actual expenses of travel to or from the place of examination. Such per diem may not be paid when a witness has been summoned at the place of examination.

Unfinished business of the session

6. All business of the House at the end of one session shall be resumed at the commencement of the next session of the same Congress in the same manner as if no adjournment had taken place.

RULE XII.

RECEIPT AND REFERRAL OF MEASURES AND MATTERS.

Messages

1. Messages received from the Senate, or from the President, shall be entered on the Journal and published in the Congressional Record of the proceedings of that day.

Referral

2. (a) The Speaker shall refer each bill, resolution, or other matter that relates to a subject listed under a standing committee named in clause 1 of rule X in accordance with the provisions of this clause.

(b) The Speaker shall refer matters under paragraph (a) in such manner as to ensure to the maximum extent feasible that each committee that has jurisdiction under clause 1 of rule X over the subject matter of a provision thereof may consider such provision and report to the House thereon. Precedents, rulings, or procedures in effect before the Ninety-Fourth Congress shall be applied to referrals under this clause only to the extent that they will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this clause.

(c) In carrying out paragraphs (a) and (b) with respect to the referral of a matter, the Speaker—

(1) shall designate a committee of primary jurisdiction;

(2) may refer the matter to one or more additional committees for consideration in sequence, either initially or after the matter has been reported by the committee of primary jurisdiction;

(3) may refer portions of the matter reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions to one or more additional committees;

(4) may refer the matter to a special, ad hoc committee appointed by the Speaker with the approval of the House, and including members of the committees of jurisdiction, for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the House thereon;

(5) may subject a referral to appropriate time limitations; and

(6) may make such other provision as may be considered appropriate.

(d) A bill for the payment or adjudication of a private claim against the Government may not be referred to a committee other than the Committee on International Relations or the Committee on the Judiciary, except by unanimous consent.

Petitions, memorials, and private bills

3. If a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has a petition, memorial, or private bill to present, he shall endorse his name, deliver it to the Clerk, and may specify the reference or disposition to be made thereof. Such petition, memorial, or private bill (except when judged by the Speaker to be obscene or insulting) shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner presenting it and shall be printed in the Congressional Record.

4. A private bill or private resolution (including an omnibus claim or pension bill), or amendment thereto, may not be received or

considered in the House if it authorizes or directs—

(a) the payment of money for property damages, for personal injuries or death for which suit may be instituted under the Tort Claims Procedure provided in title 28, United States Code, or for a pension (other than to carry out a provision of law or treaty stipulation);

(b) the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream; or

(c) the correction of a military or naval record.

Prohibition on commemorations

5. (a) A bill or resolution, or an amendment thereto, may not be introduced or considered in the House if it establishes or expresses a commemoration.

(b) In this clause the term ''commemoration'' means a remembrance, celebration, or recognition for any purpose through the designation of a specified period of time.

Excluded matters

6. A petition, memorial, bill, or resolution excluded under this rule shall be returned to the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner from whom it was received. A petition or private bill that has been inappropriately referred may, by direction of the committee having possession of it, be properly referred in the manner originally presented. An erroneous reference of a petition or private bill under this clause does not confer jurisdiction on a committee to consider or report it.

Sponsorship

7. (a) All other bills, memorials, petitions, and resolutions, endorsed with the names of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner introducing them, may be delivered to the Speaker to be referred. The titles and references of all bills, memorials, petitions, resolutions, and other documents referred under this rule shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Congressional Record. An erroneous reference may be corrected by the House in accordance with rule X on any day immediately after the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag by unanimous consent or motion. Such a motion shall be privileged if offered by direction of a committee to which the bill has been erroneously referred or by direction of a committee claiming jurisdiction and shall be decided without debate.

(b)(1) The primary sponsor of a public bill or public resolution may name cosponsors. The name of a cosponsor added after the initial printing of a bill or resolution shall appear in the next printing of the bill or resolution on the written request of the primary sponsor. Such a request may be submitted to the Speaker at any time until the last committee authorized to consider and report the bill or resolution reports it to the House or is discharged from its consideration.

(2) The name of a cosponsor of a bill or resolution may be deleted by unanimous consent. The Speaker may entertain such a request only by the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner whose name is to be deleted or by the primary sponsor of the bill or resolution, and only until the last committee authorized to consider and report the bill or resolution reports it to the House or is discharged from its consideration. The Speaker may not entertain a request to delete the name of the primary sponsor of a bill or resolution. A deletion shall be indicated by date in the next printing of the bill or resolution.

(3) The addition or deletion of the name of a cosponsor of a bill or resolution shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Congressional Record of that day.

(4) A bill or resolution shall be reprinted on the written request of the primary sponsor. Such a request may be submitted to the Speaker only when 20 or more cosponsors have been added since the last printing of the bill or resolution.

(5) When a bill or resolution is introduced ''by request,'' those words shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Congressional Record.

Executive communications

8. Estimates of appropriations and all other communications from the executive departments intended for the consideration of any committees of the House shall be addressed to the Speaker for referral as provided in clause 2 of rule XIV.

RULE XIII.

CALENDARS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Calendars

1. (a) All business reported by committees shall be referred to one of the following three calendars:

(1) A Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which shall be referred public bills and public resolutions raising revenue, involving a tax or charge on the people, directly or indirectly making appropriations of money or property or requiring such appropriations to be made, authorizing payments out of appropriations already made, releasing any liability to the United States for money or property, or referring a claim to the Court of Claims.

(2) A House Calendar, to which shall be referred all public bills and public resolutions not requiring referral to the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

(3) A Private Calendar as provided in clause 5 of rule XV, to which shall be referred all private bills and private resolutions.

(b) There is established a Corrections Calendar as provided in clause 6 of rule XV.

(c) There is established a Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees as provided in clause 2 of rule XV.

Filing and printing of reports

2. (a)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), all reports of committees (other than those filed from the floor as privileged) shall be delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar under the direction of the Speaker in accordance with clause 1. The title or subject of each report shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Congressional Record.

(2) A bill or resolution reported adversely shall be laid on the table unless a committee to which the bill or resolution was referred requests at the time of the report its referral to an appropriate calendar under clause 1 or unless, within three days thereafter, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner makes such a request.

(b)(1) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House a measure or matter approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken steps necessary to bring the measure or matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, the report of a committee on a measure that has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which a written request for the filing of the report, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, has been filed with the clerk of the committee. The clerk of the committee shall immediately notify the chairman of the filing of such a request. This subparagraph does not apply to a report of the Committee on Rules with respect to a rule, joint rule, or order of business of the House, or to the reporting of a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department.

(c) All supplemental, minority, or additional views filed under clause 2(l) of rule XI by one or more members of a committee shall be included in, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to a measure or matter. When time guaranteed by clause 2(l) of rule XI has expired (or, if sooner, when all separate views have been received), the committee may arrange to file its report with the Clerk not later than one hour after the expiration of such time. This clause and provisions of clause 2(l) of rule XI do not preclude the immediate filing or printing of a committee report in the absence of a timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views as provided in clause 2(l) of rule XI.

Content of reports

3. (a)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), the report of a committee on a measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume that—

(A) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views that have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report; and

(B) shall bear on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under paragraph (c)(3) or (4)) are included as part of the report.

(2) A committee may file a supplemental report for the correction of a technical error in its previous report on a measure or matter.

(b) With respect to each record vote on a motion to report a measure or matter of a public nature, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of members voting for and against, shall be included in the committee report. The preceding sentence does not apply to votes taken in executive session by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

(c) The report of a committee on a measure that has been approved by the committee shall include, separately set out and clearly identified, the following:

(1) Oversight findings and recommendations under clause 2(b)(1) of rule X.

(2) The statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, except that an estimate of new budget authority shall include, when practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant programs to the appropriate levels under current law.

(3) An estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if timely submitted to the committee before the filing of the report.

(4) A summary of oversight findings and recommendations by the Committee on Government Reform under clause 4(c)(2) of rule X if such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the reporting committee in time to allow it to consider such findings and recommendations during its deliberations on the measure.

(d) Each report of a committee on a public bill or public joint resolution shall contain the following:

(1) A statement citing the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

(2)(A) An estimate by the committee of the costs that would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following that fiscal year (or for

the authorized duration of any program authorized by the bill or joint resolution if less than five years);

(B) A comparison of the estimate of costs described in subdivision (A) made by the committee with any estimate of such costs made by a Government agency and submitted to such committee; and

(C) When practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant programs with the appropriate levels under current law.

(3)(A) In subparagraph (2) the term ''Government agency'' includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia.

(B) Subparagraph (2) does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on Rules, or the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and does not apply when a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been included in the report under paragraph (c)(3).

(e)(1) Whenever a committee reports a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof, it shall include in its report or in an accompanying document—

(A) the text of a statute or part thereof that is proposed to be repealed; and

(B) a comparative print of any part of the bill or joint resolution proposing to amend the statute and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed.

(2) If a committee reports a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof with a recommendation that the bill or joint resolution be amended, the comparative print required by subparagraph (1) shall reflect the changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill or joint resolution as proposed to be amended.

(f)(1) A report of the Committee on Appropriations on a general appropriation bill shall include—

(A) a concise statement describing the effect of any provision of the accompanying bill that directly or indirectly changes the application of existing law; and

(B) a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for expenditures not previously authorized by law (except classified intelligence or national security programs, projects, or activities).

(2) Whenever the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution including matter specified in clause 1(b)(2) or (3) of rule X, it shall include—

(A) in the bill or joint resolution, separate headings for ''Rescissions'' and ''Transfers of Unexpended Balances''; and

(B) in the report of the committee, a separate section listing such rescissions and transfers.

(g) Whenever the Committee on Rules reports a resolution proposing to repeal or amend a standing rule of the House, it shall include in its report or in an accompanying document—

(1) the text of any rule or part thereof that is proposed to be repealed; and

(2) a comparative print of any part of the resolution proposing to amend the rule and of the rule or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed.

(h)(1) It shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means that proposes to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 unless—

(A) the report includes a tax complexity analysis prepared by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in accordance with section 4022(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998; or

(B) the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means causes such a tax complexity analysis to be printed in the Congressional Record before consideration of the bill or joint resolution.

(2) A report from the Committee on Ways and Means on a bill or joint resolution designated by the Majority Leader, after consultation with the Minority Leader, as major tax legislation may include a dynamic estimate of the changes in Federal revenues expected to result from enactment of the legislation. The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation shall render a dynamic estimate of such legislation only in response to a timely request from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, after consultation with the ranking minority member. A dynamic estimate under this paragraph may be used only for informational purposes.

(3) In this paragraph the term ''dynamic estimate'' means a projection based in any part on assumptions concerning probable effects of macroeconomic feedback. A dynamic estimate shall include a statement identifying all such assumptions.

Availability of reports

4. (a)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order to consider in the House a measure or matter reported by a committee until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which each report of a committee on that measure or matter has been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.

(2) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to—

(A) a resolution providing a rule, joint rule, or order of business reported by the Committee on Rules considered under clause 6;

(B) a resolution providing amounts from the applicable accounts described in clause 1(i)(1) of rule X reported by the Committee on House Administration considered under clause 6 of rule X;

(C) a resolution presenting a question of the privileges of the House reported by any committee;

(D) a measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by Congress; and

(E) a measure providing for the disapproval of a decision, determination, or action by a Government agency that would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress. In this subdivision the term ''Government agency'' includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or of the government of the District of Columbia.

(b) A committee that reports a measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have its hearings thereon (if any) printed and available for distribution to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner before the consideration of the measure or matter in the House.

(c) A general appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations may not be considered in the House until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which printed hearings of the Committee on Appropriations thereon have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.

Privileged reports, generally

5. (a) The following committees shall have leave to report at any time on the following matters, respectively:

(1) The Committee on Appropriations, on general appropriation bills and on joint resolutions continuing appropriations for a fiscal year after September 15 in the preceding fiscal year.

(2) The Committee on the Budget, on the matters required to be reported by such committee under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(3) The Committee on House Administration, on enrolled bills, on contested elections, on matters referred to it concerning printing for the use of the House or the two Houses, on expenditure of the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(i)(1) of rule X, and on matters relating to preservation and availability of noncurrent records of the House under rule VII.

(4) The Committee on Rules, on rules, joint rules, and the order of business.

(5) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, on resolutions recommending action by the House with respect to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House as a result of an investigation by the committee relating to the official conduct of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee.

(b) A report filed from the floor as privileged under paragraph (a) may be called up as a privileged question by direction of the reporting committee, subject to any requirement concerning its availability to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner under clause 4 or concerning the timing of its consideration under clause 6.

Privileged reports by the Committee on Rules

6. (a) A report by the Committee on Rules on a rule, joint rule, or the order of business may not be called up for consideration on the same day it is presented to the House except—

(1) when so determined by a vote of two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present;

(2) in the case of a resolution proposing only to waive a requirement of clause 4 or of clause 8 of rule XXII concerning the availability of reports; or

(3) during the last three days of a session of Congress.

(b) Pending the consideration of a report by the Committee on Rules on a rule, joint rule, or the order of business, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn. After the result of such a motion is announced, the Speaker may not entertain any other dilatory motion until the report shall have been disposed of.

(c) The Committee on Rules may not report—

(1) a rule or order proposing that business under clause 7 of rule XV be set aside by a vote of less than two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present;

(2) a rule or order that would prevent the motion to recommit a bill or joint resolution from being made as provided in clause 2(b) of rule XIX, including a motion to recommit with instructions to report back an amendment otherwise in order, if offered by the Minority Leader or a designee, except with respect to a Senate bill or resolution for which the text of a House-passed measure has been substituted.

(d) The Committee on Rules shall present to the House reports concerning rules, joint rules, and the order of business, within three legislative days of the time when they are ordered. If such a report is not considered

immediately, it shall be referred to the calendar. If such a report on the calendar is not called up by the member of the committee who filed the report within seven legislative days, any member of the committee may call it up as a privileged question on the day after the calendar day on which the member announces to the House his intention to do so. The Speaker shall recognize a member of the committee who rises for that purpose.

(e) An adverse report by the Committee on Rules on a resolution proposing a special order of business for the consideration of a public bill or public joint resolution may be called up as a privileged question by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner on a day when it is in order to consider a motion to discharge committees under clause 2 of rule XV.

(f) If the House has adopted a resolution making in order a motion to consider a bill or resolution, and such a motion has not been offered within seven calendar days thereafter, such a motion shall be privileged if offered by direction of all reporting committees having initial jurisdiction of the bill or resolution.

(g) Whenever the Committee on Rules reports a resolution providing for the consideration of a measure, it shall (to the maximum extent possible) specify in the resolution the object of any waiver of a point of order against the measure or against its consideration.

Resolutions of inquiry

7. A report on a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department may be filed from the floor as privileged. If such a resolution is not reported to the House within 14 legislative days after its introduction, a motion to discharge a committee from its consideration shall be privileged.

RULE XIV.

ORDER AND PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.

1. The daily order of business (unless varied by the application of other rules and except for the disposition of matters of higher precedence) shall be as follows:

First. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Second. Reading and approval of the Journal, unless postponed under clause 9(a) of rule XX.

Third. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Fourth. Correction of reference of public bills.

Fifth. Disposal of business on the Speaker's table as provided in clause 2.

Sixth. Unfinished business as provided in clause 3.

Seventh. The morning hour for the consideration of bills called up by committees as provided in clause 4.

Eighth. Motions that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union subject to clause 5.

Ninth. Orders of the day.

2. Business on the Speaker's table shall be disposed of as follows:

(a) Messages from the President shall be referred to the appropriate committees without debate.

(b) Communications addressed to the House, including reports and communications from heads of departments and bills, resolutions, and messages from the Senate, may be referred to the appropriate committees in the same manner and with the same right of correction as public bills and public resolutions presented by Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner.

(c) Motions to dispose of Senate amendments on the Speaker's table may be entertained as provided in clauses 1, 2, and 4 of rule XXII.

(d) Senate bills and resolutions substantially the same as House measures already favorably reported and not required to be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union may be disposed of by motion. Such a motion shall be privileged if offered by direction of all reporting committees having initial jurisdiction of the House measure.

3. Consideration of unfinished business in which the House may have been engaged at an adjournment, except business in the morning hour and proceedings postponed under clause 9 of rule XX, shall be resumed as soon as the business on the Speaker's table is finished, and at the same time each day thereafter until disposed of. The consideration of all other unfinished business shall be resumed whenever the class of business to which it belongs shall be in order under the rules.

4. After the unfinished business has been disposed of, the Speaker shall call each standing committee in regular order and then select committees. Each committee when named may call up for consideration a bill or resolution reported by it on a previous day and on the House Calendar. If the Speaker does not complete the call of the committees before the House passes to other business, the next call shall resume at the point it left off, giving preference to the last bill or resolution under consideration. A committee that has occupied the call for two days may not call up another bill or resolution until the other committees have been called in their turn.

5. After consideration of bills or resolutions under clause 4 for one hour, it shall be in order, pending consideration thereof, to entertain a motion that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union or, when authorized by a committee, that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill. Such a motion shall be subject to only one amendment designating another bill. If such a motion is decided in the negative, another such motion may not be considered until the matter that was pending when such motion was offered is disposed of.

6. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by a majority without debate.

RULE XV

BUSINESS IN ORDER ON SPECIAL DAYS

Suspensions, Mondays and Tuesdays

1. (a) A rule may not be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present. The Speaker may not entertain a motion that the House suspend the rules except on Mondays and Tuesdays and during the last six days of a session of Congress.

(b) Pending a motion that the House suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn. After the result of such a motion is announced, the Speaker may not entertain any other motion until the vote is taken on the suspension.

(c) A motion that the House suspend the rules is debatable for 40 minutes, one-half in favor of the motion and one-half in opposition thereto.

Discharge motions, second and fourth Mondays

2. (a) Motions to discharge committees shall be in order on the second and fourth Mondays of a month.

(b)(1) A Member may present to the Clerk a motion in writing to discharge—

(A) a committee from consideration of a public bill or public resolution that has been referred to it for 30 legislative days; or

(B) the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution that has been referred to it for seven legislative days and that proposes a special order of business for the consideration of a public bill or public resolution that has been reported by a standing committee or has been referred to a standing committee for 30 legislative days.

(2) Only one motion may be presented for a bill or resolution. A Member may not file a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution providing for the consideration of more than one public bill or public resolution or admitting or effecting a nongermane amendment to a public bill or public resolution.

(c) A motion presented under paragraph (b) shall be placed in the custody of the Clerk, who shall arrange a convenient place for the signatures of Members. A signature may be withdrawn by a Member in writing at any time before a motion is entered on the Journal. The Clerk shall make signatures a matter of public record, causing the names of the Members who have signed a discharge motion during a week to be published in a portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose on the last legislative day of the week and making cumulative lists of such names available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the House. The Clerk shall devise a means for making such lists available to offices of the House and to the public in electronic form. When a majority of the total membership of the House shall have signed the motion, it shall be entered on the Journal, printed with the signatures thereto in the Record, and referred to the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees.

(d)(1) On the second and fourth Mondays of a month (except during the last six days of a session of Congress), immediately after the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, a motion to discharge that has been on the calendar for at least seven legislative days shall be privileged if called up by a Member whose signature appears thereon. When such a motion is called up, the House shall proceed to its consideration under this paragraph without intervening motion except one motion to adjourn. Privileged motions to discharge shall have precedence in the order of their entry on the Journal.

(2) When a motion to discharge is called up, the bill or resolution to which it relates shall be read by title only. The motion is debatable for 20 minutes, one-half in favor of the motion and one-half in opposition thereto.

(e)(1) If a motion prevails to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution, the House shall immediately consider the resolution, pending which the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn. After the result of such a motion to adjourn is announced, the Speaker may not entertain any other dilatory motion until the resolution has been disposed of. If the resolution is adopted, the House shall immediately proceed to its execution.

(2) If a motion prevails to discharge a standing committee from consideration of a public bill or public resolution, a motion that the House proceed to the immediate consideration of such bill or resolution shall be privileged if offered by a Member whose signature appeared on the motion to discharge. The motion to proceed is not debatable. If the motion to proceed is adopted, the bill or resolution shall be considered immediately under the general rules of the House. If unfinished before adjournment of the day on which it is called up, the bill or resolution shall remain the unfinished business until it is disposed of. If the motion to proceed is rejected, the bill or resolution shall be referred to the appropriate calendar, where it shall have the same status as if the committee from which it was discharged had duly reported it to the House.

(f)(1) When a motion to discharge originated under this clause has once been acted on by the House, it shall not be in order to entertain during the same session of Congress—

(A) a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of that bill or resolution or of any other bill or resolution that, by relating in substance to or dealing with the same subject matter, is substantially the same; or

(B) a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution providing a special order of business for the consideration of that bill or resolution or of any other bill or resolution that, by relating in substance to or dealing with the same subject matter, is substantially the same.

(2) A motion to discharge on the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees that is rendered out of order under subparagraph (1) shall be stricken from that calendar.

Adverse report by the Committee on Rules, second and fourth Mondays

3. An adverse report by the Committee on Rules on a resolution proposing a special order of business for the consideration of a public bill or public joint resolution may be called up under clause 6(e) of rule XIII as a privileged question by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner on a day when it is in order to consider a motion to discharge committees under clause 2.

District of Columbia business, second and fourth Mondays

4. The second and fourth Mondays of a month shall be set apart for the consideration of such District of Columbia business as may be called up by the Committee on Government Reform after the disposition of motions to discharge committees and after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only.

Private Calendar, first and third Tuesdays

5. (a) On the first Tuesday of a month, the Speaker shall direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Private Calendar after disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only. If two or more Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner object to the consideration of a bill or resolution so called, it shall be recommitted to the committee that reported it. No other business shall be in order before completion of the call of the Private Calendar on this day unless two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present, agree to a motion that the House dispense with the call.

(b)(1) On the third Tuesday of a month, after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Private Calendar. Preference shall be given to omnibus bills containing the texts of bills or resolutions that have previously been objected to on a call of the Private Calendar. If two or more Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner object to the consideration of a bill or resolution so called (other than an omnibus bill), it shall be recommitted to the committee that reported it. Two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present, may adopt a motion that the House dispense with the call on this day.

(2) Omnibus bills shall be read for amendment by paragraph. No amendment shall be in order except to strike or to reduce amounts of money or to provide limitations. An item or matter stricken from an omnibus bill may not thereafter during the same session of Congress be included in an omnibus bill. Upon passage such an omnibus bill shall be resolved into the several bills and resolutions of which it is composed. The several bills and resolutions, with any amendments adopted by the House, shall be engrossed, when necessary, and otherwise considered as passed severally by the House as distinct bills and resolutions.

(c) The Speaker may not entertain a reservation of the right to object to the consideration of a bill or resolution under this clause. A bill or resolution considered under this clause shall be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. A motion to dispense with the call of the Private Calendar under this clause shall be privileged. Debate on such a motion shall be limited to five minutes in support and five minutes in opposition.

Corrections Calendar, second and fourth Tuesdays

6. (a) After a bill has been favorably reported and placed on either the Union or House Calendar, the Speaker, after consultation with the Minority Leader, may direct the Clerk also to place the bill on the ''Corrections Calendar.'' At any time on the second and fourth Tuesdays of a month, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to call a bill that has been on the Corrections Calendar for three legislative days.

(b) A bill called from the Corrections Calendar shall be considered in the House, is debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the primary committee of jurisdiction, and shall not be subject to amendment except those recommended by the primary committee of jurisdiction or offered by the chairman of the primary committee or a designee. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and any amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

(c) The approval of three-fifths of the Members voting, a quorum being present, shall be required to pass a bill called from the Corrections Calendar. The rejection of a bill so called, or the sustaining of a point of order against it or against its consideration, does not cause its removal from the Calendar to which it was originally referred.

Calendar Call of Committees, Wednesdays

7. (a) On Wednesday of each week, business shall not be in order before completion of the call of the committees (except as provided by clause 4 of rule XIV) unless two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present, agree to a motion that the House dispense with the call. Such a motion shall be privileged. Debate on such a motion shall be limited to five minutes in support and five minutes in opposition.

(b) A bill or resolution on either the House or the Union Calendar, except bills or resolutions that are privileged under the Rules of the House, may be called under this clause. A bill or resolution called up from the Union Calendar shall be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union without motion, subject to clause 3 of rule XVI. General debate on a measure considered under this clause shall be confined to the measure and may not exceed two hours equally divided between a proponent and an opponent.

(c) When a committee has occupied the call under this clause on one Wednesday, it shall not be in order on a succeeding Wednesday to consider unfinished business previously called up by that committee until the other committees have been called in their turn unless—

(1) the previous question has been ordered on such unfinished business; or

(2) the House adopts a motion to dispense with the call under paragraph (a).

(d) If any committee has not been called under this clause during a session of a Congress, then at the next session of that Congress the call shall resume where it left off at the end of the preceding session.

(e) This rule does not apply during the last two weeks of a session of Congress.

(f) The Speaker may not entertain a motion for a recess on a Wednesday except during the last two weeks of a session of Congress.

RULE XVI

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Motions

1. Every motion entertained by the Speaker shall be reduced to writing on the demand of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner and, unless it is withdrawn the same day, shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner offering it. A dilatory motion may not be entertained by the Speaker.

Withdrawal

2. When a motion is entertained, the Speaker shall state it or cause it to be read aloud by the Clerk before it is debated. The motion then shall be in the possession of the House but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment thereon.

Question of consideration

3. When a motion or proposition is entertained, the question, ''Will the House now consider it?'' may not be put unless demanded by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

Precedence of motions

4. (a) When a question is under debate, only the following motions may be entertained (which shall have precedence in the following order):

(1) To adjourn.

(2) To lay on the table.

(3) For the previous question.

(4) To postpone to a day certain.

(5) To refer.

(6) To amend.

(7) To postpone indefinitely.

(b) A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, or for the previous question shall be decided without debate. A motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, may not be allowed again on the same day at the same stage of the question.

(c)(1) It shall be in order at any time for the Speaker, in his discretion, to entertain a motion—

(A) that the Speaker be authorized to declare a recess; or

(B) that when the House adjourns it stand adjourned to a day and time certain.

(2) Either motion shall be of equal privilege with the motion to adjournand shall be decided without debate.

Divisibility

5. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a question shall be divided on the demand of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner before the question is put if it includes propositions so distinct in substance that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition remains.

(b)(1) A motion or resolution to elect members to a standing committee of the House, or to a joint standing committee, is not divisible.

(2) A resolution or order reported by the Committee on Rules providing a special order of business is not divisible.

(c) A motion to strike and insert is not divisible, but rejection of a motion to strike does not preclude another motion to amend.

Amendments

6. When an amendable proposition is under consideration, a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in

order, and it also shall be in order to offer a further amendment by way of substitute for the original motion to amend, to which one amendment may be offered but which may not be voted on until the original amendment is perfected. An amendment may be withdrawn in the House at any time before a decision or amendment thereon. An amendment to the title of a bill or resolution shall not be in order until after its passage or adoption and shall be decided without debate.

Germaneness

7. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Readings

8. Bills and joint resolutions are subject to readings as follows:

(a) A first reading is in full when the bill or joint resolution is first considered.

(b) A second reading occurs only when the bill or joint resolution is read for amendment in a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union under clause 5 of rule XVIII.

(c) A third reading precedes passage when the Speaker states the question: ''Shall the bill [or joint resolution] be engrossed [when applicable] and read a third time?'' If that question is decided in the affirmative, then the bill or joint resolution shall be read the final time by title and then the question shall be put on its passage.

RULE XVII

DECORUM AND DEBATE

Decorum

1. (a) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who desires to speak or deliver a matter to the House shall rise and respectfully address himself to ''Mr. Speaker'' and, on being recognized, may address the House from any place on the floor. When invited by the Chair, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may speak from the Clerk's desk.

(b)(1) Remarks in debate shall be confined to the question under debate, avoiding personality.

(2)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), debate may not include characterizations of Senate action or inaction, references to individual Members of the Senate, or quotations from Senate proceedings.

(B) Debate may include references to actions taken by the Senate or by committees thereof that are a matter of public record; references to the pendency or sponsorship in the Senate of bills, resolutions, and amendments; factual descriptions relating to Senate action or inaction concerning a measure then under debate in the House; and quotations from Senate proceedings on a measure then under debate in the House that are relevant to the making of legislative history establishing the meaning of that measure.

Recognition

2. When two or more Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner rise at once, the Speaker shall name the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who is first to speak. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not occupy more than one hour in debate on a question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union except as otherwise provided in this rule.

Managing Debate

3. (a) The Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who calls up a measure may open and close debate thereon. When general debate extends beyond one day, that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall be entitled to one hour to close without regard to the time used in opening.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not speak more than once to the same question without leave of the House.

(c) A manager of a measure who opposes an amendment thereto is entitled to close controlled debate thereon.

Call to order

4. (a) If a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the Rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may, call to order the offending Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, who shall immediately sit down unless permitted on motion of another Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner to explain. If a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner is called to order, the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner making the call to order shall indicate the words excepted to, which shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's desk and read aloud to the House.

(b) The Speaker shall decide the validity of a call to order. The House, if appealed to, shall decide the question without debate. If the decision is in favor of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner called to order, the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise. If the case requires it, an offending Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall be liable to censure or such other punishment as the House may consider proper. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissionermay not be held to answer a call to order, and may not be subject to the censure of the House therefor, if further debate or other business has intervened.

Comportment

5. When the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not walk out of or across the Hall. When a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner is speaking, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not pass between the person speaking and the Chair. During the session of the House, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not wear a hat or remain by the Clerk's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots. A person may not smoke or use any personal, electronic office equipment, including cellular phones and computers, on the floor of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms is chaged with the strict enforcement of this clause.

Exhibits

6. When the use of an exhibit in debate is objected to by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, its use shall be decided without debate by a vote of the House.

Galleries

7. During a session of the House, it shall not be in order for a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to introduce to or to bring to the attention of the House an occupant in the galleries of the House. The Speaker may not entertain a request for the suspension of this rule by unanimous consent or otherwise.

Congressional Record

8. (a) The Congressional Record shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks made during the proceedings of the House, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner making the remarks.

(b) Unparliamentary remarks may be deleted only by permission or order of the House.

(c) This clause establishes a standard of conduct within the meaning of clause 3(a)(2) of rule XI.

Secret sessions

9. When confidential communications are received from the President, or when the Speaker or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner informs the House that he has communications that he believes ought to be kept secret for the present, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the Members, Delegates, Resident Commissioner, and officers of the House for the reading of such communications, and debates and proceedings thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

RULE XVIII

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Resolving into the Committee of the Whole

1. Whenever the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Speaker shall leave the chair after appointing a Chairman to preside. In case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Chairman may cause the same to be cleared.

2. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) and in clause 7 of rule XV, the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union by motion. When such a motion is entertained, the Speaker shall put the question without debate: ''Shall the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of this matter?'', naming it.

(b) After the House has adopted a resolution reported by the Committee on Rules providing a special order of business for the consideration of a measure in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Speaker may at any time, when no question is pending before the House, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of that measure without intervening motion, unless the special order of business provides otherwise.

Measures requiring initial consideration in the Committee of the Whole

3. All bills, resolutions, or Senate amendments (as provided in clause 3 of rule XXII) involving a tax or charge on the people, raising revenue, directly or indirectly making appropriations of money or property or requiring such appropriations to be made, authorizing payments out of appropriations already made, releasing any liability to the United States for money or property, or referring a claim to the Court of Claims, shall be first considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. A bill, resolution, or Senate amendment that fails to comply with this clause is subject to a point of order against its consideration.

Order of business

4. (a) Subject to subparagraph (b) business on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union may be taken up in regular order, or in such order as the Committee may determine, unless the measure to be considered was determined by the House at the time of resolving into the Committee of the Whole.

(b) Motions to resolve into the Committee of the Whole for consideration of bills and joint resolutions making general appropriations have precedence under this clause.

Reading for amendment

5. (a) Before general debate commences on a measure in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it shall be read in full. When general debate is concluded or closed by order of the House, the measure under consideration shall be read for amendment. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who offers an

amendment shall be allowed five minutes to explain it, after which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who shall first obtain the floor shall be allowed five minutes to speak in opposition to it. There shall be no further debate thereon, but the same privilege of debate shall be allowed in favor of and against any amendment that may be offered to an amendment. An amendment, or an amendment to an amendment, may be withdrawn by its proponent only by the unanimous consent of the Committee of the Whole.

(b) When a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner offers an amendment in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Clerk shall promptly transmit five copies of the amendment to the majority committee table and five copies to the minority committee table. The Clerk also shall deliver at least one copy of the amendment to the majority cloakroom and at least one copy to the minority cloakroom.

Quorum and voting

6. (a) A quorum of a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is 100 Members. The first time that a Committee of the Whole finds itself without a quorum during a day, the Chairman shall invoke the procedure for a quorum call set forth in clause 2 of rule XX, unless he elects to invoke an alternate procedure set forth in clause 3 or clause 4(a) of rule XX. If a quorum appears, the Committee of the Whole shall continue its business. If a quorum does not appear, the Committee of the Whole shall rise, and the Chairman shall report the names of absentees to the House.

(b)(1) The Chairman may refuse to entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present during general debate.

(2) After a quorum has once been established on a day, the Chairman may entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present only when the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is operating under the five-minute rule and the Chairman has put the pending proposition to a vote.

(3) Upon sustaining a point of order that a quorum is not present, the Chairman may announce that, following a regular quorum call under paragraph (a), the minimum time for electronic voting on the pending question shall be five minutes.

(c) When ordering a quorum call in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Chairman may announce an intention to declare that a quorum is constituted at any time during the quorum call when he determines that a quorum has appeared. If the Chairman interrupts the quorum call by declaring that a quorum is constituted, proceedings under the quorum call shall be considered as vacated, and the Committee of the Whole shall continue its sitting and resume its business.

(d) A quorum is not required in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for adoption of a motion that the Committee rise.

(e) In the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Chairman shall order a recorded vote on a request supported by at least 25 Members.

(f) In the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Chairman may reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting without any intervening business or debate on any or all pending amendments after a record vote has been taken on the first pending amendment.

Dispensing with the reading of an amendment

7. It shall be in order in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to move that the Committee of the Whole dispense with the reading of an amendment that has been printed in the bill or resolution as reported by a committee, or an amendment that a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has caused to be printed in the Congressional Record. Such a motion shall be decided without debate.

Closing debate

8. (a) Subject to paragraph (b) at any time after the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union has begun five-minute debate on amendments to any portion of a bill or resolution, it shall be in order to move that the Committee of the Whole close all debate on that portion of the bill or resolution or on the pending amendments only. Such a motion shall be decided without debate. The adoption of such a motion does not preclude further amendment, to be decided without debate.

(b) If the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union closes debate on any portion of a bill or resolution before there has been debate on an amendment that a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has caused to be printed in the Congressional Record at least one day before its consideration, the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who caused the amendment to be printed in the Record shall be allowed five minutes to explain it, after which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who shall first obtain the floor shall be allowed five minutes to speak in opposition to it. There shall be no further debate thereon.

(c) Material submitted for printing in the Congressional Record under this rule shall indicate the full text of the proposed amendment, the name of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner proposing it, the number of the bill or resolution to which it will be offered, and the point in the bill or resolution or amendment thereto where the amendment is intended to be offered. The amendment shall appear in a portion of the Record designated for that purpose. Amendments to a specified measure submitted for printing in that portion of the Record shall be numbered in the order printed.

Striking the enacting clause

9. A motion that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union rise and report a bill or resolution to the House with the recommendation that the enacting or resolving clause be stricken shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried in the House, shall constitute a rejection of the bill or resolution. Whenever a bill or resolution is reported from the Committee of the Whole with such adverse recommendation and the recommendation is rejected by the House, the bill or resolution shall stand recommitted to the Committee of the Whole without further action by the House. Before the question of concurrence is submitted, it shall be in order to move that the House refer the bill or resolution to a committee, with or without instructions. If a bill or resolution is so referred, then when it is again reported to the House it shall be referred to the Committee of the Whole without debate.

Concurrent resolution on the budget

10. (a) At the conclusion of general debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union on a concurrent resolution on the budget under section 305(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the concurrent resolution shall be considered as read for amendment.

(b) It shall not be in order in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider an amendment to a concurrent resolution on the budget, or an amendment thereto, unless the concurrent resolution, as amended by such amendment or amendments—

(1) would be mathematically consistent except as limited by paragraph (c); and

(2) would contain all the matter set forth in paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider an amendment to a concurrent resolution on the budget, or an amendment thereto, that proposes to change the amount of the appropriate level of the public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution, as reported.

(2) Amendments to achieve mathematical consistency under section 305(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, if offered by direction of the Committee on the Budget, may propose to adjust the amount of the appropriate level of the public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution, as reported, to reflect changes made in other figures contained in the concurrent resolution.

Unfunded mandates

11. (a) In the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, an amendment proposing only to strike an unfunded mandate from the portion of the bill then open to amendment, if otherwise in order, may be precluded from consideration only by specific terms of a special order of the House.

(b) In this clause the term ''unfunded mandate'' means a Federal intergovernmental mandate the direct costs of which exceed the threshold otherwise specified for a reported bill or joint resolution in section 424(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Applicability of Rules of the House

12. The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union so far as applicable.

RULE XIX

MOTIONS FOLLOWING THE AMENDMENT STAGE

Previous question

1. (a) There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being ordered, shall have the effect of cutting off all debate and bringing the House to a direct vote on the immediate question or questions on which it has been ordered. Whenever the previous question has been ordered on an otherwise debatable question on which there has been no debate, it shall be in order to debate that question for 40 minutes, equally divided and controlled by a proponent of the question and an opponent. The previous question may be moved and ordered on a single question, on a series of questions allowable under the rules, or on an amendment or amendments, or may embrace all authorized motions or amendments and include the bill or resolution to its passage, adoption, or rejection.

(b) Incidental questions of order arising during the pendency of a motion for the previous question shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Recommit

2. (a) After the previous question has been ordered on passage or adoption of a measure, or pending a motion to that end, it shall be in order to move that the House recommit (or commit, as the case may be) the measure, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee. For such a motion to recommit, the Speaker shall give preference in recognition to a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who is opposed to the measure.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), if a motion that the House recommit a bill or joint resolution on which the previous question has been ordered to passage includes instructions, it shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided between the proponent and an opponent.

(c) On demand of the floor manager for the majority, it shall be in order to debate the motion for one hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

Reconsideration

3. When a motion has been carried or lost, it shall be in order on the same or succeeding day for a Member on the prevailing side of the question to enter a motion for the reconsideration thereof. The entry of such a motion shall take precedence over all other questions except the consideration of a conference report or a motion to adjourn, and may not be withdrawn after such succeeding day without the consent of the House. Once entered, a motion may be called up for consideration by any Member. During the last six days of a session of Congress, such a motion shall be disposed of when entered.

4. A bill, petition, memorial, or resolution referred to a committee, or reported therefrom for printing and recommitment, may not be brought back to the House on a motion to reconsider.

RULE XX

VOTING AND QUORUM CALLS

1. (a) The House shall divide after the Speaker has put a question to a vote by voice as provided in clause 6 of rule I if the Speaker is in doubt or division is demanded. Those in favor of the question shall first rise from their seats to be counted, and then those opposed.

(b) If a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner requests a recorded vote, and that request is supported by at least one-fifth of a quorum, the vote shall be taken by electronic device unless the Speaker invokes another procedure for recording votes provided in this rule. A recorded vote taken in the House under this paragraph shall be considered a vote by the yeas and nays.

(c) In case of a tie vote, a question shall be lost.

2. (a) Unless the Speaker directs otherwise, the Clerk shall conduct a record vote or quorum call by electronic device. In such a case the Clerk shall enter on the Journal and publish in the Congressional Record, in alphabetical order in each category, the names of Members recorded as voting in the affirmative, the names of Members recorded as voting in the negative, and the names of Members answering present as if they had been called in the manner provided in clause 3. Except as otherwise permitted under clause 9 or 10 of this rule or under clause 6 of rule XVIII, the minimum time for a record vote or quorum call by electronic device shall be 15 minutes.

(b) When the electronic voting system is inoperable or is not used, the Speaker or Chairman may direct the Clerk to conduct a record vote or quorum call as provided in clause 3 or 4.

3. The Speaker may direct the Clerk to conduct a record vote or quorum call by call of the roll. In such a case the Clerk shall call the names of Members, alphabetically by surname. When two or more have the same surname, the name of the State (and, if necessary to distinguish among Members from the same State, the given names of the Members) shall be added. After the roll has been called once, the Clerk shall call the names of those not recorded, alphabetically by surname. Members appearing after the second call, but before the result is announced, may vote or announce a pair.

4. (a) The Speaker may direct a record vote or quorum call to be conducted by tellers. In such a case the tellers named by the Speaker shall record the names of the Members voting on each side of the question or record their presence, as the case may be, which the Clerk shall enter on the Journal and publish in the Congressional Record. Absentees shall be noted, but the doors may not be closed except when ordered by the Speaker. The minimum time for a record vote or quorum call by tellers shall be 15 minutes.

(b) On the demand of a Member, or at the suggestion of the Speaker, the names of Members sufficient to make a quorum in the Hall of the House who do not vote shall be noted by the Clerk, entered on the Journal, reported to the Speaker with the names of the Members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business.

5. (a) In the absence of a quorum, a majority comprising at least 15 Members, which may include the Speaker, may compel the attendance of absent Members.

(b) Subject to clause 7(b) a majority of those present may order the Sergeant-at-Arms to send officers appointed by him to arrest those Members for whom no sufficient excuse is made and shall secure and retain their attendance. The House shall determine on what condition they shall be discharged. Unless the House otherwise directs, the Members who voluntarily appear shall be admitted immediately to the Hall of the House and shall report their names to the Clerk to be entered on the Journal as present.

6. (a) When a quorum fails to vote on a question, a quorum is not present, and objection is made for that cause (unless the House shall adjourn)—

(1) there shall be a call of the House;

(2) the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed forthwith to bring in absent Members; and

(3) the yeas and nays on the pending question shall at the same time be considered as ordered.

(b) The Clerk shall record Members by the yeas and nays on the pending question, using such procedure as the Speaker may invoke under clause 2, 3, or 4. Each Member arrested under this clause shall be brought by the Sergeant-at-Arms before the House, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest, and given an opportunity to vote; and his vote shall be recorded. If those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the requisite majority of those voting shall have determined. Thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with.

(c) At any time after Members have had the requisite opportunity to respond by the yeas and nays, but before a result has been announced, the Speaker may entertain a motion that the House adjourn if seconded by a majority of those present, to be ascertained by actual count by the Speaker. If the House adjourns on such a motion, all proceedings under this clause shall be considered as vacated.

7. (a) The Speaker may not entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present unless a question has been put to a vote.

(b) Subject to paragraph (c) the Speaker may recognize a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to move a call of the House at any time. When a quorum is established pursuant to a call of the House, further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with unless the Speaker recognizes for a motion to compel attendance of Members under clause 5(b).

(c) A call of the House shall not be in order after the previous question is ordered unless the Speaker determines by actual count that a quorum is not present.

Postponement of proceedings

8. (a)(1) When a recorded vote is ordered, or the yeas and nays are ordered, or a vote is objected to under clause 6 on any of the questions specified in subparagraph (2), the Speaker may postpone further proceedings on that question to a designated place in the legislative schedule on that legislative day (in the case of the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal) or within two legislative days (in the case of any other question).

(2) The questions described in the subparagraph (1) are as follows:

(A) The question of passing a bill or joint resolution.

(B) The question of adopting a resolution or concurrent resolution.

(C) The question of agreeing to a motion to instruct managers on the part of the House (except that proceedings may not resume on such a motion under clause 7(c) of rule XXII if the managers have filed a report in the House).

(D) The question of agreeing to a conference report.

(E) The question of agreeing to a motion to recommit a bill considered under clause 6 of rule XV.

(F) The question of ordering the previous question on a question described in subdivision (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E).

(G) The question of agreeing to an amendment to a bill considered under clause 6 of rule XV.

(H) The question of agreeing to a motion to suspend the rules.

(b) At the time designated by the Speaker for further proceedings on questions postponed under paragraph (a), the Speaker shall resume proceedings on each postponed question in the order in which it was considered.

(c) The Speaker may reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on a question postponed under this clause, or on a question incidental thereto, that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, so long as the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions is 15 minutes.

(d) If the House adjourns on a legislative day designated for further proceedings on questions postponed under this clause without disposing of such questions, then on the next legislative day the unfinished business is the disposition of such questions in the order in which they were considered.

Five-minute votes

9. The Speaker may reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting—

(a) after a record vote on a motion for the previous question, on any underlying question that follows without intervening business, or on a question incidental thereto;

(b) after a record vote on an amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, on any subsequent amendment to that bill or resolution reported from the Committee of the Whole, or on a question incidental thereto;

(c) after a record vote on a motion to recommit a bill, resolution, or conference report, on the question of passage or adoption, as the case may be, of such bill, resolution, or conference report, or on a question incidental thereto, if the question of passage or adoption follows without intervening business the vote on the motion to recommit; or

(d) as provided in clause 6(b)(3) of rule XVIII, clause 6(f) of rule XVIII, or clause 8 of this rule.

Automatic yeas and nays

10. The yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered when the Speaker puts the question on passage of a bill or joint resolution, or on adoption of a conference report, making general appropriations, or increasing Federal income tax rates (within the meaning of clause 5 of rule XXI), or on final adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget or conference report thereon.

Ballot votes

11. In a case of ballot for election, a majority of the votes shall be necessary to an election. When there is not such a majority on the first ballot, the process shall be repeated until a majority is obtained. In all balloting blanks shall be rejected, may not be counted in the enumeration of votes, and may not be reported by the tellers.

RULE XXI

RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN BILLS

Reservation of certain points of order

1. At the time a general appropriation bill is reported, all points of order against provisions therein shall be considered as reserved.

General appropriation bills and amendments

2. (a)(1) An appropriation may not be reported in a general appropriation bill, and may not be in order as an amendment thereto, for an expenditure not previously authorized by law, except to continue appropriations for public works and objects that are already in progress.

(2) A reappropriation of unexpended balances of appropriations may not be reported in a general appropriation bill, and may not be in order as an amendment thereto, except to continue appropriations for public works and objects that are already in progress. This subparagraph does not apply to transfers of unexpended balances within the department or agency for which they were originally appropriated that are reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

(b) A provision changing existing law may not be reported in a general appropriation bill, including a provision making the availability of funds contingent on the receipt or possession of information not required by existing law for the period of the appropriation, except germane provisions that retrench expenditures by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill (which may include those recommended to the Committee on Appropriations by direction of a legislative committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter) and except rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts.

(c) An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law, including an amendment making the availability of funds contingent on the receipt or possession of information not required by existing law for the period of the appropriation. Except as provided in paragraph (d), an amendment proposing a limitation not specifically contained or authorized in existing law for the period of the limitation shall not be in order during consideration of a general appropriation bill.

(d) After a general appropriation bill has been read for amendment, a motion that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted shall, if offered by the Majority Leader or a designee, have precedence over motions to amend the bill. If such a motion to rise and report is rejected or not offered, amendments proposing limitations not specifically contained or authorized in existing law for the period of the limitation or proposing germane amendments that retrench expenditures by reductions of amounts of money covered by the bill may be considered.

(e) A provision other than an appropriation designated an emergency under section 251(b)(2) or section 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, a rescission of budget authority, or a reduction in direct spending or an amount for a designated emergency may not be reported in an appropriation bill or joint resolution containing an emergency designation under section 251(b)(2) or section 252(e) of such Act and may not be in order as an amendment thereto.

(f) During the reading of an appropriation bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it shall be in order to consider en bloc amendments proposing only to transfer appropriations among objects in the bill without increasing the levels of budget authority or outlays in the bill. When considered en bloc under this paragraph, such amendments may amend portions of the bill not yet read for amendment (following disposition of any points of order against such portions) and is not subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

Transportation obligation limitations

3. It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would cause obligation limitations to be below the level for any fiscal year set forth in section 8103 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, as adjusted, for the highway category or the mass transit category, as applicable.

Appropriations on legislative bills

4. A bill or joint resolution carrying an appropriation may not be reported by a committee not having jurisdiction to report appropriations, and an amendment proposing an appropriation shall not be in order during the consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee not having that jurisdiction. A point of order against an appropriation in such a bill, joint resolution, or amendment thereto may be raised at any time during pendency of that measure for amendment.

Tax and tariff measures and amendments

5. (a) A bill or joint resolution carrying a tax or tariff measure may not be reported by a committee not having jurisdiction to report tax or tariff measures, and an amendment in the House or proposed by the Senate carrying a tax or tariff measure shall not be in order during the consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee not having that jurisdiction. A point of order against a tax or tariff measure in such a bill, joint resolution, or amendment thereto may be raised at any time during pendency of that measure for amendment.

Passage of tax rate increases

(b) A bill or joint resolution, amendment, or conference report carrying a Federal income tax rate increase may not be considered as passed or agreed to unless so determined by a vote of not less than three-fifths of the Members voting, a quorum being present. In this paragraph the term ''Federal income tax rate increase'' means any amendment to subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, or to section 11(b) or 55(b), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that imposes a new percentage as a rate of tax and thereby increases the amount of tax imposed by any such section.

Consideration of retroactive tax rate increases

(c) It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report carrying a retroactive Federal income tax rate increase. In this paragraph—

(1) the term ''Federal income tax rate increase'' means any amendment to subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, or to section 11(b) or 55(b), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that imposes a new percentage as a rate of tax and thereby increases the amount of tax imposed by any such section; and

(2) a Federal income tax rate increase is retroactive if it applies to a period beginning before the enactment of the provision.

RULE XXII

HOUSE AND SENATE RELATIONS

Senate amendments

1. A motion to disagree to Senate amendments to a House bill or resolution and to request or agree to a conference with the Senate, or a motion to insist on House amendments to a Senate bill or resolution and to request or agree to a conference with the Senate, shall be privileged in the discretion of the Speaker if offered by direction of the primary committee and of all reporting committees that had initial referral of the bill or resolution.

2. A motion to dispose of House bills with Senate amendments not requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union shall be privileged.

3. Except as permitted by clause 1, before the stage of disagreement, a Senate amendment to a House bill or resolution shall be subject to the point of order that it must first be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union if, originating in the House, it would be subject to such a point under clause 3 of rule XVIII.

4. When the stage of disagreement has been reached on a bill or resolution with House or Senate amendments, a motion to dispose of any amendment shall be privileged.

5. (a) Managers on the part of the House may not agree to a Senate amendment described in paragraph (b) unless specific authority to agree to the amendment first is given by the House by a separate vote with respect thereto. If specific authority is not granted, the Senate amendment shall be reported in disagreement by the conference committee back to the two Houses for disposition by separate motion.

(b) The managers on the part of the House may not agree to a Senate amendment described in paragraph (a) that—

(1) would violate clause 2(a)(1) or (c) of rule XXI if originating in the House; or

(2) proposes an appropriation on a bill other than a general appropriation bill.

6. A Senate amendment carrying a tax or tariff measure in violation of clause 5(a) of rule XXI may not be agreed to.

Conference reports; amendments reported in disagreement

7. (a) The presentation of a conference report shall be in order at any time except during a reading of the Journal or the conduct of a record vote, a vote by division, or a quorum call.

(b)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2) the time allotted for debate on a motion to instruct managers on the part of the House shall be equally divided between the majority and minority parties.

(2) If the proponent of a motion to instruct managers on the part of the House and the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the other party identified under subparagraph (1) both support the motion, one-third of the time for debate thereon shall be allotted to a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who opposes the motion on demand of that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

(c)(1) A motion to instruct managers on the part of the House, or a motion to discharge all managers on the part of the House and to appoint new conferees, shall be privileged—

(A) after a conference committee has been appointed for 20 calendar days without making a report; and

(B) on the first legislative day after the calendar day on which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner offering the motion announces to the House his intention to do so and the form of the motion.

(2) The Speaker may designate a time in the legislative schedule on that legislative

day for consideration of a motion described in subparagraph (1).

(3) During the last six days of a session of Congress, the period of time specified in subparagraph (1)(A) shall be 36 hours.

(d) Each conference report to the House shall be printed as a report of the House. Each such report shall be accompanied by a joint explanatory statement prepared jointly by the managers on the part of the House and the managers on the part of the Senate. The joint explanatory statement shall be sufficiently detailed and explicit to inform the House of the effects of the report on the matters committed to conference.

8. (a)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order to consider a conference report until—

(A) the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which the conference report and the accompanying joint explanatory statement have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner in the Congressional Record; and

(B) copies of the conference report and the accompanying joint explanatory statement have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner for at least two hours.

(2) Subparagraph (1)(A) does not apply during the last six days of a session of Congress.

(b)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order to consider a motion to dispose of a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee until—

(A) the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which the report in disagreement and any accompanying statement have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner in the Congressional Record; and

(B) copies of the report in disagreement and any accompanying statement, together with the text of the Senate amendment, have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner for at least two hours.

(2) Subparagraph (1)(A) does not apply during the last six days of a session of Congress.

(3) During consideration of a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee on a general appropriation bill, a motion to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment shall be preferential to any other motion to dispose of that amendment if the original motion offered by the floor manager proposes to change existing law and the motion to insist is offered before debate on the original motion by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the amendment or a designee. Such a preferential motion shall be separately debatable for one hour equally divided between its proponent and the proponent of the original motion. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the preferential motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

(c) A conference report or a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee that has been available as provided in paragraph (a) or (b) shall be considered as read when called up.

(d)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), the time allotted for debate on a conference report or on a motion to dispose of a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee shall be equally divided between the majority and minority parties.

(2) If the floor manager for the majority and the floor manager for the minority both support the conference report or motion, one-third of the time for debate thereon shall be allotted to a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who opposes the conference report or motion on demand of that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

(e) Under clause 6(a)(2) of rule XIII, a resolution proposing only to waive a requirement of this clause concerning the availability of reports to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner may be considered by the House on the same day it is reported by the Committee on Rules.

9. Whenever a disagreement to an amendment has been committed to a conference committee, the managers on the part of the House may propose a substitute that is a germane modification of the matter in disagreement. The introduction of any language presenting specific additional matter not committed to the conference committee by either House does not constitute a germane modification of the matter in disagreement. Moreover, a conference report may not include matter not committed to the conference committee by either House and may not include a modification of specific matter committed to the conference committee by either or both Houses if that modification is beyond the scope of that specific matter as committed to the conference committee.

10. (a)(1) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may raise a point of order against nongermane matter, as specified in subparagraph (2), before the commencement of debate on—

(A) a conference report;

(B) a motion that the House recede from its disagreement to a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee and concur therein, with or without amendment; or

(C) a motion that the House recede from its disagreement to a Senate amendment on which the stage of disagreement has been reached and concur therein, with or without amendment.

(2) A point of order against nongermane matter is one asserting that a proposition described in subparagraph (1) contains specified matter that would violate clause 7 of rule XVI if it were offered in the House as an amendment to the underlying measure in the form it was passed by the House.

(b) If a point of order under paragraph (a) is sustained, a motion that the House reject the nongermane matter identified by the point of order shall be privileged. Such a motion is debatable for 40 minutes, one-half in favor of the motion and one-half in opposition thereto.

(c) After disposition of a point of order under paragraph (a) or a motion to reject under paragraph (b), any further points of order under paragraph (a) not covered by a previous point of order, and any consequent motions to reject under paragraph (b), shall be likewise disposed of.

(d)(1) If a motion to reject under paragraph (b) is adopted, then after disposition of all points of order under paragraph (a) and any consequent motions to reject under paragraph (b), the conference report or motion, as the case may be, shall be considered as rejected and the matter remaining in disagreement shall be disposed of under subparagraph (2) or (3), as the case may be.

(2) After the House has adopted one or more motions to reject nongermane matter contained in a conference report under the preceding provisions of this clause—

(A) if the conference report accompanied a House measure amended by the Senate, the pending question shall be whether the House shall recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of so much of the conference report as was not rejected; and

(B) if the conference report accompanied a Senate measure amended by the House, the pending question shall be whether the House shall insist further on the House amendment.

(3) After the House has adopted one or more motions to reject nongermane matter contained in a motion that the House recede and concur in a Senate amendment, with or without amendment, the following motions shall be privileged and shall have precedence in the order stated:

(A) A motion that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment in writing then available on the floor.

(B) A motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment and request a further conference with the Senate.

(C) A motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

(e) If, on a division of the question on a motion described in paragraph (a)(1)(B) or (C), the House agrees to recede, then a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may raise a point of order against nongermane matter, as specified in paragraph (a)(2), before the commencement of debate on concurring in the Senate amendment, with or without amendment. A point of order under this paragraph shall be disposed of according to the preceding provisions of this clause in the same manner as a point of order under paragraph (a).

–11. It shall not be in order to consider a conference report to accompany a bill or joint resolution that proposes to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 unless—

–(a) the joint explanatory statement of the managers includes a tax complexity analysis prepared by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in accordance with section 4022(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998; or–

(b) the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means causes such a tax complexity analysis to be printed in the Congressional Record before consideration of the conference report.–

12. (a)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), a meeting of each conference committee shall be open to the public.–

(2) In open session of the House, a motion that managers on the part of the House be permitted to close to the public a meeting or meetings of their conference committee shall be privileged, shall be decided without debate, and shall be decided by a record vote.–

(b) A point of order that a conference committee failed to comply with paragraph (a) may be raised immediately after the conference report is read or considered as read. If such a point of order is sustained, the conference report shall be considered as rejected, the House shall be considered to have insisted on its amendments or on disagreement to the Senate amendments, as the case may be, and to have requested a further conference with the Senate, and the Speaker may appoint new conferees without intervening motion.

RULE XXIII

STATUTORY LIMIT ON PUBLIC DEBT–

1. Upon adoption by Congress of a concurrent resolution on the budget under section 301 or 304 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 that sets forth, as the appropriate level of the public debt for the period to which the concurrent resolution relates, an amount that is different from the amount of the statutory limit on the public debt that otherwise would be in effect for that period, the Clerk shall prepare an engrossment of a joint resolution increasing or decreasing, as the case may be, the statutory limit on the public debt in the form prescribed in clause 2. Upon engrossment of the joint resolution, the vote by which the concurrent resolution on the

budget was finally agreed to in the House shall also be considered as a vote on passage of the joint resolution in the House, and the joint resolution shall be considered as passed by the House and duly certified and examined. The engrossed copy shall be signed by the Clerk and transmitted to the Senate for further legislative action.–

2. The matter after the resolving clause in a joint resolution described in clause 1 shall be as follows: ''That subsection (b) of section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking out the dollar limitation contained in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof '$____'.'', with the blank being filled with a dollar limitation equal to the appropriate level of the public debt set forth pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 in the relevant concurrent resolution described in clause 1. If an adopted concurrent resolution under clause 1 sets forth different appropriate levels of the public debt for separate periods, only one engrossed joint resolution shall be prepared under clause 1; and the blank referred to in the preceding sentence shall be filled with the limitation that is to apply for each period.–

3. (a) The report of the Committee on the Budget on a concurrent resolution described in clause 1 and the joint explanatory statement of the managers on a conference report to accompany such a concurrent resolution each shall contain a clear statement of the effect the eventual enactment of a joint resolution engrossed under this rule would have on the statutory limit on the public debt.–

(b) It shall not be in order for the House to consider a concurrent resolution described in clause 1, or a conference report thereon, unless the report of the Committee on the Budget or the joint explanatory statement of the managers complies with paragraph (a).

4. Nothing in this rule shall be construed as limiting or otherwise affecting—–

(a) the power of the House or the Senate to consider and pass bills or joint resolutions, without regard to the procedures under clause 1, that would change the statutory limit on the public debt; or

(b) the rights of Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, or committees with respect to the introduction, consideration, and reporting of such bills or joint resolutions.

5. In this rule the term ''statutory limit on the public debt'' means the maximum face amount of obligations issued under authority of chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, and obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), as determined under section 3101(b) of such title after the application of section 3101(a) of such title, that may be outstanding at any one time.

RULE XXIV

CODE OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT–

There is hereby established by and for the House the following code of conduct, to be known as the ''Code of Official Conduct'':–

1. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall conduct himself at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House.–

2. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall adhere to the spirit and the letter of the Rules of the House and to the rules of duly constituted committees thereof.

–3. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not receive compensation and may not permit compensation to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position in Congress.

4. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not accept gifts except as provided by clause 5 of rule XXVI.–

5. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not accept an honorarium for a speech, a writing for publication, or other similar activity, except as otherwise provided under rule XXVI.–

6. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner—–

(a) shall keep his campaign funds separate from his personal funds;–

(b) may not convert campaign funds to personal use in excess of an amount representing reimbursement for legitimate and verifiable campaign expenditures; and–

(c) may not expend funds from his campaign account that are not attributable to bona fide campaign or political purposes.–

7. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall treat as campaign contributions all proceeds from testimonial dinners or other fund-raising events.–

8. (a) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer of the House may not retain an employee who does not perform duties for the offices of the employing authority commensurate with the compensation he receives.

(b) In the case of a committee employee who works under the direct supervision of a member of the committee other than a chairman, the chairman may require that such member affirm in writing that the employee has complied with clause 8(a) (subject to clause 7 of rule X) as evidence of compliance by the chairman with this clause and with clause 7 of rule X.–

9. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not discharge and may not refuse to hire an individual, or otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of the race, color, religion, sex (including marital or parental status), disability, age, or national origin of such individual, but may take into consideration the domicile or political affiliation of such individual.–

10. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who has been convicted by a court of record for the commission of a crime for which a sentence of two or more years' imprisonment may be imposed should refrain from participation in the business of each committee of which he is a member, and a Member should refrain from voting on any question at a meeting of the House or of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, unless or until judicial or executive proceedings result in reinstatement of the presumption of his innocence or until he is reelected to the House after the date of such conviction.–

11. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not authorize or otherwise allow an individual, group, or organization not under the direction and control of the House to use the words ''Congress of the United States,'' ''House of Representatives,'' or ''Official Business,'' or any combination of words thereof, on any letterhead or envelope.

12. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), an employee of the House who is required to file a report under rule XXVII may not participate personally and substantially as an employee of the House in a contact with an agency of the executive or judicial branches of Government with respect to nonlegislative matters affecting any nongovernmental person in which the employee has a significant financial interest.–

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if an employee first advises his employing authority of a significant financial interest described in paragraph (a) and obtains from his employing authority a written waiver stating that the participation of the employee in the activity described in paragraph (a) is necessary. A copy of each such waiver shall be filed with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.–

13. Before a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may have access to classified information, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed:

''I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service with the House of Representatives, except as authorized by the House of Representatives or in accordance with its Rules.''

Copies of the executed oath (or affirmation) shall be retained by the Clerk as part of the records of the House.–

14. (a) In this Code of Official Conduct, the term ''officer or employee of the House'' means an individual whose compensation is disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer.

(b) An individual whose services are compensated by the House pursuant to a consultant contract shall be considered an employee of the House for purposes of clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 13 of this rule.

RULE XXV

LIMITATIONS ON USE OF OFFICIAL FUNDS

Limitations on use of official and unofficial accounts–

1. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not maintain, or have maintained for his use, an unofficial office account. Funds may not be paid into an unofficial office account.–

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, if an amount from the Official Expenses Allowance of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner is paid into the House Recording Studio revolving fund for telecommunications satellite services, the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may accept reimbursement from nonpolitical entities in that amount for transmission to the Clerk for credit to the Official Expenses Allowance.–

3. In this rule the term ''unofficial office account'' means an account or repository in which funds are received for the purpose of defraying otherwise unreimbursed expenses allowable under section 162(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as ordinary and necessary in the operation of a congressional office, and includes a newsletter fund referred to in section 527(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Limitations on use of the frank–

4. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall mail franked mail under section 3210(d) of title 39, United States Code at the most economical rate of postage practicable.–

5. Before making a mass mailing, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall submit a sample or description of the mail matter involved to the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards for an advisory opinion as to whether the proposed mailing is in compliance with applicable provisions of law, rule, or regulation.–

6. A mass mailing that is otherwise frankable by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner under the provisions of section 3210(e) of title 39, United States Code, is not frankable unless the cost of preparing and printing it is defrayed exclusively from funds made available in an appropriation Act.–

7. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not send a mass mailing outside the congressional district from which he was elected.–

8. In the case of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, a mass mailing is not frankable under section 3210 of title 39, United States Code, when it is postmarked less than 60 days before the date of a primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which he is a candidate for public office. If the mail matter is of a type that is not customarily postmarked, the date on which it would have been postmarked, if it were of a type customarily postmarked, applies.

9. In this rule the term ''mass mailing'' means, with respect to a session of Congress, a mailing of newsletters or other pieces of mail with substantially identical content (whether such pieces of mail are deposited singly or in bulk, or at the same time or different times), totaling more than 500 pieces of mail in that session, except that such term does not include a mailing——

(a) of matter in direct response to a communication from a person to whom the matter is mailed;–

(b) from a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to other Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, or Senators, or to Federal, State, or local government officials; or–

(c) of a news release to the communications media.

Prohibition on use of funds by Members not elected to succeeding Congress–

10. Funds from the applicable accounts described in clause 1(i)(1) of rule X, including funds from committee expense resolutions, and funds in any local currencies owned by the United States may not be made available for travel by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator after the date of a general election in which he was not elected to the succeeding Congress or, in the case of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who is not a candidate in a general election, after the earlier of the date of such general election or the adjournment sine die of the last regular session of the Congress.

RULE XXVI

LIMITATIONS ON OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS

Outside earned income; honoraria–

1. (a) Except as provided by paragraph (b), a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not——

(1) have outside earned income attributable to a calendar year that exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of that calendar year; or–

(2) receive any honorarium, except that an officer or employee of the House who is paid at a rate less than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for GS–15 of the General Schedule may receive an honorarium unless the subject matter is directly related to the official duties of the individual, the payment is made because of the status of the individual with the House, or the person offering the honorarium has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the official duties of the individual.–

(b) In the case of an individual who becomes a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, such individual may not have outside earned income attributable to the portion of a calendar year that occurs after such individual becomes a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee that exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of that calendar year multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days the individual is a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee during that calendar year and the denominator of which is 365.

(c) A payment in lieu of an honorarium that is made to a charitable organization on behalf of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not be received by that Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee. Such a payment may not exceed $2,000 or be made to a charitable organization from which the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee or a parent, sibling, spouse, child, or dependent relative of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, derives a financial benefit.

2. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not—

(a) receive compensation for affiliating with or being employed by a firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity that provides professional services involving a fiduciary relationship;

(b) permit his name to be used by such a firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity;

(c) receive compensation for practicing a profession that involves a fiduciary relationship;

(d) serve for compensation as an officer or member of the board of an association, corporation, or other entity; or

(e) receive compensation for teaching, without the prior notification and approval of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Copyright royalties

3. (a) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not receive an advance payment on copyright royalties. This paragraph does not prohibit a literary agent, researcher, or other individual (other than an individual employed by the House or a relative of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee) working on behalf of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee with respect to a publication from receiving an advance payment of a copyright royalty directly from a publisher and solely for the benefit of that literary agent, researcher, or other individual.

(b) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not receive copyright royalties under a contract entered into on or after January 1, 1996, unless that contract is first approved by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct as complying with the requirement of clause 4(d)(1)(E) (that royalties are received from an established publisher under usual and customary contractual terms).

Definitions

4. (a)(1) In this rule, except as provided in subparagraph (2), the term ''officer or employee of the House'' means an individual (other than a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner) whose pay is disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer, who is paid at a rate equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for GS–15 of the General Schedule, and who is so employed for more than 90 days in a calendar year; and

(2) when used with respect to an honorarium, the term ''officer or employee of the House'' means an individual (other than a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner) whose salary is disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer.

(b) In this rule the term ''honorarium'' means a payment of money or a thing of value for an appearance, speech, or article (including a series of appearances, speeches, or articles) by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, excluding any actual and necessary travel expenses incurred by that Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee (and one relative) to the extent that such expenses are paid or reimbursed by any other person. The amount otherwise determined shall be reduced by the amount of any such expenses to the extent that such expenses are not so paid or reimbursed.

(c) In this rule the term ''travel expenses'' means, with respect to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer or, employee of the House, or a relative of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, the cost of transportation, and the cost of lodging and meals while away from his residence or principal place of employment.

(d)(1) In this rule the term ''outside earned income'' means, with respect to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, wages, salaries, fees, and other amounts received or to be received as compensation for personal services actually rendered, but does not include —

(A) the salary of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee;

(B) any compensation derived by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House for personal services actually rendered before the adoption of this rule or before he became a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee;

(C) any amount paid by, or on behalf of, a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House to a tax-qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan and received by him from such a plan;

(D) in the case of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House engaged in a trade or business in which he or his family holds a controlling interest and in which both personal services and capital are income-producing factors, any amount received by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, so long as the personal services actually rendered by him in the trade or business do not generate a significant amount of income; or

(E) copyright royalties received from established publishers under usual and customary contractual terms; and

(2) outside earned income shall be determined without regard to community property law.

(e) In this rule the term ''charitable organization'' means an organization described in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Gifts

5. (a)(1) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not knowingly accept a gift except as provided in this clause.

(2)(A) In this clause the term ''gift'' means a gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other item having monetary value. The term includes gifts of services, training, transportation, lodging, and meals, whether provided in kind, by purchase of a ticket, payment in advance, or reimbursement after the expense has been incurred.

(B)(i) A gift to a family member of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, or a gift to any other individual based on that individual's relationship with the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, shall be considered a gift to the

Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee if it is given with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee and the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee has reason to believe the gift was given because of his official position.

(ii) If food or refreshment is provided at the same time and place to both a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House and the spouse or dependent thereof, only the food or refreshment provided to the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee shall be treated as a gift for purposes of this clause.

(3) The restrictions in subparagraph (1) do not apply to the following:

(A) Anything for which the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor.

(B) A contribution, as defined in section 301(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) that is lawfully made under that Act, a lawful contribution for election to a State or local government office, or attendance at a fundraising event sponsored by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) A gift from a relative as described in section 109(16) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (2 U.S.C. App. 109(16)).

(D)(i) Anything provided by an individual on the basis of a personal friendship unless the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House has reason to believe that, under the circumstances, the gift was provided because of his official position and not because of the personal friendship.

(ii) In determining whether a gift is provided on the basis of personal friendship, the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall consider the circumstances under which the gift was offered, such as:

(I) The history of his relationship with the individual giving the gift, including any previous exchange of gifts between them.

(II) Whether to his actual knowledge the individual who gave the gift personally paid for the gift or sought a tax deduction or business reimbursement for the gift.

(III) Whether to his actual knowledge the individual who gave the gift also gave the same or similar gifts to other Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioners, officers, or employees of the House.

(E) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(3), a contribution or other payment to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House that is otherwise lawfully made in accordance with the restrictions and disclosure requirements of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

(F) A gift from another Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House or Senate.

(G) Food, refreshments, lodging, transportation, and other benefits—

(i) resulting from the outside business or employment activities of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House (or other outside activities that are not connected to his duties as an officeholder), or of his spouse, if such benefits have not been offered or enhanced because of his official position and are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances;

(ii) customarily provided by a prospective employer in connection with bona fide employment discussions; or

(iii) provided by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in connection with a fundraising or campaign event sponsored by such organization.

(H) Pension and other benefits resulting from continued participation in an employee welfare and benefits plan maintained by a former employer.

(I) Informational materials that are sent to the office of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House in the form of books, articles, periodicals, other written materials, audiotapes, videotapes, or other forms of communication.

(J) Awards or prizes that are given to competitors in contests or events open to the public, including random drawings.

(K) Honorary degrees (and associated travel, food, refreshments, and entertainment) and other bona fide, nonmonetary awards presented in recognition of public service (and associated food, refreshments, and entertainment provided in the presentation of such degrees and awards).

(L) Training (including food and refreshments furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the training) if such training is in the interest of the House.

(M) Bequests, inheritances, and other transfers at death.

(N) An item, the receipt of which is authorized by the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, or any other statute.

(O) Anything that is paid for by the Federal Government, by a State or local government, or secured by the Government under a Government contract.

(P) A gift of personal hospitality (as defined in section 109(14) of the Ethics in Government Act) of an individual other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.

(Q) Free attendance at a widely attended event permitted under subparagraph (4).

(R) Opportunities and benefits that are—

(i) available to the public or to a class consisting of all Federal employees, whether or not restricted on the basis of geographic consideration;

(ii) offered to members of a group or class in which membership is unrelated to congressional employment;

(iii) offered to members of an organization, such as an employees' association or congressional credit union, in which membership is related to congressional employment and similar opportunities are available to large segments of the public through organizations of similar size;

(iv) offered to a group or class that is not defined in a manner that specifically discriminates among Government employees on the basis of branch of Government or type of responsibility, or on a basis that favors those of higher rank or rate of pay;

(v) in the form of loans from banks and other financial institutions on terms generally available to the public; or

(vi) in the form of reduced membership or other fees for participation in organization activities offered to all Government employees by professional organizations if the only restrictions on membership relate to professional qualifications.

(S) A plaque, trophy, or other item that is substantially commemorative in nature and that is intended for presentation.

(T) Anything for which, in an unusual case, a waiver is granted by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

(U) Food or refreshments of a nominal value offered other than as a part of a meal.

(V) Donations of products from the district or State that the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner represents that are intended primarily for promotional purposes, such as display or free distribution, and are of minimal value to any single recipient.

(W) An item of nominal value such as a greeting card, baseball cap, or a T-shirt.

(4)(A) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may accept an offer of free attendance at a widely attended convention, conference, symposium, forum, panel discussion, dinner, viewing, reception, or similar event, provided by the sponsor of the event, if—

(i) the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House participates in the event as a speaker or a panel participant, by presenting information related to Congress or matters before Congress, or by performing a ceremonial function appropriate to his official position; or

(ii) attendance at the event is appropriate to the performance of the official duties or representative function of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House.

(B) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House who attends an event described in subdivision (A) may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at the event for an accompanying individual.

(C) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, or the spouse or dependent thereof, may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at a charity event, except that reimbursement for transportation and lodging may not be accepted in connection with the event.

(D) In this paragraph the term ''free attendance'' may include waiver of all or part of a conference or other fee, the provision of local transportation, or the provision of food, refreshments, entertainment, and instructional materials furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the event. The term does not include entertainment collateral to the event, nor does it include food or refreshments taken other than in a group setting with all or substantially all other attendees.

(5) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not accept a gift the value of which exceeds $250 on the basis of the personal friendship exception in subparagraph (3)(D) unless the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct issues a written determination that such exception applies. A determination under this subparagraph is not required for gifts given on the basis of the family relationship exception in subparagraph (3)(C).

(6) When it is not practicable to return a tangible item because it is perishable, the item may, at the discretion of the recipient, be given to an appropriate charity or destroyed.

(b)(1)(A) A reimbursement (including payment in kind) to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House from a private source other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal for necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses for travel to a meeting, speaking engagement, factfinding trip, or similar event in connection with his duties as an officeholder shall be considered as a reimbursement to the House and not a gift prohibited by this clause, if the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee—

(i) in the case of an employee, receives advance authorization, from the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works, to accept reimbursement; and

(ii) discloses the expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed and the authorization to the Clerk within 30 days after the travel is completed.

(B) For purposes of subdivision (A), events, the activities of which are substantially recreational in nature, are not considered to be in connection with the duties of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House as an officeholder.

(2) Each advance authorization to accept reimbursement shall be signed by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer of the House under whose direct supervision the employee works and shall include—

(A) the name of the employee;

(B) the name of the person who will make the reimbursement;

(C) the time, place, and purpose of the travel; and

(D) a determination that the travel is in connection with the duties of the employee as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.

(3) Each disclosure made under subparagraph (1)(A) of expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed shall be signed by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer (in the case of travel by that Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer) or by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works (in the case of travel by an employee) and shall include—

(A) a good faith estimate of total transportation expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

(B) a good faith estimate of total lodging expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

(C) a good faith estimate of total meal expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

(D) a good faith estimate of the total of other expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

(E) a determination that all such expenses are necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses as defined in subparagraph (4); and

(F) in the case of a reimbursement to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer, a determination that the travel was in connection with his duties as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer is using public office for private gain.

(4) In this paragraph the term ''necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses''—

(A) includes reasonable expenses that are necessary for travel for a period not exceeding four days within the United States or seven days exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless approved in advance by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct;

(B) is limited to reasonable expenditures for transportation, lodging, conference fees and materials, and food and refreshments, including reimbursement for necessary transportation, whether or not such transportation occurs within the periods described in subdivision (A);

(C) does not include expenditures for recreational activities, nor does it include entertainment other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event, except for activities or entertainment otherwise permissible under this clause; and

(D) may include travel expenses incurred on behalf of either the spouse or a child of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee.

(5) The Clerk shall make available to the public all advance authorizations and disclosures of reimbursement filed under subparagraph (1) as soon as possible after they are received.

(c) A gift prohibited by paragraph (a)(1) includes the following:

(1) Anything provided by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to an entity that is maintained or controlled by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House.

(2) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal on the basis of a designation, recommendation, or other specification of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House (not including a mass mailing or other solicitation directed to a broad category of persons or entities), other than a charitable contribution permitted by paragraph (d).

(3) A contribution or other payment by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House.

(4) A financial contribution or expenditure made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal relating to a conference, retreat, or similar event, sponsored by or affiliated with an official congressional organization, for or on behalf of Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, or employees of the House.

(d)(1) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal in lieu of an honorarium to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House are not considered a gift under this clause if it is reported as provided in subparagraph (2).

(2) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee who designates or recommends a contribution to a charitable organization in lieu of an honorarium described in subparagraph (1) shall report within 30 days after such designation or recommendation to the Clerk—

(A) the name and address of the registered lobbyist who is making the contribution in lieu of an honorarium;

(B) the date and amount of the contribution; and

(C) the name and address of the charitable organization designated or recommended by the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

The Clerk shall make public information received under this subparagraph as soon as possible after it is received.

(e) In this clause—

(1) the term ''registered lobbyist'' means a lobbyist registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or any successor statute; and

(2) the term ''agent of a foreign principal'' means an agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

(f) All the provisions of this clause shall be interpreted and enforced solely by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is authorized to issue guidance on any matter contained in this clause.

Claims against the Government

6. A person may not be an officer or employee of the House, or continue in its employment, if he acts as an agent for the prosecution of a claim against the Government or if he is interested in such claim, except as an original claimant or in the proper discharge of official duties.

RULE XXVII

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

1. The Clerk shall send a copy of each report filed with the Clerk under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 within the seven-day period beginning on the date on which the report is filed to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. By August 1 of each year, the Clerk shall compile all such reports sent to him by Members within the period beginning on January 1 and ending on June 15 of each year and have them printed as a House document, which shall be made available to the public.

2. For the purposes of this rule, the provisions of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 shall be considered Rules of the House as they pertain to Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and employees of the House.

RULE XXVIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The provisions of law that constituted the Rules of the House at the end of the previous Congress shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and the rules of parliamentary practice comprised by Jefferson's Manual shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Rules and orders of the House.

2. In these rules words importing the masculine gender include the feminine as well.

SEC. 2. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.—(1) Pending the adoption by the Congress of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999—

(A) the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, when elected, shall publish in the Congressional Record budget totals contemplated by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and allocations contemplated by section 302(a) of that Act for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003;

(B) those totals and levels shall be effective in the House as though established under a concurrent resolution on the budget and sections 301 and 302 of that Act; and

(C) the publication of those totals and levels shall be considered as the completion of Congressional action on a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999.

(2) Pending the adoption by the Congress of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000, a provision in a bill or joint resolution, or in an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, that establishes prospectively for a Federal office or position a specified or minimum level of compensation to be funded by annual discretionary appropriations shall not be considered as providing new entitlement authority within the meaning of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(3) In the case of a reported bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to a special order of business, a point of order under section 303 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be determined on the basis of the text made in order as an original bill or joint resolution for the purpose of amendment or to the text on which the previous question is ordered directly to passage, as the case may be.

(b) TENURE ON BUDGET COMMITTEE.—Notwithstanding clause 5(a)(2)(B) of rule X, during the One Hundred Sixth Congress tenure on the Committee on the Budget shall not be limited.

(c) STANDARDS COMMITTEE RULES.—Each provision of House Resolution 168 of the One Hundred Fifth Congress that was not executed as a change in the standing rules is hereby reaffirmed for the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

(d) CENSUS SUBCOMMITTEE.—Notwithstanding clause 5(d) of rule X, during the One Hundred Sixth Congress the Committee on Government Reform may have not more than eight subcommittees.

(e) EXPLANATORY MATERIAL RELATING TO CODIFICATION OF RULES.—Upon the adoption of this resolution, the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees may submit for inclusion in the Congressional Record as part of the debate hereon such extraneous and tabular matter as they may consider to constitute legislative history concerning the codification of the standing rules.

(f) CONTINUATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Solely for the purpose of completing activities directly associated with the declassification and public release of its report, the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns With the People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as the ''Select Committee''), created by House Resolution 463, One Hundred Fifth Congress, agreed to June 18, 1998 (hereafter referred to as the ''Authorizing Resolution''), may sit and act during the One Hundred Sixth Congress at any time prior to April 1, 1999, as it may deem appropriate, without regard to whether or not the House of Representatives is in session at the time.

(2) CONTINUATION OF POWERS AND JURISDICTION.—Solely for the purpose described in paragraph (1), the Select Committee's jurisdiction, and all other powers, authorities, responsibilities, and procedures of the Select Committee and of other Committees of the House of Representatives, shall remain as set forth in the Authorizing Resolution, except as follows:

(A) Section 10 of the Authorizing Resolution shall not be continued.

(B) Sections 8 and 9 of the Authorizing Resolution shall apply only to the enforcement of requests for information which are issued prior to January 3, 1999, and to issuing and enforcing requests for information directly related to the declassification and public release of the Select Committee's report.

(3) DISPOSITION OF RECORDS.—In addition to the powers and authorities extended under paragraph (2), upon the termination of the Select Committee, all records of the Select Committee shall be transferred to other committees of the House of Representatives, stored by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or otherwise disposed of as the Select Committee may direct, consistent with applicable rules and laws concerning classified information.

(4) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—Funds for the Select Committee for carrying out activities under this subsection during the One Hundred Sixth Congress shall be derived solely from amounts provided pursuant to the Authorizing Resolution which remain unobligated and unexpended as of the end of the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

(g) NUMBERING OF BILLS.—In the One Hundred Sixth Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker to such bills as he may designate when introduced before March 1, 1999.

SEC. 3. SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House a resolution amending clause 5 of rule XXVI, if offered by the Majority Leader or his designee. The resolution shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution to final adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees.

Mr. ARMEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), or his designee, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of the resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allocated to me under the previous unanimous consent request be conceded to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the chairman of the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) is recognized.

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

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous material in the RECORD.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, before you leave the Chair, I want to extend my hearty congratulations to you.

Mr. Speaker, as has been said, the customary 30 minutes is already yielded to my very good friend and the distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from South Boston, Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY).

Mr. Speaker, I think it is fair to characterize this House rules package as one of the most bipartisan in decades. The overwhelming majority of the changes provided for in this package were developed by a bipartisan task force of the House Committee on Rules.

Working extensively over the past 2 years, with the nonpartisan office of the Office of Parliamentarian, the task force developed a more rational and orderly set of House rules, and their recommendations are fully embedded in this resolution.

Adopting the rules of the House in a recodified format will make the House easier to understand. The House has not undertaken a comprehensive revision of its rules since 1880. Many of the previous rules are obsolete, confusing, misleading, incomplete and poorly organized. Some of the rules have been understood and implied inconsistently due to the awkward way in which those rules were drafted. The result is that the legislative process and the activities of the House frequently prove difficult to understand and learn, much less to master.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to heartily commend my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, specifically the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), the ranking member of the committee; the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) for the tremendous effort that they and members of their staff put into this project.

We owe special thanks to the Parliamentarians, and I specifically want to mention Mr. Johnson and his staff. They worked long and hard on this issue. They spent countless hours, weeknights and weekends, drafting this new structure of the rules. As a result of their work, the rules for the 106th Congress will be clearly more logical and user friendly.

Mr. Speaker, specifically the rules have been cut nearly in half, condensed from 51 rules down to 28 rules. Obsolete and archaic provisions have been removed, but the most important citations have been retained for purposes of consistency with precedent and practice. These are significant bipartisan institutional reforms which will make it easier for Members to do their work and for the average American to understand and appreciate the legislative process.

In light of the remarks by the Speaker here in the well about his desire to see greater faith in this institution by the American people, I believe that having this process more understandable is a very, very important thing, and that is accomplished with this package.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in addition to the recodification that makes up the vast majority of H. Res. 5, the resolution makes a number of technical changes to the standing rules of the House and those are contained in section 1 of the resolution.

For example, H. Res. 6 in the 104th Congress included a provision in clause 2 of rule X which requires committees to approve an oversight plan before February 15th of the first session of each Congress and submit it to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and the Committee on House Oversight. In addition, the rule established a point of order against consideration of the entire committee funding resolution on the House floor if the oversight plan was not adopted and submitted before February 15th.

In 1997, the committee assignment process on both sides of the aisle was not completed by February 15th and certain committees were unable to organize in time. Also, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct was unable to organize until September 1997 due to the establishment of the ethics reform task force. Consideration of the committee funding resolution on the floor should not be tied to the adoption of oversight plans by committees, particularly if one or both parties have

not completed the committee assignment process.

The purpose of the rule change was to encourage committees to plan oversight activities in advance, and to adopt those plans in public session. Therefore, the resolution retains the February 15th date to encourage committees to adopt their oversight plans early.

Now, Mr. Speaker, clause 5(d) of rule X limits the number of subcommittees that a committee may have to not more than five subcommittees. Exemptions are provided for the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. To facilitate more responsible programmatic oversight, which is a priority of the Speaker, the resolution permits those committees, subject to the five-subcommittee limitation, to establish a sixth subcommittee if one of the six subcommittees is an ''oversight'' subcommittee.

The practice of pairing, which involves absent Members arranging with other absent Members on opposite sides of a specific question the ability to stipulate how they would have voted, would be eliminated in favor of the more certain system of putting a statement in the RECORD as to how the Member would have voted, which appears immediately after the vote. The headings for these statements will read ''stated 'yea'" or ''stated 'nay.'" These statements do not have to be read from the floor if they are submitted in a timely fashion to the clerks, generally 1 to 2 hours after the vote.

If a significant time has elapsed since the vote, a Member can ask unanimous consent on the floor that his statement of how he might have voted appear immediately after the vote.

Finally, section 1 contains two ethics-related rules, changes which were recommended in a bipartisan fashion by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. The first change closes an existing loophole in the rules by requiring committee consultants to abide by the key provisions of the Code of Official Conduct. Those provisions include the requirement that they conduct themselves in a manner which reflects credibly on the House, the conflict-of-interest provisions and the gift rule.

Mr. Speaker, the second change conforms House rules to recent Supreme Court decisions relating to honoraria earned by certain lower-level Federal employees. Such employees would be permitted to receive honoraria, such as compensation for an article, speech or appearance for activities not related to official duties.

Section 2 of the resolution consists of ''Separate Orders'' which do not change any of the standing rules of the House. These are more or less housekeeping provisions which deem certain actions will waive the application of certain rules of the House. For example, because Congress failed to adopt a concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1999, the Congressional Budget Act is unenforceable, absent the establishment of budget allocations for committees in the House. Therefore, the resolution authorizes the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to publish allocations contemplated by a section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

On September 18th of 1997, the House adopted recommendations of a 12-member bipartisan task force on ethics reform with certain amendments which included not only changes to the standing rules of the House, but also freestanding directives to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

□ 1430

Those freestanding directives address committee agendas, committee staff, meetings and hearings, public disclosure, requirements to constitute a complaint, duties of the chairman and ranking member, investigative and adjudicatory subcommittees, standard of proof for adoption of statement of alleged violation, subcommittee powers, due process rights of respondents, and committee reporting requirements. In order to have force and effect in the 106th Congress, the freestanding provisions of H. Res. 168 are being carried forward by the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, on November 13th, 1997, the House approved H. Res. 326, which provided an exception for the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight to temporarily establish an eighth subcommittee for the remainder of the 105th Congress. This rules package allows the committee to again establish an eighth subcommittee to accommodate the need for extensive oversight over the census.

The Committee on Rules believes that the type of oversight which is needed for issues such as sampling, questionnaire content, and continuous measurement cannot be done effectively by the full committee or by its other subcommittees. Therefore, this resolution grants the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight another waiver of clause 5(d) of rule X to permit an eighth subcommittee for the duration of the 106th Congress.

The resolution contains a provision continuing the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China in the 106th Congress. The Select Committee, ably chaired by my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. COX), was established by House adoption of H. Res. 463 on June 18, 1998, by an overwhelming vote of 409–10.

The Select Committee, operating in an extraordinary atmosphere of bipartisan cooperation, has produced a thorough and detailed report addressing the question of whether U.S. national security has been endangered by certain technology transfers to the People's Republic of China during the Clinton administration. The report was agreed to by all nine members of the Select Committee, on both the Democratic and Republican sides of the aisle, and all the members are also in agreement on the need to briefly, I underscore ''briefly,'' extend the life of the Select Committee. The report of the Select Committee, however, is classified.

Solely for the purpose of declassification and public release of the report of the Select Committee, the Select Committee will be continued in the 106th Congress for 3 months. The procedural authorities at the disposal of the Select Committee are limited by the language in the rules package and there are no additional funds authorized. The Select Committee will be maintained by unobligated balances remaining from the establishing resolution of the 105th Congress.

Finally, section 3 makes it in order to separately consider a resolution introduced by the majority leader or his designee, amending clause 5 of rule XXVI to conform the House gift rule to the Senate gift rule. The resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the RECORD a section-by-section summary of H. Res. 5, as well as other relevant material. And also, pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, and as the designee of the majority leader, I will be inserting for the RECORD certain extraneous and tabular information for the purpose of establishing a legislative history to the recodification package that we have put into place after 2 years of long and drawn-out work.

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be fair to characterize this House rules package as one of the most bipartisan in decades. The overwhelming majority of the changes provided for in this package were developed by a bipartisan task force of the House Rules Committee.

Working extensively over the past 2 years with the nonpartisan Office of the parliamentarian, the task force developed a more rational and orderly set of House rules, and their recommendations are fully embedded in this resolution.

Adopting the rules of the House in a recodified format will make the work of the House easier to understand.

The House has not undertaken a comprehensive revision of its rules since 1880. Many of the previous rules are obsolete, confusing, misleading, incomplete and poorly organized. Some of the rules have been understood and applied inconsistently due to the awkward way in which the those rules were drafted. The result is that the legislative process and the activities of the House frequently prove difficult to learn and understand, much less master.

I want to commend my colleagues on the other side (Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. HALL, and Mrs. SLAUGHTER) for the tremendous effort that they and their staffs have put into this project. We owe special thanks to the parliamentarians, who spent countless hours, weeknights and weekends drafting the new structure of the rules. As a result of their work,

the rules of the House for the 106th Congress will be more logical and user-friendly.

Specifically, the rules have been condensed from 51 to 28.

Obsolete and archaic provisions have been removed, but the most important citations have been retained for purposes of consistency with precedent and practice.

These are significant bipartisan institutional reforms which will make it easier for Members to do their work, and for the average American to understand and appreciate the legislative process.

In addition to the recodification that makes up the vast majority of H. Res. 5, the resolution makes a number of technical changes to the standing rules of the House, and those are contained in section 1 of the resolution. For example:

The name of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight will be changed to the Committee on Government Reform.

The name of the Committee on House Oversight will be changed to the Committee on House Administration.

The name of the Committee on National Security will be changed to the Committee on Armed Services.

The resolution clarifies that the Speaker appoints and sets the annual rate of pay for employees of the Office of the Historian, which was established in old clause X of Rule I in the 101st Congress. An earlier form of this clause provided for the seven-year establishment of an Office for the Bicentennial to coordinate the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the House of Representatives. The management, supervision, and administration of the Office was under the direction of the Speaker and was staffed by a professional historian appointed by the Speaker on a nonpartisan basis.

In 1984, the Office of Bicentennial was removed from the standing rules and established by law for the remainder of its existence. This technical change clarifies that the Speaker appoints and sets the annual rate of pay for employees of the Office of the Historian.

The requirement that the full text of a resolution proposing a question of the privilege of the House to read could be dispensed with by unanimous consent at the point of its initial announcement to the House. Questions of privilege are brought before the House in the form of a resolution, which may be called up by any Member after proper notice and announcement of the form of the resolution.

Currently, rule IX requires that a Member giving notice of a question of the privileges of the House orally announce (read) the full text of his proposed resolution. If the Speaker rules that the question of privilege is admissible, the resolution is required to be read in full when it is called up. Therefore, the requirement that it be read at the point of its initial announcement to the House is unnecessary and redundant. This change would make it possible in cases of mutual convenience to dispense with the oral announcement by unanimous consent.

As part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Congress passed the Budget Enforcement Act containing reforms of the budget process dealing with various procedural and enforcement matters. Due to the breadth and scope of these reforms, there are four areas where technical amendments are necessary to conform the rules of the House with various statutory laws relating to the budget process. The areas of technical correction involve oversight requirements of the Budget Committee, the consideration of bills providing new entitlement authority, the submission of views and estimates on the President's budget, and the application of certain points of order relating to the timing of consideration of legislation. These are very minor and technical changes that are necessary to remove current conflicts between the Budget Act and the rules of the House.

H. Res. 6 in the 104th Congress included a provision in clause 2 of rule X which requires committees to approve an oversight plan before February 15th of the first session of each Congress and submit it to the Government Reform and Oversight Committee and the House Oversight Committee. In addition, the rule established a point of order against consideration of the entire committee funding resolution on the House floor if the oversight plan was not adopted and submitted before February 15. In 1997, the committee assignment process, on both sides of the aisle, was not completed by February 15 and certain committees were unable to organize in time.

Also, the Ethics Committee was unable to organize until September 1997 due to the establishment of the Ethics Reform Task Force. Consideration of the Committee funding resolution on the floor should not be tied to the adoption of oversight plans by committees, particularly if one or both parties have not completed the committee assignment process.

The purpose of the rule change was to encourage committees to plan oversight activities in advance, and adopt those plans in a public session. Therefore, the resolution retains the February 15 date to encourage committees to adopt their oversight plans early.

Clause 5(d) of House Rule X limits the number of subcommittees that a committee may have to not more than five subcommittees. Exemptions are provided for the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

To facilitate more responsible programmatic oversight of executive branch agencies and programs, the resolution permits those committees subject to the five subcommittee limitation to establish a sixth subcommittee if one of the six subcommittees is an ''oversight'' subcommittee.

H. Res. 5 in the 105th Congress permitted committees to adopt a rule or motion permitting an equal number of its majority and minority party Members to question a witness for not longer than 30 minutes. Also, the rule change permitted committees to adopt a rle or motion permitting committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness. The legislative history accompanying this change established an aggregate cap of 60 minutes on Member or staff questioning. This resolution clarifies the rule allowing extended Member questioning and staff questioning to address ambiguities in its implementation. This will eliminate any confusion surrounding the question of whether an aggregate cap on extended Member questioning or staff questioning exists under the rule.

The change in the rules in clause 2(m) of rule XI relating to subpoenas for documents issued by House committees is designed to clarify that a subpoena need not be returned to a formal meeting or hearing of a committee. A committee may prescribe the terms of return other than at a meeting or hearing of the committee.

The practice of pairing, which involves absent Members arranging with other absent members on opposite sides of a specified question the ability to stipulate how they would have voted, would be eliminated in favor of the more certain system of putting a statement in the RECORD as to how the Member would have voted, which appears immediately after the vote. The headings for these statements will read ''Stated Yea'' or ''Stated Nay.'' These statements do not have to be read from the floor if they are submitted in a timely fashion to the RECORD clerks (generally 1 or 2 hours after the vote). If a significant time has elapsed since the vote, a Member can ask unanimous consent on the floor that his statement of how he might have voted appear immediately after the vote.

The resolution extends the Speaker's authority to postpone votes to any vote on an original motion to instruct conferees. The Speaker has the discretionary authority under Rule XX, clause 8 to postpone certain questions and to ''cluster'' them for voting at a designated time or place in the legislative schedule. Currently, the list of questions on which record votes may be postponed does not include the motion to instruct conferees at the time of their appointment (although it does include the ''20-day'' motion).

The Speaker's authority to reduce to five minutes the voting time on postponed votes would be extended to all postponed questions, and on questions incidental thereto, so long as the first vote on a question in a series of questions is no less than 15 minutes. Currently, the first record vote in a series of postponed questions has to be a 15-minute vote even if immediately following another record vote on a nonpostponed question.

In particular, a vote on a motion to reconsider or a motion to table a motion to reconsider—even though held not to abrogate the Chair's authority to continue 5-minute voting on a series of postponed questions—nevertheless must be a 15-minute vote. This change would allow even the first in a series of postponed questions to be a 5-minute vote so long as the first record vote in any unbroken series were 15 minutes. More specific, votes ''incidental'' to postponed questions could be conducted as 5-minute votes.

In the rules of the House for the 105th Congress, the Transportation Committee's jurisdiction included ''measures related to the construction or maintenance of roads and bridges, other than appropriations therefor.'' This clause also contained a proviso which provides that ''it shall not be in order for any bill providing for general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provision for any specific road nor for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road.'' In the recodified form of the House rules, this proviso would have been transferred to clause 3 of Rule XXI. However, the provision will be deleted by the resolution because it is obsolete.

Clause 8 of rule XXIV (Code of Official Conduct) prohibits a Member or officer of the House from retaining an employee who does not perform official duties commensurate with the compensation received in the offices of the employing authority. The resolution conforms

House rules with other statutory changes which permit telecommuting by federal employees. It is anticipated that the House Administration Committee would follow up with appropriate regulations defining what is permissible under the rule.

Finally, section 1 contains two ethics-related rules changes which were recommended in a bipartisan fashion by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

The first change closes an existing loophole in the rules by requiring committee consultants to abide by the key provisions of the Code of Official Conduct. Those provisions include the requirement that they conduct themselves in a manner which reflects creditably on the House, the conflict-of-interest provisions, and the gift rule.

The second change conforms House rules to recent Supreme Court decisions relating to honoraria earned by certain lower level Federal employees. Such employees would be permitted to receive honoraria, such as compensation for an article, speech, or appearance, for activities not related to official duties.

Section 2 of the resolution consists of ''Separate Orders'' which do not change any of the standing rules of the House. These are more or less housekeeping provisions which deem certain actions or waive the application of certain rules of the House. For example:

Because Congress failed to adopt a concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1999, the Congressional Budget Act is unenforceable absent the establishment of budget allocations for committees in the House. Therefore, the resolution authorizes the chairman of the Budget Committee to publish allocations contemplated by section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

On September 18, 1997, the House adopted the recommendations of a 12-member bipartisan task force on ethics reform with certain amendments, which included not only changes to the standing rules of the House but also free-standing directives to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Those free-standing directives address committee agendas, committee staff, meetings and hearings, public disclosure, requirements to constitute a complaint, duties of the chairman and ranking member, investigative and adjudicatory subcommittees, standard of proof for adoption of statement of alleged violation, subcommittee powers, due process rights of respondents, and committee reporting requirements. In order to have force and effect in the 106th Congress, the free-standing provisions of H. Res. 168 are being carried forward by the resolution.

When the House adopted H. Res. 5 in the 104th Congress, it adopted a new provision [House Rule X, clause 5(d)] which stipulates that no House committee ''shall have more than five subcommittees.'' The rule made an exception for the Government Reform Committee, the panel was authorized by the rule to have ''no more than seven'' subcommittees. Government Reform was granted the exception because it absorbed the functions of two standing committees (District of Columbia and Post Office and Civil Service), which the House abolished on January 4, 1995.

On November 13, 1997, the House approved H. Res. 326, which provided an exception for the Committee on Government Reform to temporarily establish an eighth subcommittee for the remainder of the 105th Congress. This rules package allows the Committee to again establish an eighth subcommittee to accommodate the need for extensive oversight over the census.

The Rules Committee believes that the type of oversight that is needed for issues such as sampling, questionnaire content, and continuous measurement cannot be done effectively by the full Committee or by its other subcommittees. Therefore, this resolution grants the Government Reform Committee another waiver of clause 5(d) of rule X to permit an eighth subcommittee for the duration of the 106th Congress.

The resolution contains a provision continuing the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns With the People's Republic of China in the 106th Congress. The Select Committee, ably chaired by my California colleague, Mr. COX, was established by House adoption of H. Res. 463 on June 18, 1998 by an overwhelming vote of 409–10.

The Select Committee, operating in an extraordinary atmosphere of bipartisan cooperation, has produced a thorough and detailed report addressing the question of whether U.S. national security has been endangered by certain technology transfers to the People's Republic of China during the Clinton administration. The report was agreed to by all nine members of the Select Committee—on both sides of the aisle—and all the members are also in agreement on the need to briefly extend the life of the Select Committee. The Select Committee's report, however, is classified.

Solely for the purpose of declassification and public release of the Select Committee's report, the Select Committee will be continued in the 106th Congress for 3 months. The procedural authorities at the disposal of the Select Committee are limited by the language in the rules package, and there are no additional funds authorized. The Select Committee will be maintained by unobligated balances remaining from the establishing resolution of the 105th Congress.

Finally, section 3 makes it in order to separately consider a resolution introduced by the majority leader or his designee, amending clause 5 of rule XXVI to conform the House gift rule to the Senate gift rule. The resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the RECORD a section-by-section summary of H. Res. 5, as well as other relevant material. Also, pursuant to section 2 of this resolution and, as the designee of the majority leader, I will be inserting for the RECORD certain extraneous and tabular information for the purpose of establishing a legislative history relating to the recodification of the rules of the House.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES CONTAINED IN H. RES. 5—ADOPTING HOUSE RULES FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

1. Redesignation of Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. The Committee on Government Reform and Oversight is redesignated as the Committee on Government Reform in each place it appears in the rules.

2. Redesignation of Committee on House Oversight. The Committee on House Oversight is redesignated as the Committee on House Administration in each place it appears in the rules.

3. Redesignation of Committee on National Security. The Committee on National Security is redesignated as the Committee on Armed Services in each place it appears in the rules.

4. Office of the Historian. Clarifies that the Speaker appoints and sets the annual rate of pay for employees of the Office of the Historian. [Rule II, clause 7]

5. Notice of form of question of privilege. The requirement that the full text of a resolution proposing a question of the privilege of the House be read could be dispensed with by unanimous consent at the point of its initial announcement to the House. [Rule IX, clause 2(a)(1)]

6. Budget Process. These provisions are necessary to conform certain rules of the House with the amendments made to the Budget Act by the Balanced Budget Enforcement Act of 1997. These changes relate to the oversight requirements of the Budget Committee, the consideration of bills providing new entitlement authority, and the submission of views and estimates on the President's budget. [Rule X: clause 1(b)(4); clause 2(b)(1); clause 4(f); clause 4(g)]

7. Committee oversight plans. The prohibition against the consideration of any committee expense resolution when a committee has not adopted and submitted its oversight plans to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Government Reform by February 15 of the first session of the Congress would be repealed. [Rule X, clause 2(d)(2)]

8. Service on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. The House rule requiring four members to rotate off the Standards Committee every Congress would be eliminated. The House rule prohibiting Members from serving more than two Congresses in any period of three successive Congresses on the Standards Committee would be amended to prohibit Members from serving more than three Congresses in any period of five successive Congresses. [Rule X, clause 5]

9. Oversight Subcommittees. The restriction on committees maintaining more than five subcommittees would be maintained in the rule, while committees that maintain a subcommittee on oversight would be restricted to not more than six subcommittees. [Rule X, clause 5(d)]

10. Exceptions to five-minute rule in hearings. The rule, adopted at the beginning of the 105th Congress, to permit committees to adopt a rule or motion to extend questioning for selected majority and minority members and to permit the questioning of witnesses by staff is clarified to address ambiguities in the rule. [Rule XI, clause 2(j)]

11. Subpoenas. The House rule granting committees authority to issue subpoenas is clarified to state the common practice that a subpoena may specify the terms of return other than at a meeting or hearing of a committee or subcommittee. [Rule XI, clause 2(m)]

12. Abolishment of pairs other than ''live pairs.'' The practice of pairing, which involves absent Members arranging with other absent Members on opposite sides of a specified question the ability to stipulate how they would have voted, would no longer be permitted. However, ''live pairs,'' which involve an agreement between one Member who is present and voting and another on the opposite side of the question, who is absent, would continue to be permitted. [Rule XX, clause 8]

13. Postponement of vote on original motion to instruct conferees. The Speaker's current authority to postpone votes would be extended to any vote on an original motion to instruct conferees. [Rule XX, clause 8]

14. Five-minute voting. The Speaker's authority to reduce to five minutes the voting

time on postponed votes would be extended to all postponed questions, and on questions incidental thereto, so long as the first vote on a question in a series of questions is no less than 15 minutes. [Rule XX, clause 10]

15. Elimination of Specific Road Point of Order. The obsolete point of order against consideration of a general roads bill containing provisions relating to specific roads is deleted. [Rule XXI, clause 3]

16. Technical amendments. The requirement that a House employee must perform duties commensurate with the compensation received ''in the offices of the employing authority'' is modified to conform with other statutory changes which permit telecommuting by federal employees. [Rule XXIV, clause 8(a)] To conform with administrative changes put in place at the beginning of the 104th Congress, ''Chief Administrative Officer'' is substituted for ''Clerk'' with respect to the entity responsible for dispersing the pay of officers and employees of the House. [Rule XXIV, clause 1]

17. Consultants. Consultants would be required to abide by the key provisions of House rule XXIV, the Code of Official Conduct, including the requirement that they conduct themselves in a manner that reflects creditably on the House, the conflict-of-interest provision, and the gift rule. [Rule XXIV, clause 14(b)]

18. Honoraria. Certain lower-level House employees would be permitted to receive honoraria (i.e., compensation for an article, speech, or appearance) for activities not related to official duties. [Rule XXVI, clause 2]

SECTION 2. SEPARATE ORDERS

1. Budget Enforcement. This provision authorizes the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to publish budget allocations contemplated by section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act in the Congressional Record pending the adoption by the Congress of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999. Once published, those budget levels shall be effective in the House as though established by passage of a concurrent resolution on the budget. This provision also clarifies the application of section 315 of the Congressional Budget Act with respect to points of order raised under section 303 of the Budget Act (relating to consideration of spending or revenue measures prior to the adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget.)

2. Tenure on the Budget Committee. Clause 5(a)(2) of House rule X prohibits Members from serving on the Budget Committee for more than 4 congresses (8 years) in any period of six successive congresses (12 years). The applicability of this rule would be waived for the duration of the 106th Congress.

3. Standards Committee rules. The freestanding directives of H. Res. 168 of the 105th Congress (sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, and 21) regarding ethics reform would be carried forward in the 106th Congress.

4. Census Subcommittee. Clause 5(d) of House rule X restricts House committees from establishing more than 5 subcommittees, with an exception for the Committee on Government Reform, which is permitted to have seven. For the purpose of effective oversight of the census, this provision provides a waiver for the Committee on Government Reform to have eight subcommittees in the 106th Congress.

5. Explanatory Material Relating to Recodification of Rules. This provision gives the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees the ability to submit certain extraneous and tabular information in the Congressional Record for the purpose of legislative history relating to the recodification of the standing rules of the House.

6. Continuance of Select Committee. This provision establishes in the 106th Congress a Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns With the People's Republic of China solely for the purpose of completing the declassification and public release of its report prepared by the Select Committee of the 105th Congress. [The Select Committee was established by the House agreeing to H. Res. 463 on June 18, 1998 by a vote of 409–10.] The procedural authorities of the Select Committee contained in sections 8 and 9 of H. Res. 463, relating to transfers of information and information gathering, shall be limited in the 106th Congress to enforcing requests for information issued before January 3, 1999 and to issue and enforce requests directly related to the declassification and public release of the Select Committee's report. Also, the provisions of section 10 of H. Res. 463, relating to tax information, shall not apply in the 106th Congress. Expenses of the Select Committee may be paid from applicable accounts of the House which may not exceed those available as unexpended balances of the Select Committee from the 105th Congress. The Select Committee shall cease to exist on March 31, 1999.

7. Numbering of Bills. The first ten numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker when introduced on or before March 1, 1999.

SECTION 3. SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

This provision provides that upon the adoption of H. Res. 5, it shall be in order to separately consider a resolution introduced by the Majority Leader or his designee, amending clause 5 of rule XXVI, the House gift rule. The resolution shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees.

Description of resolution to be offered by the majority leader or his designee

The House gift rule would be amended to incorporate verbatim the text of a provision of the Senate gift rule which would allow a Member, officer, or employee to accept a gift (other than cash or cash equivalent) that he or she reasonably and in good faith believes to have a value of less than $50, and a cumulative value from one source in a calendar year of less than $100. No gift with a value below $10 would count toward the annual limit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SELECT COMMITTEE ON U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY AND MILITARY/COMMERCIAL CONCERNS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
Washington, DC, December 30, 1998.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HASTERT: The Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China will submit its report on or before January 3, 1999, as provided in H. Res. 463. That report, however, will be classified.

The Select Committee's report will be submitted to the President for declassification. Since the process of declassification review will require consultation with Select Committee staff who are expert in the details and contents of the report, we have discussed with you the advisability of authorizing the Select Committee, on the opening day of the 106th Congress, to complete the process of declassification so that the Select Committee's report may be made publicly available.

Enclosed herewith for your review and approval is a resolution for this purpose. It authorizes no new funds; under its terms the Select Committee's public version of the report would be completed on or before March 31, 1999.

Please let us know if this resolution, and its adoption on January 6, 1999, meets with your approval.

Sincerely,

CHRIS COX,
Chairman.
NORM DICKS,
Ranking Member.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SELECT COMMITTEE ON U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY AND MILITARY/COMMERCIAL CONCERNS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
Washington, DC, January 3, 1999.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House,
The Capitol, Washington DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China, established pursuant to H. Res. 463, hereby submits its classified Report, which has been unanimously approved by the Select Committee.

Since the Select Committee's Report contains highly classified and sensitive information that must be retained in a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF), the Report is being held in the SCIF at 1036 Longworth House Office Building.

Sincerely,

CHRIS COX,
Chairman.
PORTER GOSS,
Vice Chairman.
DOUG BEREUTER.
JAMES V. HANSEN.
CURT WELDON.
NORM DICKS,
Ranking Democrat.
JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr.,
LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD.
BOBBY SCOTT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,
Washington, DC, December 17, 1998.

Hon. DAVID DREIER,
Chairman-elect, Committee on Rules, Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are writing to respectfully request your support for a change in the name of the House Committee on National Security back to the original Committee on Armed Services.

We believe that the committee's original name more properly reflects the unique constitutional responsibility of the Congress to provide for the nation's military forces. The special relationship between our men and women in uniform and their elected representatives has been integral to the success of the all-volunteer force and central to the tradition of bipartisanship that has characterized our committee's work for decades. Given the serious quality of life, readiness and modernization problems that our armed forces confront today, we believe that the change to the Committee on Armed Services is appropriate and justified.

Thank you for your consideration.

FLOYD D. SPENCE,
Chairman.
IKE SKELTON,
Ranking Minority Member.

RECODIFICATION HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE

RULE I: THE SPEAKER

Clause 1: Approval of the Journal.
Clause 2: Preservation of Order.
Clause 3: Control of Capitol Facilities.
Clause 4: Signature of Documents.
Clause 5: Questions of Order.

Clause 6: Form of a Question.
Clause 7: Discretion to Vote.
Clause 8: Speaker Pro Tempore.
Clause 9: Term Limit.
Clause 10: Designation of Travel.
Clause 11: Committee Appointment.
Clause 12: Declaration of Recess.
Clause 13: Other Responsibilities.

RULE IL: OTHER OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS

Clause 1: Elections.
Clause 2: Clerk.
Clause 3: Sergeant-at-Arms.
Clause 4: Chief Administrative Officer.
Clause 5: Chaplain.
Clause 6: Office of Inspector General.
Clause 7: Office of the Historian.
Clause 8: Office of General Counsel.

RULE III: THE MEMBERS, DELEGATES AND THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF PUERTO RICO

Clause 1–2: Voting.
Clause 3: Delegates and the Resident Commissioner.

RULE IV: THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

Clause 1–5: Use and Admittance.
Clause 6: Gallery.
Clause 7: Prohibition on Campaign Contributions.

RULE V: BROADCASTING THE HOUSE

RULE VI: OFFICIAL REPORTERS AND NEWS MEDIA GALLERIES

Clause 1: Official Reporters.
Clause 2–3: News Media Galleries.

RULE VII: RECORDS OF THE HOUSE

Clause 1–2: Archiving.
Clause 3–5: Public Availability.
Clause 6: Definition of Record.
Clause 7: Withdrawal of Papers.

RULE VIII: RESPONSE TO SUBPOENAS

RULE IX: QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

RULE X: ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

Clause 1: Committees and their Legislative Jurisdictions.
Clause 2: General Oversight Responsibilities.
Clause 3: Special Oversight Functions.
Clause 4(a)–(e): Additional Functions of Committees.
Clause 4(f)–(h): Budget Act Responsibilities.
Clause 5: Election and Membership of Standing Committees.
Clause 6: Expense Resolutions.
Clause 7: Interim Funding.
Clause 8: Travel.
Clause 9: Committee Staffs.
Clause 10: Select and Joint Committees.
Clause 11: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

RULE XI: PROCEDURES OF COMMITTEES AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Clause 1: In General.
Clause 2(a): Adoption of Written Rules.
Clause 2(b): Regular Meeting Days.
Clause 2(c): Additional and Special Meetings.
Clause 2(d): Temporary Absence of Chairman.
Clause 2(e): Committee Records.
Clause 2(f): Prohibition Against Proxy Voting.
Clause 2(g): Open Meetings and Hearings.
Clause 2(h): Quorum Requirements.
Clause 2(i): Limitation on Committee Sittings.
Clause 2(j): Questioning Witnesses.
Clause 2(k): Investigative Hearing Procedures.
Clause 2(l): Supplemental, Minority, or Additional Views.
Clause 2(m): Power to Sit and Act; Subpoena Power.
Clause 3: Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.
Clause 4: Audio and Visual Coverage of Committee Proceedings.
Clause 5: Pay of Witnesses.
Clause 6: Unfinished Business of the Session.

RULE XII: RECEIPT AND REFERRAL OF MEASURES AND MATTERS

Clause 1: Messages.
Clause 2: Referral.
Clause 3–4: Petitions, Memorials, and Private Bills.
Clause 5: Prohibition on Commemorations.
Clause 6: Excluded Matters.
Clause 7: Sponsorship.
Clause 8: Executive Communications.

RULE XIII: CALENDARS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

Clause 1: Calendars.
Clause 2: Filing and Printing of Reports.
Clause 3: Content of Reports.
Clause 4: Availability of Reports.
Clause 5: Privileged Reports, Generally.
Clause 6: Privileged Reports by the Committee on Rules.
Clause 7: Resolutions of Inquiry.

RULE XIV: ORDER AND PRIORITY OF BUSINESS

RULE XV: BUSINESS IN ORDER ON SPECIAL DAYS

Clause 1: Suspensions, Mondays and Tuesdays.
Clause 2: Discharge Motions, second and fourth Mondays.
Clause 3: Adverse Report by the Committee on Rules, second and fourth Mondays.
Clause 4: District of Columbia Business, second and fourth Mondays.
Clause 5: Private Calendar, first and third Tuesdays.
Clause 6: Corrections Calendar, second and fourth Tuesdays.
Clause 7: Calendar Call of Committees, Wednesdays.

RULE XVI: MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Clause 1: Motions.
Clause 2: Withdrawal.
Clause 3: Question of Consideration.
Clause 4: Precedence of Motions.
Clause 5: Divisibility.
Clause 6: Amendments.
Clause 7: Germaneness.
Clause 8: Readings.

RULE XVII: DECORUM AND DEBATE

Clause 1: Decorum.
Clause 2: Recognition.
Clause 3: Managing Debate.
Clause 4: Call to Order.
Clause 5: Comportment.
Clause 6: Exhibits.
Clause 7: Galleries.
Clause 8: Congressional Record.
Clause 9: Secret Sessions.

RULE XVIII: THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Clause 1–2: Resolving into the Committee of the Whole.
Clause 3: Measures Requiring Initial Consideration in the Committee of the Whole.
Clause 4: Order of Business.
Clause 5: Reading for Amendment.
Clause 6: Quorum and Voting.
Clause 7: Dispensing With the Reading of an Amendment.
Clause 8: Closing Debate.
Clause 9: Striking the Enacting Clause.
Clause 10: Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.
Clause 11: Unfunded Mandates.
Clause 12: Applicability of Rules of the House.

RULE XIX: MOTIONS FOLLOWING THE AMENDMENT STAGE

Clause 1: Previous Question.
Clause 2: Recommit.
Clause 3–4: Reconsideration.

RULE XX: VOTING AND QUORUM CALLS

Clause 8: Pairs.
Clause 9: Postponement of Proceedings.
Clause 10: Five-minute Votes.
Clause 11: Automatic Yeas and Nays.
Clause 12: Ballot Votes.

RULE XXI: RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN BILLS

Clause 1: Reservation of Certain Points of Order.
Clause 2: General Appropriations Bills and Amendments.
Clause 3: Roads.
Clause 4: Appropriations on Legislative Bills.
Clause 5(a): Tax and Tariff Measures and Amendments.
Clause 5(b): Passage of Tax Rate Increases.
Clause 5(c): Consideration of Retroactive Tax Rate Increases.
Clause 6: Transportation Obligation Limitations.

RULE XXII: HOUSE AND SENATE RELATIONS

Clause 1–6: Senate Amendments.
Clause 7–12: Conference Reports; Amendments Reported in Disagreement.

RULE XXIII: STATUTORY LIMIT ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

RULE XXIV: CODE OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

RULE XXV: LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF OFFICIAL FUNDS

Clause 1–3: Limitations on Use of Official and Unofficial Accounts.
Clause 4–9: Limitations on Use of the Frank.
Clause 10: Prohibition on Use of Funds by Members Not Elected to Succeeding Congress.

RULE XXVI: LIMITATIONS ON OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS

Clause 1–2: Outside Earned Income; Honoraria.
Clause 3: Copyright Royalties.
Clause 4: Definitions.
Clause 5: Gifts.
Clause 6: Claims Against the Government.

RULE XXVII: FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

RULE XXVIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS.

MAJOR RULE CITATION CHANGES PURSUANT TO THE RECODIFICATION OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE

[This only reflects changes in rule citations. Any current citations that remained the same are not included in this list.]

	Old Citation	New Citation
Speaker's Discretion to Vote	Rule I, clause 5	Rule XX, clause 1
Lame Duck Travel Authority	Rule I, clause 8	Rule XXV, clause 10
Broadcasting of House Proceedings	Rule I, clause 9	Rule V
Office of the Historian	Rule I, clause 10	Rule II, clause 7
Office of the General Counsel	Rule I, clause 11	Rule II, clause 8
Clerk	Rule III	Rule II, clause 2
Sergeant-at-Arms	Rule IV	Rule II, clause 3
Chief Administrative Officer	Rule V	Rule II, clause 4

MAJOR RULE CITATION CHANGES PURSUANT TO THE RECODIFICATION OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE—Continued

[This only reflects changes in rule citations. Any current citations that remained the same are not included in this list.]

	Old Citation	New Citation
Office of the Inspector General	Rule VI	Rule II, clause 6
Chaplain	Rule VII	Rule II, clause 5
Duties of Members	Rule VIII	Rule III, clauses 1–2
Pairs	Rule VIII, clause 2	Rule XX, clause 8
General/Specific Roads	Rule X, clause 1(q)	Rule XXI, clause 3
Standards Committee	Rule X, clause 4(e)	Rule XI, clause 3
Referrals	Rule X, clause 5	Rule XII, clause 2
Committee Membership	Rule X, clause 6	Rule X, clause 5(a)(1)
Select and Joint Committees	Rule X, clause 6(g)	Rule X, clause 10
Conference Committees	Rule X, clause 6(f)	Rule X, clause 10
Committee Reporting Procedures	Rule XI, clause 2(l)	Rule XIII, clauses 2–4
Committee Broadcast Rule	Rule XI, clause 3	Rule XI, clause 4
Privileged Reports	Rule XI, clause 4	Rule XIII, clause 5
Rules Committee Reports	Rule XI, clause 4	Rule XIII, clause 6
Adverse Rules Committee Reports	Rule XI, clause 4(c)	Rule XV, clause 3
Expense Resolutions	Rule XI, clause 5	Rule X, clause 6
Committee Staffs	Rule XI, clause 6	Rule X, clause 9
Resident Commissioner/Delegates	Rule XII	Rule III, clause 3
Corrections Calendar	Rule XIII, clause 4	Rule XV, clause 6
Dynamic Estimates	Rule XIII, clause 7(e)	Rule XIII, clause 3(h)(2)
Decorum and Debate	Rule XIV	Rule XVII
Voting and Quorum Calls	Rule XV	Rule XX
Previous Question	Rule XVII	Rule XIX, clause 1
Motion to Recommit	Rule XVIII, clause 1; Rule XVI, clause 4	Rule XIX, clause 2
Reconsideration	Rule XVIII	Rule XIX, clause 3
Amendments	Rule XIX	Rule XVI, clause 6
Senate Amendments	Rule XX, clause 1	Rule XXII, clause 1
Reading of Bills	Rule XXI, clause 1	Rule XVI, clause 8
General Appropriations Bills	Rule XXI, clause 2(a)	Rule XXI, clause 2
Appropriations in Legislation	Rule XXI, clause 5(a)	Rule XXI, clause 4
Reappropriations	Rule XXI, clause 6	Rule XXI, clause 2(a)(2)
Printing of Appropriations Hearings	Rule XXI, clause 7	Rule XIII, clause 4
Reservations of Points of Order	Rule XXI, clause 8	Rule XXI, clause 1
Transport. Obligation Limitations	Rule XXI, clause 9	Rule XXI, clause 6
Resolutions of Inquiry	Rule XXII, clause 5	Rule XIII, clause 7
Committees of the Whole House	Rule XXIII	Rule XVIII
Order of Business	Rule XXIV	Rule XIV
Private Calendar	Rule XXIV, clause 6	Rule XV, clause 5
Calendar Wednesday	Rule XXIV, clause 7	Rule XV, clause 7
D.C. Legislative Business	Rule XXIV, clause 8	Rule XV, clause 4
Priority of Business	Rule XXV	Rule XIV
Unfinished Business	Rule XXVI	Rule XI, clause 6
Suspension of the Rules	Rule XXVII	Rule XV, clause 1
Discharge Motions	Rule XXVII, clause 3	Rule XV, clause 2
Conference Reports	Rule XXVIII	Rule XXII, clauses 7–12
Secret Sessions	Rule XXIX	Rule XVII, clause 9
Exhibits	Rule XXX	Rule XVII, clause 6
Hall of the House	Rule XXXI	Rule IV, clause 1
Admission to the Floor	Rule XXXII	Rule IV, clauses 2–5
Admission to the Galleries	Rule XXXIII	Rule IV, clause 6
Official Reporters and the Media	Rule XXXIV	Rule VI
Pay of Witnesses	Rule XXXV	Rule XI, clause 5
Records of the House	Rule XXXVI	Rule VII
Withdrawal of Papers	Rule XXXVII	Rule VII, clause 7
Ballot Votes	Rule XXXVIII	Rule XX, clause 12
Messages	Rule XXXIX	Rule XII, clause 1
Code of Official Conduct	Rule XLIII	Rule XXIV
Financial Disclosure	Rule XLIV	Rule XXVII
Unofficial Office Accounts	Rule XLV	Rule XXV, clauses 1–3
Limitation on Use of the Frank	Rule XLVI	Rule XXV, clauses 4–9
Outside Earned Income	Rule XLVII	Rule XXVI, clauses 1–2
Intelligence Committee	Rule XLVIII	Rule X, clause 9
Debt Limit	Rule XLIX	Rule XXIII
Response to Subpoenas	Rule L	Rule VIII
Gift Rule	Rule LI	Rule XXVI, clause 5

COMMITTEE ON RULES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 5, 1999.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker-nominee, the Capitol,
Washington, DC.

Hon. RICHARD GEPHARDT,
Minority Leader, the Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER-NOMINEE AND MR. LEADER: At the beginning of the 105th Congress, the Committee on Rules established a bipartisan, ad hoc task force to develop a more rational and orderly set of House rules without making substantive changes in the rules, procedures or precedents of the House as they stand today. The Task Force consisted of Representatives Dreier, Frost, Pryce, and Slaughter.

In this letter, we formerly present to you the recommendations of the Task Force.

We have worked closely with the Office of the Parliamentarian to develop this proposal. It is our hope that the recommendations will be incorporated as a part of the opening day rules package. Our proposal reorganizes the rules to provide a more logical, user-friendly structure and, in the process, pares down the number of rules from 51 to 28. Obsolete and archaic provisions have been excised. The proposal, however, retains the location of certain major rules to retain consistency with precedent and practice volumes already published (e.g., germaneness remains as clause 7 of rule XVI and legislation in an appropriation bill remains clause 2 of rule XXI).

A large part of the effort consisted of maintaining uniformity of word usage and style. The same ideas have been expressed over the years in many very different ways. For example, a privileged question is sometimes called ''privileged'' or ''highly privileged'' or ''of highest privilege'' or ''is in order at any time'' or ''shall always be in order.'' But by consistent and long-standing precedents, these different expressions have been treated as strictly identical. The requirement for collegial action by a committee has been written in a variety of ways, for example ''not without the consent of the committee'' or ''only when authorized by the committee, a majority being present.'' This has led to confusion. In these and similar circumstances, the Task Force sought, whenever possible, a single convention to be used consistently. For example, the convention used to express a mandatory negative is ''may not.'' Gender references, where avoidable, have been deleted; otherwise, they are treated as in the U.S. Code, so that the terms ''he'' or ''his'' are defined in proposed rule XXVIII, to be a reference to ''she'' or ''her'' as applicable.

While we continue to have substantive disagreements about the existing rules and appropriate changes to them, the Task Force fully agrees that the proposal presents the rules in a more coherent format and makes their meaning more transparent but is in no way intended to alter the interpretation or content of any rule.

Sincerely,

DAVID DREIER.
JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY.

Enclosure.

RULE HEADINGS

Existing rule	Proposed new rule
I. Duties of the Speaker	The Speaker
II. Election of Officers	Other Officers and Officials
III. Duties of the Clerk	The Members, Delegates and Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico
IV. Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms	The Hall of the House
V. Chief Administrative Officer	Broadcasting the House
VI. Office of Inspector General	Official reporters and News Media galleries
VII. Duties of the Chaplain	Records of the House
VIII. Duties of the Members	Response to subpoenas
IX. Questions of privilege	Questions of privilege
X. Establishment and jurisdiction of standing committees.	Organization of Committees
XI. Rules of procedures for committees.	Procedures of committees and Unfinished Business
XII. Resident Commissioner and Delegates.	Receipt and Referral of Measures and Matters
XIII. Calendars and reports of committees.	Calendars and Committee Reports
XIV. Of decorum and debate	Order and Priority of Business
XV. On calls of the roll and House	Business in order on special days

RULE HEADINGS—Continued

Existing rule	Proposed new rule
XVI. On motions, their precedence, etc..	Motions and Amendments
XVII. Previous question	Decorum and Debate
XVIII. Reconsideration	The Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
XIX. Of amendments	Motions following the amendment stage
XX. Of amendments of the Senate	Voting and Quorum Calls
XII. On bills	Restrictions on certain bills
XXII. Of petitions, memorials, bills and resolutions.	House and Senate Relations
XXIII. Of Committees of the Whole House.	Statutory limit on the public debt
XXIV. Order of business	Code of Official Conduct
XXV. Priority of business	Limitations on the use of official funds
XXVI. Unfinished business of the session.	Limitations on outside earned income and Acceptance of Gifts

RULE HEADINGS—Continued

Existing rule	Proposed new rule
XXVII. Change of suspension of rules	Financial disclosure
XXVIII. Conference reports	General provisions
XXIV. Secret session	
XXX. Use of exhibits	
XXXI. Hall of the House	
XXXII. Of admission to the floor	
XXXIII. Of admission to the galleries	
XXXIV. Official and other reporters	
XXXV. Pay of witnesses	
XXXVI. Preservation and availability of noncurrent records of the House.	
XXXVII. Withdrawal of papers	
XXXVIII. Ballot	
XXXIX. Messages	
XL. Executive communications	
XLI. Qualifications of officers and employees.	
XLII. General provisions	

RULE HEADINGS—Continued

Existing rule	Proposed new rule
XLIII. Code of Official Conduct	
XLIV. Financial disclosure	
XLV. Prohibition of unofficial office accounts.	
XLVI. Limitations on use of the frank	
XLVII. Limitations on outside employment and earned income.	
XLVIII. Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.	
XLIX. Establishment of statutory limit on public debt.	
L. Procedure for response to subpoenas.	
LI. Gift rule	

PROPOSED NEW RULES

[RECODIFICATION COMMITTEE PRINT]

[JANUARY ____, 1999]

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. ____

Recodifying the standing Rules of the House of Representatives.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY __, 1999

Mr. ____ submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee

on __

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the standing Rules of the House of Representatives are recodified to read as follows:

EXISTING RULES

COMMENTARY

The Parliamentarians have met with bi-partisan staff from the Task Force on recodification of the rules and have agreed upon a revised structural format of the rules which reduces their number from 52 to 28 in a logical sequence. This format arranges the rules by addressing the organization and operation of the House as follows: duties of Officers and Members (rules I–III), administration of the House (rules IV–VI), institutional prerogatives (rules VII–IX), committees (rules X–XI), consideration of legislation (rules XII–XXIII), conduct of Members, Officers and Employees (rules XXIV–XXVII), and miscellaneous provisions (rule XXVIII). This draft was initially based on the 1985 draft of recodification and incorporates changes in the rules from that year through 1998. The current draft minimizes the change of some major rules citations in order to retain consistency with precedent and practice volumes already published (e.g., germaneness remains as clause 7 of rule XVI, and general appropriation bill matters remain clause 2 of rule XXI). It is acknowledged, however, that the overriding reorganization consensus will necessitate cross references to citations in subsequent precedent and practice volumes where rule numbers have been changed. The current draft also reflects a specific review of the language within each rule to incorporate accepted understandings without substantive change. For instance, this draft includes ''Delegates'' and ''the Resident Commissioner'' along with ''Members'' in those situations where the rules do not distinguish between an individual's status. Their omission in the rules (such as voting, Committee of the Whole, and selection of presiding officers) is indicative of authorities limited to Members. Gender references are treated as in the U.S. Code, whereby a reference to ''he'' or ''his'' is defined in rule XXVIII to constitute a reference to ''she'' or ''her'' where applicable. Provisos are replaced by sentence restructing to assure clarity of meaning. The concept of a ''privileged question'' or ''privileged motion'' is consistently utilized to replace current references to matters ''of highest privilege'' or ''in order at any time'' or ''it shall always be in order.'' References to certain voting procedures are changed from ''rollcall'' to ''record'' votes and supermajority voting requirements are consistently referred to as ''two-thirds'' or ''three-fifths'' of the Members voting, a quorum being present.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
		The clerical and stylistic changes reflected in the proposed recodification seek to achieve clarity, readability, and uniformity of word usage and style with the goals of removing possible ambiguities and promoting predictability of interpretation. No substantive change to the rules is intended. The conventions used in the proposed recodification resolve most of the lapses in stylistic uniformity in the current text of the rules. However, certain well-known, time-honored rules (or phrases), although stilted in style, are retained for their historic value. For example, even though one convention used in recodification achieves a mandatory negative within ''may not,'' the time-honored phraseology of the germaneness rule in clause 7 of rule XVI is nevertheless retained.
RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES **RULE I.** **THE SPEAKER**	RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RULE I DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER	
Approval of the Journal 1. The Speaker shall take the Chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House last adjourned and immediately call the House to order. Having examined and approved the Journal of the last day's proceedings, the Speaker shall announce to the House his approval thereof. The Speaker's approval of the Journal shall be deemed agreed to unless a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner demands a vote thereon. If such a vote is decided in the affirmative, it shall not be subject to a motion to reconsider. If such a vote is decided in the negative, then one motion that the Journal be read shall be privileged, shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to a motion to reconsider.	1. The Speaker shall take the Chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned at the last sitting and immediately call the Members to order. The Speaker, having examined the Journal of the proceedings of the last day's sitting and approved the same, shall announce to the House his approval of the Journal, and the Speaker's approval of the Journal shall be deemed to be agreed to subject to a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval on the demand of any Member, which vote, if decided in the affirmative, shall not be subject to a motion to reconsider. It shall be in order to offer one motion that the Journal be read only if the Speaker's approval of the Journal is not agreed to, and such motion shall be determined without debate and shall not be subject to a motion to reconsider.	**Rules I–II—Duties of Officers and Members** In proposed rule I, the existing provisions on the Speaker's conduct of votes have been transferred to rule XX. All voting procedures are consolidated under rule XX, including ballot voting currently under rule XXXVIII. The Speaker's authority to provide broadcast coverage of House proceedings (currently clause 9, rule I) has been transferred to proposed rule V. The Speaker's authority to appoint select and conference committees is transferred from clause 6(f) of rule X, since more appropriately addressed as a duty of the Speaker. Recent additions to the rules on term limits for Speaker, as well as recess authority and drug testing, remain in rule I.
Preservation of order 2. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum and, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.	2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries, or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.	
Control of Capitol facilities 3. Except as otherwise provided by rule or law, the Speaker shall have general control of the Hall of the House, the corridors and passages in the part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the House, and the disposal of unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol.	3. He shall have general control, except as provided by rule or law, of the Hall of the House, and of the corridors and passages and the disposal of the unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the House, until further order.	The phrase ''until further order'' in existing clause 3 is deleted as superfluous given existing language of ''Except as otherwise provided by rule or law.''

4. The Speaker shall sign all acts and joint resolutions passed by the two Houses and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas of, or issued by order of, the House. The Speaker may sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions whether or not the House is in session.	4. He shall sign all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, writs, warrants, and subpoenas of, or issued by order of, the House and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any Member, on which appeal no Member shall speak more than once, unless by permission of the House. The Speaker is authorized to sign enrolled bills whether or not the House is in session.	Proposed clause 4, rule I-Existing clause 4 divided into clauses 4 and 5, to separate Speaker's signing authority from authority to decide questions of order, subject to appeal. The term ''addresses'' is deleted as obsolete.
Questions of order 5. The Speaker shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner. On such an appeal a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not speak more than once without permission of the House.		
Form of a question 6. The Speaker shall rise to put a question but may state it sitting. The Speaker shall put a question in this form: ''Those in favor (of the question), say 'Aye.'''; and after the affirmative voice is expressed, ''Those opposed, say, 'No.''''. After a vote by voice under this clause, the Speaker may use such voting procedures as may be invoked under rule XX.	5. (a) He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting; and shall put questions in this form, to wit: ''As many as are in favor (as the question may be), say 'Aye.''; and after the affirmative voice is expressed, ''As many as are opposed, say 'No.''; . . . **[Remainder transferred to Rule XX].**	Proposed clause 6, rule I-Existing provisions in clause 5, rule I on division votes and recorded votes are transferred to new rule XX on voting. Also, existing provisions in that clause on postponing votes are transferred to the new voting rule. Both provisions make more sense under voting procedures than under Speaker's authority.
Discretion to vote 7. The Speaker is not required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except when his vote would be decisive or when the House is engaged in voting by ballot.	6. He shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except where his vote would be decisive, or where the House is engaged in voting by ballot; . . . **[Remainder transferred to Rule XX].**	Proposed clause 7, rule I-Existing provisions in clause 6, rule I, stating that the question loses on a tie vote are transferred to new clause 1, rule XX as a voting question.
Speaker pro tempore 8. (a) The Speaker may appoint a Member to perform the duties of the Chair. Except as specified in paragraph (b), such an appointment may not extend beyond three legislative days. (b)(1) In the case of his illness, the Speaker may appoint a Member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding 10 days, subject to the approval of the House. If the Speaker is absent and has omitted to make such an appointment, then the House shall elect a Speaker pro tempore to act during the absence of the Speaker. (2) With the approval of the House, the Speaker may appoint a Member to act as Speaker pro tempore only to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions for a specified period of time.	7. (a) He shall have the right to name any Member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond three legislative days, except that with the permission of the House he may name a Member to act as Speaker pro tempore only to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions for a period of time specified in the designation, notwithstanding any other provision of this clause: Provided, however, That in case of his illness, he may make such appointment for a period not exceeding ten days, with the approval of the House at the time the same is made; and in his absence and omission to make such appointment, the House shall proceed to elect a Speaker pro tempore to act during his absence.	Only Members, and not Delegates or the Resident Commissioner, may preside over the House or the Committee of the Whole. The Speaker's designation of a Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions is approved ordinarily by unanimous consent.
Term Limit 9. A person may not serve as Speaker for more than four consecutive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in any Congress).	(b) No person may serve as Speaker for more than four consecutive Congresses, beginning with the One Hundred Fourth Congress (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in any Congress).	The phrase ''beginning with the One Hundred Fourth Congress'' is deleted as no longer necessary.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Designation of travel 10. The Speaker may designate a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House to travel on the business of the House within or without the United States, whether the House is meeting, has recessed, or has adjourned. Expenses for such travel may be paid from applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X on vouchers approved and signed solely by the Speaker.	8. He shall have the authority to designate any Member, officer or employee of the House of Representatives to travel on the business of the House of Representatives, as determined by him, within or without the United States, whether the House is meeting, has recessed or has adjourned, and all expenses for such travel may be paid for from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X on vouchers solely approved and signed by the Speaker.	Proposed clause 10, rule I—The existing clause 8, rule I, prohibition on use of applicable accounts for travel of ''lame duck'' Members has been transferred to a new rule XXV. The Speaker's television coverage authority, now in clause 9, rule I, has been transferred to a new rule V, and the committee hearing broadcast rule is now in clause 4, rule XI.
Committee appointment 11. The Speaker shall appoint all select, joint, and conference committees ordered by the House. At any time after an original appointment, the Speaker may remove Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner from, or appoint additional Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner to, a select or conference committee. In appointing Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner to conference committees, the Speaker shall appoint no less than a majority who generally supported the House position as determined by the Speaker, shall name those who are primarily responsible for the legislation, and shall, to the fullest extent feasible, include the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill or resolution passed or adopted by the House.	**Derived from clause 6(f), rule X:** The Speaker shall appoint all select and conference committees which shall be ordered by the House from time to time. At any time after an original appointment, the Speaker may remove Members or appoint additional Members to select and conference committees. In appointing members to conference committees the Speaker shall appoint no less than a majority of members who generally supported the House position as determined by the Speaker. The Speaker shall name Members who are primarily responsible for the legislation and shall, to the fullest extent feasible, include the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House.	Clause 11, rule I, has been transferred from existing clause 6(f), rule X as it is more logical under rule I (Speaker's authority) than under rule X (jurisdiction of committees). It is desirable for this clause to include joint committees as part of the Speaker's appointment authority since the Speaker does appoint members to some joint committees under existing law, such as the Joint Economic Committee. Other joint committees could be similarly structured in the future. Existing clauses 10 and 11, rule I on the Historian and General Counsel have been transferred to new rule II.
Declaration of recess 12. To suspend the business of the House for a short time when no question is pending before the House, the Speaker may declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.	**Derived from clause 12, rule I:** 12. To suspend the business of the House for a short time when no question is pending before the House, the Speaker may declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.	
Other responsibilities 13. The Speaker, in consultation with the Minority Leader, shall develop through an appropriate entity of the House a system for drug testing in the House. The system may provide for the testing of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, and otherwise shall be comparable in scope to the system for drug testing in the executive branch pursuant to Executive Order 12564 (Sept. 15, 1986). The expenses of the system may be paid from applicable accounts of the House for official expenses.	13. The Speaker, in consultation with the Minority Leader, shall develop through an appropriate entity of the House a system for drug testing in the House of Representatives. The system may provide for the testing of any Member, officer, or employee of the House, and otherwise shall be comparable in scope to the system for drug testing in the executive branch pursuant to Executive Order 12564 (Sept. 15, 1986). The expenses of the system may be paid from applicable accounts of the House for official expenses.	
RULE II. **OTHER OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS.**	RULE II ELECTION OF OFFICERS	

Elections

1. There shall be elected at the commencement of each Congress, to continue in office until their successors are chosen and qualified, a Clerk, a Sergeant-at-Arms, a Chief Administrative Officer, and a Chaplain. Each of these officers shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and for the true and faithful exercise of the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and ability, and to keep the secrets of the House. Each of these officers shall appoint all of the employees of his department provided for by law. The Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Chief Administrative Officer may be removed by the House or by the Speaker.

There shall be elected by a viva voce vote, at the commencement of each Congress, to continue in office until their successors are chosen and qualified, a Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chief Administrative Officer, and Chaplain, each of whom shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and ability, and to keep the secrets of the House; and each shall appoint all of the employees of his department provided for by law. The Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Chief Administrative Officer may be removed by the House or by the Speaker.

In proposed rule II, the election and duties of other offices of the House are combined as one new organizational rule, rather than separately addressed as in current rules III through VII, with the duties of each officer addressed in separate clauses and the establishment of the offices of Inspector General, Historian, and General Counsel moved from rules VI and I respectively, although they are not elected officers.

Officers are elected by adoption of one resolution under modern practice. Old procedure whereby voting was for named candidates is obsolete.

Clerk

2. (a) At the commencement of the first session of each Congress, the Clerk shall call the Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioner to order and proceed to record their presence by States in alphabetical order, either by call of the roll or by use of the electronic voting system. Pending the election of a Speaker or Speaker pro tempore, the Clerk shall preserve order and decorum and decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

RULE III

DUTIES OF THE CLERK

1. The Clerk shall, at the commencement of the first session of each Congress, call the Members to order, proceed to call the roll of Members by States in alphabetical order, and, pending the election of a Speaker or Speaker pro tempore, preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order subject to appeal by any Member.

On the opening day of each Congress since 1981 the House has permitted by unanimous consent the alphabetical roll call of Members by States to be conducted by electronic device to establish a quorum. Proposed clause 2(a) codifies this practice by permitting the Clerk to use the electronic system in this situation.

(b) At the commencement of every regular session of Congress, the Clerk shall make and cause to be printed and delivered to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner a list of the reports that any officer or Department is required to make to Congress, citing the law or resolution in which the requirement may be contained and placing under the name of each officer the list of reports he is required to make.

2. He shall make and cause to be printed and delivered to each Member, or mailed to his address, at the commencement of every regular session of Congress, a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or Department to make to Congress, referring to the act or resolution and page of the volume of the laws or Journal in which it may be contained, and placing under the name of each officer the list of reports required of him to be made.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(c) The Clerk shall—

(1) note all questions of order, with the decisions thereon, the record of which shall be appended to the Journal of each session;

(2) enter on the Journal the hour at which the House adjourns;

(3) complete the printing and distribution of the Journal to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner, together with an accurate and complete index, as soon as possible after the close of a session; and

(4) send a printed copy of the Journal to the executive of and to each branch of the legislature of every State as may be requested by such State officials.

(d) The Clerk shall attest and affix the seal of the House to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House and certify the passage of all bills and joint resolutions.

(e) The Clerk shall cause the calendars of the House to be printed and distributed each legislative day.

(f) The Clerk shall—

(1) retain in the library at the Office of the Clerk for the use of the Members, Delegates, Resident Commissioner, and officers of the House, and not to be withdrawn therefrom, two copies of all the books and printed documents deposited there; and

(2) deliver or mail to any Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner an extra copy, in binding of good quality, of each document requested by that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner that has been printed by order of either House of Congress in any Congress in which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner served.

(g) The Clerk shall provide for his temporary absence or disability by designating an official in the Office of the Clerk to sign all papers that may require the official signature of the Clerk and to do all other official acts that the Clerk may be required to do under the rules and practices of the House, except such official acts as are provided for by statute. Official acts done by the designated official shall be under the name of the Clerk. The designation shall be in writing and shall be laid before the House and entered on the Journal.

(h) The Clerk may receive messages from the President and from the Senate at any time when the House is not in session.

EXISTING RULES

3. He shall note all questions of order, with the decisions thereon, the record of which shall be printed as an appendix to the Journal of each session; and complete, as soon after the close of the session as possible, the printing and distribution to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico of the Journal of the House, together with an accurate and complete index; retain in the library at his office, for the use of the Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and officers of the House, and not to be withdrawn therefrom, two copies of all the books and printed documents deposited there; send, at the end of each session, a printed copy of the Journal thereof to the executive and to each branch of the legislature of every State as may be requested by such State officials; deliver or mail to any Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico an extra copy, in binding of good quality, of each document requested by that Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner which has been printed, by order of either House of the Congress, in any Congress in which he served; attest and affix the seal of the House to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House; and certify to the passage of all bills and joint resolutions.

4. He shall, in case of temporary absence or disability, designate an official in his office to sign all papers that may require the official signature of the Clerk of the House, and to do all other acts except such as are provided for by statute, that may be required under the rules and practices of the House to be done by the Clerk. Such official acts, when so done by the designated official, shall be under the name of the Clerk of the House. The said designation shall be in writing, and shall be laid before the House and entered on the Journal.

5. The Clerk is authorized to receive messages from the President and from the Senate at any time that the House is not in session.

COMMENTARY

Consolidation of Clerk's authority as noted below:

In proposed clause 2, rule II, all legislative duties of the Clerk are consolidated in the first portion of this clause, and his remaining administrative duties are consolidated in the last portion of this clause.

Existing clause 6, rule XIII requiring daily printing of calendars has been transferred to new clause 2(e), rule II to consolidate Clerk's authority under one rule. The requirement of existing clause 5, rule XVI that the Journal note the hour of adjournment is also transferred to the new clause 2(c)(2).

(i)(1) The Clerk shall supervise the staff and manage the office of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who has died, resigned, or been expelled until a successor is elected. The Clerk shall perform similar duties in the event that a vacancy is declared by the House in any congressional district because of the incapacity of the person representing such district or other reason. Whenever the Clerk is acting as a supervisory authority over such staff, he shall have authority to terminate employees and, with the approval of the Committee on House Oversight, may appoint such staff as is required to operate the office until a successor is elected.

(2) For 60 days following the death of a former Speaker, the Clerk shall maintain on the House payroll, and shall supervise in the same manner, staff appointed under House Resolution 1238, Ninety-first Congress (as enacted into permanent law by chapter VIII of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1971) (2 U.S.C. 31b-5).

(j) In addition to any other reports required by the Speaker or the Committee on House Oversight, the Clerk shall report to the Committee on House Oversight not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on June 30 or on December 31 on the financial and operational status of each function under the jurisdiction of the Clerk. Each report shall include financial statements and a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

(k) The Clerk shall fully cooperate with the appropriate offices and persons in the performance of reviews and audits of financial records and administrative operations.

Sergeant-at-Arms

3. (a) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the House during its sittings and maintain order under the direction of the Speaker or other presiding officer. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall execute the commands of the House, and all processes issued by authority thereof, directed to him by the Speaker.

(b) The symbol of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be the mace, which shall be borne by him while enforcing order on the floor.

(c) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall enforce strictly the rules relating to the privileges of the Hall of the House and be responsible to the House for the official conduct of his employees.

6. He shall supervise the staff and manage any office of a Member who is deceased, has resigned, or been expelled until a successor is elected and shall perform similar duties in the event that a vacancy is declared by the House in any congressional district because of the incapacity of the Member representing such district or other reason. Whenever the Clerk is acting as a supervisory authority over such staff, he shall have authority to terminate employees; and he may appoint, with the approval of the Committee on House Oversight, such staff as is required to operate the office until a successor is elected. He shall maintain on the House payroll and supervise in the same manner staff appointed pursuant to section 800 of Public Law 91-665 (2 U.S.C. 31b-5) for sixty days following the death of a former Speaker.

7. In addition to any other reports required by the Speaker or the Committee on House Oversight, the Clerk shall report to the Committee on House Oversight not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on June 30 or on December 31 on the financial and operational status of each function under the jurisdiction of the Clerk. Each report shall include financial statements, a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

8. The Clerk shall fully cooperate with the appropriate offices and persons in the performance of reviews and audits of financial records and administrative operations.

RULE IV

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

1. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the House during its sittings, to maintain order under the direction of the Speaker or Chairman, and, pending the election of a Speaker or Speaker pro tempore, under the direction of the Clerk, execute the commands of the House, and all processes issued by authority thereof, directed to him by the Speaker.

2. The symbol of his office shall be the mace, which shall be borne by him while enforcing order on the floor.

3. He shall enforce strictly the rules relating to the privileges of the Hall and be responsible to the House for the official conduct of his employees.

In proposed clause 3, rule II only grammatical changes are made: ''or other presiding officer'' replaces ''chairman'' and ''clerk'' in existing rule.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(d) The Sergeant-at-Arms may not allow a person to enter the room over the Hall of the House during its sittings; and from 15 minutes before the hour of the meeting of the House each day until 10 minutes after adjournment, he shall see that the floor is cleared of all persons except those privileged to remain.

(e) In addition to any other reports required by the Speaker or the Committee on House Oversight, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall report to the Committee on House Oversight not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on June 30 or on December 31 on the financial and operational status of each function under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each report shall include financial statements and a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

(f) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall fully cooperate with the appropriate offices and persons in the performance of reviews and audits of financial records and administrative operations.

Chief Administrative Officer

4. (a) The Chief Administrative Officer shall have operational and financial responsibility for functions as assigned by the Committee on House Oversight and shall be subject to the policy direction and oversight of the Committee on House Oversight.

(b) In addition to any other reports required by the Committee on House Oversight, the Chief Administrative Officer shall report to the Committee on House Oversight not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on June 30 or December 31 on the financial and operational status of each function under the jurisdiction of the Chief Administrative Officer. Each report shall include financial statements and a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

(c) The Chief Administrative Officer shall fully cooperate with the appropriate offices and persons in the performance of reviews and audits of financial records and administrative operations.

Chaplain

5. The Chaplain shall offer a prayer at the commencement of each day's sitting of the House.

Office of Inspector General

6. (a) There is established an Office of Inspector General.

EXISTING RULES

4. He shall allow no person to enter the room over the Hall of the House during its sittings; and fifteen minutes before the hour of the meeting of the House each day he shall see that the floor is cleared of all persons except those privileged to remain, and kept so until ten minutes after adjournment.

5. In addition to any other reports required by the Speaker or the Committee on House Oversight, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall report to the Committee on House Oversight not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending June 30 or on December 31 on the financial and operational status of each function under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each report shall include financial statements, a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

6. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall fully cooperate with the appropriate offices and persons in the performance of reviews and audits of financial records and administrative operations.

RULE V

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

1. The Chief Administrative Officer of the House shall have operational and financial responsibility for functions as assigned by the Committee on House Oversight, and shall be subject to the policy direction and oversight of the Committee on House Oversight.

2. In addition to any other reports required by the Committee on House Oversight, the Chief shall report to the Committee on House Oversight not later than 45 days following the close of each semiannual period ending on June 30 or December 31 on the financial and operational status of each function under the jurisdiction of the Chief. Each report shall include financial statements, a description or explanation of current operations, the implementation of new policies and procedures, and future plans for each function.

3. The Chief shall fully cooperate with the appropriate offices and persons in the performance of reviews and audits of financial records and administrative operations.

Derived from: RULE VII

DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN

The Chaplain shall attend at the commencement of each day's sitting of the House and open the same with prayer.

Derived from: RULE VI

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

1. There is established an Office of Inspector General.

COMMENTARY

The ''room over the Hall of the House'' houses mechanical equipment and thus admission is restricted during sittings of the House.

(b) The Inspector General shall be appointed for a Congress by the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, acting jointly.

(c) Subject to the policy direction and oversight of the Committee on House Oversight, the Inspector General shall only—

(1) conduct periodic audits of the financial and administrative functions of the House and of joint entities;

(2) inform the officers or other officials who are the subject of an audit of the results of that audit and suggesting appropriate curative actions;

(3) simultaneously notify the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Oversight in the case of any financial irregularity discovered in the course of carrying out responsibilities under this clause;

(4) simultaneously submit to the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Oversight a report of each audit conducted under this clause; and

(5) report to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct information involving possible violations by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House of any rule of the House or of any law applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities that may require referral to the appropriate Federal or State authorities under clause 3(a)(3) of rule XI.

Office of the Historian

7. There is established an Office of the Historian of the House of Representatives.

Office of General Counsel

8. There is established an Office of General Counsel for the purpose of providing legal assistance and representation to the House. Legal assistance and representation shall be provided without regard to political affiliation. The Office of General Counsel shall function pursuant to the direction of the Speaker, who shall consult with a Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group, which shall include the majority and minority leaderships. The Speaker shall appoint and set the annual rate of pay for employees of the Office of General Counsel.

2. The Inspector General shall be appointed for a Congress by the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, acting jointly.

3. Subject to the policy direction and oversight of the Committee on House Oversight, the Inspector General shall be responsible only for—

(a) conducting periodic audits of the financial and administrative functions of the House and joint entities;

(b) informing the Officers or other officials who are the subject of an audit of the results of that audit and suggesting appropriate curative actions;

(c) simultaneously notifying the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chairman and ranking minority party member of the Committee on House Oversight in the case of any financial irregularity discovered in the course of carrying out responsibilities under this rule;

(d) simultaneously submitting to the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the chairman and ranking minority party member of the Committee on House Oversight a report of each audit conducted under this rule; and

(e) reporting to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct information involving possible violations by any Member, officer, or employee of the House of any rule of the House or of any law applicable to the performance of official duties or the discharge of official responsibilities which may require referral to the appropriate Federal or State authorities pursuant to clause 4(e)(1)(C) of rule X.

Derived from clause 10, rule I: 10. There is established in the House of Representatives an office to be known as the Office of the Historian of the House of Representatives.

Derived from clause 11, rule I: 11. There is established in the House of Representatives an office to be known as the Office of General Counsel for the purpose of providing legal assistance and representation to the House. Legal assistance and representation shall be provided without regard to political affiliation. The Office of General Counsel shall function pursuant to the direction of the Speaker, who shall consult with a Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group, which shall include the majority and minority leaderships. The Speaker shall appoint and set the annual rate of pay for employees of the Office of General Counsel.

Conforming changes are required when existing rule VI becomes clause 6, rule II.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
RULE III. **THE MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF PUERTO RICO.**	**Derived from:** RULE VIII	
Voting 1. Every Member shall be present within the Hall of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question. 2. (a) A Member may not authorize any other person to cast his vote or record his presence in the House or the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.	DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS 1. Every Member shall be present within the Hall of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question. 3.(a) A Member may not authorize any other individual to cast his vote or record his presence in the House or Committee of the Whole.	In proposed rule III the duty of Members with respect to attendance and voting, currently in rule VIII, are combined with provisions currently in rule XII authorizing Delegates and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico to serve on standing, select and conference committees but are kept separate from a code of conduct and other rules regarding official conduct also applicable to officers and employees (moved to new rules XXIV through XXVII). This rule is specific as to the respective duties and prerogatives of Members, Delegates and the Resident Commissioner. Existing clause 2, rule VIII on announcement of pairs has been transferred to new clause 8, rule XX as logically belonging to the voting rule.
(b) No other person may cast a Member's vote or record a Member's presence in the House or the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.	(b) No individual other than a Member may cast a vote or record a Member's presence in the House or the Committee of the Whole. (c) A Member may not cast a vote for any other Member or record another Member's presence in the House or Committee of the Whole.	
Delegates and the Resident Commissioner 3. (a) Each Delegate and the Resident Commissioner shall be elected to serve on standing committees in the same manner as Members of the House and shall possess in such committees the same powers and privileges as the other members of the committee.	**Derived from:** RULE XII RESIDENT COMMISSIONER AND DELEGATES The Resident Commissioner to the United States from Puerto Rico and each Delegate to the House shall be elected to serve on standing committees in the same manner as Members of the House and shall possess in such committees the same powers and privileges as the other Members.	
(b) The Delegates and the Resident Commissioner may be appointed to any select committee and to any conference committee.	**Derived from clause 6(h), rule X:** (h) The Speaker may appoint the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and Delegates to the House to any select committee and to any conference committee.	
RULE IV. **THE HALL OF THE HOUSE.**	**Derived from:** RULE XXXI	**Rules IV–VI—Administration of the House** In proposed rule IV, current provisions regulating the Hall of the House (rule XXXI), admission to the floor (rule XXXII), and to the galleries (rule XXXIII) are combined as one administrative rule consisting of seven clauses.
Use and admittance 1. The Hall of the House shall be used only for the legislative business of the House and for caucus and conference meetings of its Members, except when the House agrees to take part in any ceremonies to be observed therein. The Speaker may not entertain a motion for the suspension of this clause.	HALL OF THE HOUSE The Hall of the House shall be used only for the legislative business of the House and for the caucus meetings of its Members, except upon occasions where the House by resolution agrees to take part in any ceremonies to be observed therein; and the Speaker shall not entertain a motion for the suspension of this rule.	''By resolution'' is deleted as an acknowledgment that means other than resolution exist to order the use of the Hall of the House, such as by unanimous consent or by law.
	Derived from: RULE XXXII	

2. (a) Only the following persons shall be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto:

(1) Members of Congress, Members-elect, and contestants in election cases during the pendency of their cases on the floor.

(2) The Delegates and the Resident Commissioner.

(3) The President and Vice President of the United States and their private secretaries.

(4) Justices of the Supreme Court.

(5) Elected officers and minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House.

(6) The Parliamentarian.

(7) Staff of committees when business from their committee is under consideration.

(8) Not more than one person from the staff of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner when that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has an amendment under consideration (subject to clause 5).

(9) The Architect of the Capitol.

(10) The Librarian of Congress and the assistant in charge of the Law Library.

(11) The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

(12) Heads of departments.

(13) Foreign ministers.

(14) Governors of States.

(15) Former Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners; former Parliamentarians of the House; and former elected officers and minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House (subject to clause 4).

(16) One attorney to accompany a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who is the respondent in an investigation undertaken by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct when a recommendation of that committee is under consideration in the House.

(17) Such persons as have, by name, received the thanks of Congress.

(b) The Speaker may not entertain a unanimous consent request or a motion to suspend this clause.

3. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), all persons not entitled to the privilege of the floor during the session shall be excluded at all times from the Hall of the House and the cloakrooms.

(b) Until 15 minutes of the hour of the meeting of the House, persons employed in its service, accredited members of the press entitled to admission to the press gallery, and other persons on request of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner by card or in writing, may be admitted to the Hall of the House.

OF ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR

1. The persons hereinafter named, and none other, shall be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto, viz: The President and Vice President of the United States and their private secretaries, judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress and Members-elect, contestants in election cases during the pendency of their cases in the House, the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, heads of departments, foreign ministers, governors of States, the Architect of the Capitol, the Librarian of Congress and his assistant in charge of the Law Library, the Resident Commissioner to the United States from Puerto Rico, each Delegate to the House, such persons as have, by name, received the thanks of Congress, the Parliamentarian, elected officers and elected minority employees of the House (other than Members); and ex-Members of the House of Representatives, former Parliamentarians of the House, and former elected officers and elected minority employees of the House, subject to the provisions of clause 3 of this rule; and clerks of committees when business from their committee is under consideration and not more than one person from a Member's staff when that Member has an amendment under consideration, subject to the provisions of clause 4 of this rule; and one attorney to accompany any Member who is the respondent in an investigation undertaken by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct when the recommendation of such committee is under consideration; and it shall not be in order for the Speaker to entertain a request for the suspension of this rule or to present from the chair the request of any Member for unanimous consent.

2. There shall be excluded at all times from the Hall of the House of Representatives and the cloakrooms all persons not entitled to the privilege of the floor during the session, except that until fifteen minutes of the hour of the meeting of the House persons employed in its service, accredited members of the press entitled to admission to the press gallery, and other persons on request of Members, by card or in writing may be admitted.

Proposed clause 2(a)(1) of this rule clarifies that contestants in election cases have privileges of the House floor only when their cases are the business on the floor and not merely before a committee.

The minority employees referred to in proposed subparagraphs (5) and (15) are not elected by the House; rather they are nominated by the minority to be their candidates for the elected offices of the House. The language is added for clarity.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

4. (a) Former Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners; former Parliamentarians of the House; and former elected officers and minority employees nominated as elected officers of the House shall be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto only if—

(1) they do not have any direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by a committee; and

(2) they are not in the employ of, or do not represent, any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House, reported by a committee, or under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees.

(b) The Speaker shall promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to implement this rule and to ensure its enforcement.

5. A person from the staff of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto under clause 2 only upon prior notice to the Speaker. Such persons, and persons from the staff of committees admitted under clause 2, may not engage in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Such persons shall remain at the desk and are admitted only to advise the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or committee responsible for their admission. A person who violates this clause may be excluded during the session from the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto by the Speaker.

Gallery

6. (a) The Speaker shall set aside a portion of the west gallery for the use of the President, the members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, foreign ministers and suites, and the members of their respective families. The Speaker shall set aside another portion of the same gallery for the accommodation of persons to be admitted on the cards of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner.

(b) The Speaker shall set aside the southerly half of the east gallery for the use of the families of Members of Congress. The Speaker shall control one bench. On the request of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator, the Speaker shall issue a card of admission to his family, which may include their visitors. No other person shall be admitted to this section.

EXISTING RULES

3. Ex-Members of the House of Representatives, former Parliamentarians of the House, and former elected officers and former elected minority employees of the House, shall be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto only if they do not have any direct personal or pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House or reported by any committee of the House and only if they are not in the employ of, or do not represent, any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat or amendment of any legislative measure pending before the House, reported by any committee of the House or under consideration in any of its committees or subcommittees. The Speaker shall promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this rule and to ensure its enforcement.

4. Persons from Member's staffs admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto under clause 1 shall be admitted only upon prior notification to the Speaker. No such person or clerk of a committee so admitted under clause 1 shall engage in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Such persons and clerks shall remain at the desk and are admitted only to advise the Member or committee responsible for their admission. Any such person or clerk who violates this clause may be excluded during the session from the Hall of the House and rooms leading thereto by the Speaker.

Derived from: RULE XXXIII

OF ADMISSION TO THE GALLERIES

The Speaker shall set aside a portion of the west gallery for the use of the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, foreign ministers and suites, and the members of their respective families, and shall also set aside another portion of the same gallery for the accommodation of persons to be admitted on the card of Members. The southerly half of the east gallery shall be assigned exclusively for the use of the families of Members of Congress, in which the Speaker shall control one bench, and on request of a Member the Speaker shall issue a card of admission to his family, which shall include their visitors, and no other person shall be admitted to this section.

COMMENTARY

Prohibition on campaign contributions

7. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, or any other person entitled to admission to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto by this rule, may not knowingly distribute a political campaign contribution in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto.

Derived from clause 5, rule XXXII: 5. No Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives, or any other person entitled to admission to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto by this rule, shall knowingly distribute any political campaign contribution in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto.

RULE V.

BROADCASTING THE HOUSE.

1. The Speaker shall administer a system subject to his direction and control for closed-circuit viewing of floor proceedings of the House in the offices of all Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and committees and in such other places in the Capitol and the House Office Buildings as he considers appropriate. Such system may include other telecommunications functions as the Speaker considers appropriate. Any such telecommunications shall be subject to rules and regulations issued by the Speaker.

2. (a) The Speaker shall administer a system subject to his direction and control for complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting and recording of the proceedings of the House. The Speaker shall provide for the distribution of such broadcasts and recordings to news media, for the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings, and for the closed-captioning of the proceedings for hearing-impaired persons.

(b) All television and radio broadcasting stations, networks, services, and systems (including cable systems) that are accredited to the House Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries, and all radio and television correspondents who are so accredited, shall be provided access to the live coverage of the House.

(c) Coverage made available under this clause, including any recording thereof—

(1) may not be used for any political purpose;

(2) may not be used in any commercial advertisement; and

(3) may not be broadcast with commercial sponsorship except as part of a bona fide news program or public affairs documentary program.

3. The Speaker may delegate any of his responsibilities under this rule to such legislative entity as he considers appropriate.

Derived from clause 9, rule I: 9. (a) He shall devise and implement a system subject to his direction and control for closed circuit viewing of floor proceedings of the House of Representatives in the offices of all Members and committees and in such other places in the Capitol and the House Office Buildings as he deems appropriate. Such system may include other telecommunications functions as he deems appropriate. Any such telecommunications function shall be subject to rules and regulations issued by the Speaker.

(b)(1) He shall devise and implement a system subject to his direction and control for complete and unedited audio and visual broadcasting and recording of the proceedings of the House of Representatives. He shall provide for the distribution of such broadcasts and recordings thereof to news media, the storage of audio and video recordings of the proceedings, and the closed captioning of the proceedings for hearing-impaired individuals.

(2) All television and radio broadcasting stations, networks, services, and systems (including cable systems) which are accredited to the House radio and television correspondents' galleries, and all radio and television correspondents who are accredited to the radio and television correspondents' galleries shall be provided access to the live coverage of the House of Representatives.

(3) No coverage made available under this clause nor any recording thereof shall be used for any political purpose.

(4) Coverage made available under this clause shall not be broadcast with commercial sponsorship except as part of bona fide news programs and public affairs documentary programs. No part of such coverage or any recording thereof shall be used in any commercial advertisement.

(c) He may delegate any of his responsibilities under this clause to such legislative entity as he deems appropriate.

In proposed rule V, current provisions in clause 9 of rule I with respect to the Speaker's authority to control broadcasting of proceedings of the House are transferred to become a separate administrative rule.

RULE VI.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS AND NEWS MEDIA GALLERIES.

Derived from: RULE XXXIV

PROPOSED NEW RULES

Official reporters

1. Subject to the direction and control of the Speaker, the Clerk shall appoint, and may remove for cause, the official reporters of the House, including stenographers of committees, and shall supervise the execution of their duties.

News media galleries

2. A portion of the gallery over the Speaker's chair as may be necessary to accommodate representatives of the press wishing to report debates and proceedings shall be set aside for their use. Reputable reporters and correspondents shall be admitted thereto under such regulations as the Speaker may prescribe from time to time. The Standing Committee of Correspondents for the Press Gallery and the Executive Committee of Correspondents for the Periodical Press Gallery, shall supervise such galleries, including the designation of its employees, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker. The Speaker may assign one seat on the floor to Associated Press reporters and one to United Press International reporters, and may regulate their occupation. The Speaker may admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, one additional representative of each press association.

3. A portion of the gallery as may be necessary to accommodate reporters of news to be disseminated by radio, television, and similar means of transmission, wishing to report debates and proceedings, shall be set aside for their use. Reputable reporters and correspondents shall be admitted thereto under such regulations as the Speaker may prescribe. The Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries shall supervise such gallery, including the designation of its employees, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker. The Speaker may admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, one representative of the National Broadcasting Company, one of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and one of the American Broadcasting Company.

RULE VII.

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE.

EXISTING RULES

OFFICIAL AND OTHER REPORTERS

1. The appointment and removal, for cause, of the official reporters of the House, including stenographers of committees, and the manner of the execution of their duties shall be vested in the Clerk, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker.

2. Such portion of the gallery over the Speaker's chair as may be necessary to accommodate representatives of the press wishing to report debates and proceedings shall be set aside for their use, and reputable reporters and correspondents shall be admitted thereto under such regulations as the Speaker may from time to time prescribe; and the supervision of such gallery, including the designation of its employees, shall be vested in the standing committee of correspondents, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker; and the Speaker may assign one seat on the floor to Associated Press reporters and one to United Press International, and regulate the occupation of the same. And the Speaker may admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, one additional representative of each press association.

3. Such portion of the gallery of the House of Representatives as may be necessary to accommodate reporters of news to be disseminated by radio, television, and similar means of transmission, wishing to report debates and proceedings, shall be set aside for their use, and reputable reporters thus engaged shall be admitted thereto under such regulations as the Speaker may from time to time prescribe; and the supervision of such gallery, including the designation of its employees, shall be vested in the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker; and the Speaker may admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, one representative of the National Broadcasting Company, one of the Columbia Broadcasting System, one of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and one of the American Broadcasting Company.

Derived from: RULE XXXVI

PRESERVATION AND AVAILABILITY OF NON-

COMMENTARY

In proposed rule VI, current provisions in rule XXXIV regarding official and other reporters are redesignated as a new administrative rule and are redescribed to refer to news media galleries (rather than ''other reporters'').

The term ''supervise'' in clause 1 describes the vesting of authority in the Clerk.

Archiving

1. (a) At the end of each Congress, the chairman of each committee shall transfer to the Clerk any noncurrent records of such committee, including the subcommittees thereof.

(b) At the end of each Congress, each officer of the House elected under rule II shall transfer to the Clerk any noncurrent records made or acquired in the course of the duties of such officer.

2. The Clerk shall deliver the records transferred under clause 1, together with any other noncurrent records of the House, to the Archivist of the United States for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration. Records so delivered are the permanent property of the House and remain subject to this rule and any order of the House.

Public availability

3. (a) The Clerk shall authorize the Archivist to make records delivered under clause 2 available for public use, subject to paragraph (b), clause 4, and any order of the House.

(b)(1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee.

(2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years.

(3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee.

(4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

CURRENT RECORDS OF THE HOUSE

1. (a) At the end of each Congress, the chairman of each committee of the House shall transfer to the Clerk any noncurrent records of such committee, including the subcommittees thereof.

(b) At the end of each Congress, each officer of the House elected pursuant to rule II shall transfer to the Clerk any noncurrent records made or acquired in the course of the duties of such officer.

2. The Clerk shall deliver the records transferred pursuant to clause 1 of the rule, together with any other noncurrent records of the House, to the Archivist of the United States for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration. Records so delivered are the permanent property of the House and remain subject to this rule and the orders of the House.

3. (a) Subject to paragraph (b) of the clause, clause 4 of this rule, and orders of the House, the Clerk shall authorize the Archivist of the United States to make available for public use the records delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of this rule.

(b)(1) Any record that the House or a committee of the House (or a subcommittee thereof) makes available for public use before such record is delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of this rule shall be made available immediately.

(2) Any investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living individual (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), any administrative record with respect to personnel, and any record with respect to a hearing closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be available if such record has been in existence for 50 years.

(3) Any record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, any record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee.

(4) Any record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph) shall be made available if such record has been in existence for 30 years.

Rules VII–IX—Institutional Prerogatives

In proposed rule VII, current provisions in rules XXXVI and XXXVII regarding preservation and availability of noncurrent records of the House and withdrawal of papers presented to the House are combined as one administrative rule consisting of seven clauses. The two rules are related logically.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

4. (a) A record may not be made available for public use under clause 3 if the Clerk determines that such availability would be detrimental to the public interest or inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the House. The Clerk shall notify in writing the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Oversight of any such determination.

(b) A determination of the Clerk under paragraph (a) is subject to later orders of the House and, in the case of a record of a committee, later orders of the committee.

5. (a) This rule does not supersede rule VIII or clause 9 of rule X and does not authorize the public disclosure of any record if such disclosure is prohibited by law or executive order of the President.

(b) The Committee on House Oversight may prescribe guidelines and regulations governing the applicability and implementation of this rule.

(c) A committee may withdraw from the National Archives and Records Administration any record of the committee delivered to the Archivist under this rule. Such a withdrawal shall be on a temporary basis and for official use of the committee.

Definition of record

6. In this rule the term ''record'' means any official, permanent record of the House (other than a record of an individual Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner), including—

(a) with respect to a committee, an official, permanent record of the committee (including any record of a legislative, oversight, or other activity of such committee or a subcommittee thereof); and

(b) with respect to an officer of the House elected under rule II, an official, permanent record made or acquired in the course of the duties of such officer.

EXISTING RULES

4. (a) A record shall not be made available for public use under clause 3 of this rule if the Clerk determines that such availability would be detrimental to the public interest or inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the House. The Clerk shall notify in writing the chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Committee on House Oversight of any determination under the preceding sentence.

(b) A determination of the Clerk under paragraph (a) is subject to later order of the House and, in the case of a record of a committee, later order of the committee.

5. (a) This rule does not supersede rule XLVIII or rule L and does not authorize the public disclosure of any record if such disclosure is prohibited by law or executive order of the President.

(b) The Committee on House Oversight may prescribe guidelines and regulations governing the applicability and implementation of this rule.

(c) A committee may withdraw from the National Archives and Records Administration any record of the committee delivered to the Archivist of the United States under this rule. Such withdrawal shall be on a temporary basis and for official use of the committee.

6. As used in the rule the term ''record'' means any official permanent record of the House, including—

(a) with respect to a committee of the House, an official, permanent record of the committee (including any record of a legislative, oversight, or other activity of such committee or subcommittee thereof); and

(b) with respect to an officer of the House elected pursuant to rule II, an official, permanent record made or acquired in the course of the duties of such officer. Such term does not include a record of an individual Member of the House.

Derived from: RULE XXXVII

COMMENTARY

Proposed clause 2(e)(2)(A), rule XI (existing clause 2(e)(2), rule XI) requires all committee records be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as chairman.

Withdrawal of papers

7. A memorial or other paper presented to the House may not be withdrawn from its files without its leave. If withdrawn certified copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Clerk. When an act passes for the settlement of a claim, the Clerk may transmit to the officer charged with the settlement thereof the papers on file in his office relating to such claim. The Clerk may lend temporarily to an officer or bureau of the executive departments any papers on file in his office relating to any matter pending before such officer or bureau, taking proper receipt therefor.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS

No memorial or other paper presented to the House shall be withdrawn from its files without its leave, and if withdrawn therefrom certified copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Clerk; but when an act may pass for the settlement of a claim, the Clerk is authorized to transmit to the officer in charge with the settlement thereof the papers on file in his office relating to such claim, or may loan temporarily to an officer or bureau of the executive departments any papers on file in his office relating to any matter pending before such officer or bureau, taking proper receipt therefor.

RULE VIII.

RESPONSE TO SUBPOENAS.

Derived from: RULE L

PROCEDURE FOR RESPONSE TO SUBPOENAS.

1. When a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House is properly served with a subpoena or other judicial order directing appearance as a witness relating to the official functions of the House or for the production or disclosure of any document relating to the official functions of the House, such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee shall comply, consistently with the privileges and rights of the House, with the subpoena or other judicial order as hereinafter provided, unless otherwise determined under this rule.

1. When any Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives is properly served with a subpoena or other judicial order directing appearance as a witness relating to the official functions of the House or for the production or disclosure of any documents relating to the official functions of the House, such Member, officer, or employee shall comply, consistently with the privileges and rights of the House, with said subpoena or other judicial order as hereinafter provided, unless otherwise determined pursuant to the provisions of this rule.

In proposed rule VIII, current provisions in rule L regarding responses to judicial subpoenas are transferred to this portion of the rules covering institutional prerogatives. These responses are to be distinguished from those involving congressional subpoenas.

2. Upon receipt of a properly served subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1, a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall promptly notify the Speaker of its receipt in writing. Such notification shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker. During a period of recess or adjournment of longer than three days, notification to the House is not required until the reconvening of the House, when the notification shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker.

2. Upon receipt of a properly served subpoena or other judicial order directing appearance as a witness relating to the official functions of the House or for the production or disclosure of any documents relating to the official functions of the House, such Member, officer, or employee shall promptly notify, in writing, the Speaker of its receipt and such notification shall then be promptly laid before the House by the Speaker, except that during a period of recess or adjournment of longer than three days, no such notification to the House shall be required. However, upon the reconvening of the House, such notification shall then be promptly laid before the House by the Speaker.

3. Once notification has been laid before the House, the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall determine whether the issuance of the subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House. Such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee shall notify the Speaker before seeking judicial determination of these matters.

3. Once notification has been laid before the House, the Member, officer, or employee shall determine whether the issuance of the subpoena or other judicial order is a proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House. The Member, officer, or employee shall notify the Speaker prior to seeking judicial determination of these matters.

The changes in proposed clauses 3 and 4 are intended to avoid the use of possessives, as in the current rule.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

4. Upon determination whether a subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall immediately notify the Speaker of the determination in writing.

5. The Speaker shall inform the House of a determination whether a subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House. In so informing the House, the Speaker shall generally describe the records or information sought. During a period of recess or adjournment of longer than three days, such notification is not required until the reconvening of the House, when the notification shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker.

6. (a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) or otherwise ordered by the House, upon notification to the House that a subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall comply with the subpoena or other judicial order by supplying certified copies.

(b) Under no circumstances may minutes or transcripts of executive sessions, or evidence of witnesses in respect thereto, be disclosed or copied. During a period of recess or adjournment of longer than three days, the Speaker may authorize compliance or take such other action as he considers appropriate under the circumstances. Upon the reconvening of the House, all matters that transpired under this clause shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker.

7. A copy of this rule shall be transmitted by the Clerk to the court when a subpoena or other judicial order described in clause 1 is issued and served on a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House.

8. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to deprive, condition, or waive the constitutional or legal privileges or rights applicable or available at any time to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, or of the House itself, or the right of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, or of the House itself, to assert such privileges or rights before a court in the United States.

EXISTING RULES

4. Upon determination whether the subpoena or other judicial order is a proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, the Member, officer, or employee shall immediately notify, in writing, the Speaker of such a determination.

5. The Speaker shall inform the House of the determination of whether the subpoena or other judicial order is a proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, and shall generally describe the records or information sought, except that during any recess or adjournment of the House for longer than three days, no such notification is required. However, upon the reconvening of the House, such notification shall then be promptly laid before the House by the Speaker.

6. Upon such notification to the House that said subpoena is a proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, the Member, officer, or employee shall comply with such subpoena or other judicial order by supplying certified copies, unless the House adopts a resolution to the contrary; except that under no circumstances shall any minutes or transcripts of executive sessions, or any evidence of witnesses in respect thereto, be disclosed or copied. Should the House be in recess or adjournment for longer than three days, the Speaker may authorize compliance or take such other action as he deems appropriate under the circumstances during the pendency of such recess or adjournment. And upon the reconvening of the House, all matters having transpired under this clause shall be laid promptly before the House by the Speaker.

7. A copy of this rule shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the House to any of said courts whenever any such subpoena or other judicial order is issued and served on a Member, officer, or employee of the House.

8. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to deprive, condition or waive the constitutional or legal rights applicable or available to any Member, officer, or employee of the House, or of the House itself, or the right of a Member or the House to assert such privilege or right before any court in the United States, or the right of the House thereafter to assert such privilege or immunity before any court in the United States.

COMMENTARY

RULE IX.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

1. Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; and second, those affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner, individually, in their representative capacity only.

2. (a)(1) A resolution reported as a question of the privileges of the House, or offered from the floor by the Majority Leader or the Minority Leader as a question of the privileges of the House, or offered as privileged under clause 1, section 7, article I of the Constitution, shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn. A resolution offered from the floor by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner other than the Majority Leader or the Minority Leader as a question of the privileges of the House shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn only at a time or place, designated by the Speaker, in the legislative schedule within two legislative days after the day on which the proponent announces to the House his intention to offer the resolution and the form of the resolution.

(2) The time allotted for debate on a resolution offered from the floor as a question of the privileges of the House shall be equally divided between (A) the proponent of the resolution, and (B) the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, or a designee, as determined by the Speaker.

(b) A question of personal privilege shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn.

RULE X.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Derived from: RULE IX

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

1. Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; and second, those affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of Members, individually, in their representative capacity only.

2. (a)(1) A resolution reported as a question of the privileges of the House, or offered from the floor by the Majority Leader or the Minority Leader as a question of the privileges of the House, or offered as privileged under clause 1, section 7, article I of the Constitution, shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn. A resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the Majority Leader or the Minority Leader as a question of the privileges of the House shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn only at a time or place, designated by the Speaker, in the legislative schedule within two legislative days after the day on which the proponent announces to the House his intention to offer the resolution and the form of the resolution.

(2) The time allotted for debate on a resolution offered from the floor as a question of the privileges of the House shall be equally divided between (A) the proponent of the resolution, and (B) the Majority Leader or the Minority Leader or a designee, as determined by the Speaker.

(b) A question of personal privilege shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn.

Derived from: RULE X

ESTABLISHMENT AND JURISDICTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Proposed rule IX on questions of privilege, including privileges of the House and personal privilege, retains the same number as the existing rule, in order to preserve many precedent citations to rule IX and consistent with the treatment in this portion of the rules of matters involving institutional prerogatives. Questions of privilege remain distinguished from ''privileged questions,'' matters which are merely eligible for expedited consideration under the rules (see proposed rule XIII).

PROPOSED NEW RULES

Committees and their legislative jurisdictions

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

(a) **Committee on Agriculture.**

(1) Adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves.

(2) Agriculture generally.

(3) Agricultural and industrial chemistry.

(4) Agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

(5) Agricultural economics and research.

(6) Agricultural education extension services.

(7) Agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States).

(8) Animal industry and diseases of animals.

(9) Commodity exchanges.

EXISTING RULES

The Committees and Their Jurisdiction

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned to it by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4; and all bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of any standing committee as listed in this clause shall (in accordance with and subject to clause 5) be referred to such committees, as follows:

(a) Committee on Agriculture.

(1) Adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves.

(2) Agriculture generally.

(3) Agricultural and industrial chemistry.

(4) Agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

(5) Agricultural economics and research.

(6) Agricultural education extension services.

(7) Agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States).

(8) Animal industry and diseases of animals.

(9) Commodities exchanges.

COMMENTARY

Rules X–XI—Committees

In proposed rule X, clauses 1 through 3 remain the same with respect to statements of legislative jurisdiction of standing committees (clause 1), general oversight responsibilities (clause 2), and special oversight functions (clause 3). In clause 4, under additional functions of committees, the provisions currently in clause 4(e) regarding the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct are transferred to rule XI to become a separate clause 3 following committee procedures generally, as they are more appropriately ''procedure'' provisions than ''functions'' provisions. Rule X retains organizational provisions relating to committee membership in clause 5 (currently clause 6). Proposed clause 6 relates to committee expense resolutions (currently clause 5 of rule XI) since this matter is more appropriately an organizational matter than a committee procedure provision. Interim committee funding logically follows as a proposed clause 7 (currently clause 5(f), rule XI), and then committee travel as proposed clause 8 (currently clause 2(n), rule XI). The committee staff provisions currently in clause 6 of rule XI are transferred to become a new clause 9 of rule X, also more appropriately an organizational matter. Provisions relating to select and conference committees currently clause 6(f) and (g) are transferred to proposed clause 10. The provisions of rule XLVIII establishing the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence are transferred to rule X to become proposed clause 11. In sum, rule X covers all organizational matters relating to all committees, except committee procedure which remains rule XI. This achieves a logical sequence and retains existing citations to committee jurisdictions and committee procedural issues found in precedent and practice volumes.

(10) Crop insurance and soil conservation.
(11) Dairy industry.
(12) Entomology and plant quarantine.
(13) Extension of farm credit and farm security.
(14) Inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products.
(15) Forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain.
(16) Human nutrition and home economics.
(17) Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.
(18) Rural electrification.
(19) Rural development.
(20) Water conservation related to activities of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) **Committee on Appropriations.**
(1) Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.
(2) Rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts.
(3) Transfers of unexpended balances.
(4) The amount of new authority to enter into contracts under which the United States is obligated to make outlays, the budget authority for which is not provided in advance by appropriation Acts; new authority to incur indebtedness (other than indebtedness incurred under chapter 31 of title 31 of the United States Code) for the repayment of which the United States is liable, the budget authority for which is not provided in advance by appropriation Acts; new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including bills and joint resolutions (reported by other committees) that provide new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of the Congressional Budget Act and are referred to the committee under clause 4(a); authority to forego the collection by the United States of proprietary offsetting receipts, the budget authority for which is not provided in advance by appropriation Acts to offset such foregone receipts; and authority to make payments by the United States (including loans, grants and payments from revolving funds) other than those covered by this subparagraph, the budget authority for which is not provided in advance by appropriation Acts.

(10) Crop insurance and soil conservation.
(11) Dairy industry.
(12) Entomology and plant quarantine.
(13) Extension of farm credit and farm security.
(14) Inspection of livestock, and poultry, and meat products, and seafood and seafood products.
(15) Forestry in general, and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain.
(16) Human nutrition and home economics.
(17) Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.
(18) Rural electrification.
(19) Rural development.
(20) Water conservation related to activities of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) Committee on Appropriations.
(1) Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.
(2) Rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts.
(3) Transfers of unexpended balances.
(4) The amount of new authority to enter into contracts under which the United States is obligated to make outlays, the budget authority for which is not provided in advance by appropriation Acts; new authority to incur indebtedness (other than indebtedness incurred under chapter 31 of title 31 of the United States Code) for the repayment of which the United States is liable, the budget authority for which is not provided in advance by appropriation Acts; new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including bills and resolutions (reported by other committees) which provide new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and are referred to the committee under clause 4(a); authority to forego the collection by the United States of proprietary offsetting receipts, the budget authority for which is not provided in advance by appropriation Acts to offset such foregone receipts; and authority to make payments by the United States (including loans, grants, and payments from revolving funds) other than those covered by this subparagraph, the budget authority for which is not provided in advance by appropriation Acts.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
	The committee shall include separate headings for ''Rescissions'' and ''Transfers of Unexpended Balances'' in any bill or resolution as reported from the committee under its jurisdiction specified in subparagraph (2) or (3), with all proposed rescissions and proposed transfers listed therein; and shall include a separate section with respect to such rescissions or transfers in the accompanying committee report. In addition to its jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph, the committee shall have the fiscal oversight function provided for in clause 2(b)(3) and the budget hearing function provided for in clause 4(a).	In clause 1(b), rule X, the legislative jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations includes only statements of legislative jurisdiction. The additional paragraph in the existing rule on headings for rescissions and transfers of appropriations is transferred to a new clause 3(f)(2), rule XIII as more logically under committee reporting requirements. Also in rule X, existing statements of oversight jurisdiction carried in clause 1, following statements of legislative jurisdiction for the following standing committees, were eliminated, since they already appear under clauses 2, 3 or 4 of rule X as general or special oversight functions or additional functions: Appropriations, Commerce, Education and the Workforce, Government Reform and Oversight, House Oversight, International Relations, National Security, Resources, Science, and Small Business. All of the above ''in addition'' statements of oversight jurisdictions are merely repetitive.
(c) **Committee on Banking and Financial Services.** (1) Banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy. (2) Bank capital markets activities generally. (3) Depository institutions securities activities generally, including activities of any affiliates (except for functional regulation under applicable securities laws not involving safety and soundness). (4) Economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services. (5) Financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation). (6) International finance. (7) International financial and monetary organizations. (8) Money and credit, including currency and this issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar. (9) Public and private housing. (10) Urban development.	(c) Committee on Banking and Financial Services. (1) Banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy. (2) Bank capital markets activities generally. (3) Depository institution securities activities generally, including the activities of any affiliates, except for functional regulation under applicable securities laws not involving safety and soundness. (4) Economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services. (5) Financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation). (6) International finance. (7) International financial and monetary organizations. (8) Money and credit, including currency and the issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar. (9) Public and private housing. (10) Urban development.	

(d) **Committee on the Budget.**

(d)(1) Committee on the Budget, consisting of the following Members:

(A) Members who are members of other standing committees, including five Members who are members of the Committee on Appropriations, and five Members who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means;

(B) one Member from the leadership of the majority party; and

(C) one Member from the leadership of the minority party.

No Member other than a representative from the leadership of a party may serve as a member of the Committee on the Budget during more than four Congresses in any period of six successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service performed as a member of such committee for less than a full session in any Congress), except that an incumbent chairman or ranking minority member having served on the committee for four Congresses and having served as chairman or ranking minority member of the committee for not more than one Congress shall be eligible for reelection to the committee as chairman or ranking minority member for one additional Congress.

In proposed clause 1(d), rule X, only the legislative jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget remains. The existing provision on the composition of the committee is transferred to proposed clause 5(a)(2) of rule X under election of standing committees. The duty of the Budget Committee regarding tax expenditures currently stated in its legislative jurisdiction is transferred to clause 4 of rule X under additional functions of committees.

(1) Concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3(4) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), other matters required to be referred to the committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and other measures setting forth appropriate levels of budget totals for the United States Government.

(2) All concurrent resolutions on the budget (as defined in section 3 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974), other matters required to be referred to the committee under titles III and IV of that Act, and other measures setting forth appropriate levels of budget totals for the United States Government.

(2) Budget process generally.

(3) Measures relating to the budget process, generally.

(3) Establishment, extension, and enforcement of special controls over the Federal budget, including the budgetary treatment of off-budget Federal agencies and measures providing exemption from reduction under any order issued under part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(4) Measures relating to the establishment, extension, and enforcement of special controls over the Federal budget, including the budgetary treatment of off-budget Federal agencies and measures providing exemption from reduction under any order issued under part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(5) The committee shall have the duty-

(A) to report the matters required to be reported by it under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974;

(B) to make continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and to report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis;

(C) to request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures; to devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and to report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis; and

(D) to review, on a continuing basis, the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(e) **Committee on Commerce.** (1) Biomedical research and development. (2) Consumer affairs and consumer protection. (3) Health and health facilities (except health care supported by payroll deductions). (4) Interstate energy compacts. (5) Interstate and foreign commerce generally. (6) Exploration, production, storage, supply, marketing, pricing, and regulation of energy resources, including all fossil fuels, solar energy, and other unconventional or renewable energy resources. (7) Conservation of energy resources. (8) Energy information generally. (9) The generation and marketing of power (except by federally chartered or Federal regional power marketing authorities); reliability and interstate transmission of, and ratemaking for, all power; and siting of generation facilities (except the installation of interconnections between Government waterpower projects). (10) General management of the Department of Energy and management and all functions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. (11) National energy policy generally. (12) Public health and quarantine. (13) Regulation of the domestic nuclear energy industry, including regulation of research and development reactors and nuclear regulatory research. (14) Regulation of interstate and foreign communications. (15) Securities and exchanges. (16) Travel and tourism. The committee shall have the same jurisdiction with respect to regulation of nuclear facilities and of use of nuclear energy as it has with respect to regulation of nonnuclear facilities and of use of nonnuclear energy.	(e) Committee on Commerce. (1) Biomedical research and development. (2) Consumer affairs and consumer protection. (3) Health and health facilities, except health care supported by payroll deductions. (4) Interstate energy compacts. (5) Interstate and foreign commerce generally. (6) Measures relating to the exploration, production, storage, supply, marketing, pricing, and regulation of energy resources, including all fossil fuels, solar energy, and other unconventional or renewable energy resources. (7) Measures relating to the conservation of energy resources. (8) Measures relating to energy information generally. (9) Measures relating to (A) the generation and marketing of power (except by federally chartered or Federal regional power marketing authorities), (B) the reliability and interstate transmission of, and ratemaking for, all power, and (C) the siting of generation facilities; except the installation of interconnections between Government water power projects. (10) Measures relating to general management of the Department of Energy, and the management and all functions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. (11) National energy policy generally. (12) Public health and quarantine. (13) Regulation of the domestic nuclear energy industry, including regulation of research and development reactors and nuclear regulatory research. (14) Regulation of interstate and foreign communications. (15) Securities and exchanges. (16) Travel and tourism. The committee shall have the same jurisdiction with respect to regulation of nuclear facilities and of use of nuclear energy as it has with respect to regulation of nonnuclear facilities and of use of nonnuclear energy. In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight functions under clause 2(b)(1)), such committee shall have the special oversight functions provided for in clause (3)(h) with respect to all laws, programs, and Government activities affecting nuclear and other energy, and nonmilitary nuclear energy and research and development including the disposal of nuclear waste.	The phrase ''measures relating to'' appearing in the rule X jurisdictional statements of a number of committees has been deleted in the recodification as unnecessary. No jurisdictional addition or subtraction is intended by the change.
(f) **Committee on Education and the Workforce.** (1) Child labor	(f) Committee on Education and the Workforce. (1) Child labor.	

(2) Gallaudet University and Howard University and Hospital.	(2) Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; Howard University; Freedmen's Hospital.	References to specific entities in subparagraphs (2) and (9) of proposed clause 1(f), rule X have been modernized in the jurisdictional statement of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. No substantive changes to the jurisdictional statement is intended.
(3) Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce.	(3) Convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce.	
(4) Food programs for children in schools.	(4) Food programs for children in schools.	
(5) Labor standards and statistics.	(5) Labor standards and statistics.	
(6) Education or labor generally.	(6) Measures relating to education or labor generally.	
(7) Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes.	(7) Mediation and arbitration of labor disputes.	
(8) Regulation or prevention of importation of foreign laborers under contract.	(8) Regulation or prevention of importation of foreign laborers under contract.	
(9) Workers' compensation.	(9) United States Employees' Compensation Commission.	
(10) Vocational rehabilitation.	(10) Vocational rehabilitation.	
(11) Wages and hours of labor.	(11) Wages and hours of labor.	
(12) Welfare of miners.	(12) Welfare of miners.	
(13) Work incentive programs.	(13) Work incentive programs.	
	In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b)(1)), the committee shall have the special oversight function provided for in clause 3(c) with respect to domestic educational programs and institutions, and programs of student assistance, which are within the jurisdiction of other committees.	See comment at beginning of rule X.
(g) **Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.**	(g) Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.	
(1) Federal civil service, including intergovernmental personnel; and the status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement.	(1) The Federal Civil Service, including intergovernmental personnel; the status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement.	
(2) Municipal affairs of the District of Columbia in general (other than appropriations).	(2) Measures relating to the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia in general, other than appropriations.	
(3) Federal paperwork reduction.	(3) Federal paperwork reduction.	
(4) Government management and accounting measures generally.	(4) Government management and accounting measures, generally.	
(5) Holidays and celebrations.	(5) Holidays and celebrations.	
(6) Overall economy, efficiency, and management of government operations and activities, including Federal procurement.	(6) The overall economy, efficiency and management of government operations and activities, including Federal procurement.	
(7) National archives.	(7) National archives.	
(8) Population and demography generally, including the Census.	(8) Population and demography generally, including the Census.	
(9) Postal service generally, including transportation of the mails.	(9) Postal service generally, including the transportation of the mails.	
(10) Public information and records.	(10) Public information and records.	
(11) Relationship of the Federal Government to the States and municipalities generally.	(11) Relationship of the Federal Government to the States and municipalities generally.	
(12) Reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government.	(12) Reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government.	

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
	In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its oversight functions under clause 2(b) (1) and (2)), the committee shall have the function of performing the duties and conducting the studies which are provided for in clause 4(c).	See comment at beginning of rule X.
(h) **Committee on House Oversight.**	(h) Committee on House Oversight.	
(1) Appropriations from accounts for committee salaries and expenses (except for the Committee on Appropriations); House Information Resources; and allowance and expenses of Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and administrative offices of the House.	(1) Appropriations from accounts for committee salaries and expenses (except for the Committee on Appropriations), House Information Resources, and allowances and expenses of Members, House Officers and administrative offices of the House.	
(2) Auditing and settling of all accounts described in subparagraph (1).	(2) Auditing and settling of all accounts described in subparagraph (1).	
(3) Employment of persons by the House, including staff for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and committees; and reporters of debates, subject to rule VI.	(3) Employment of persons by the House, including clerks for Members and committees, and reporters of debates.	Under proposed clause 1, rule VI the official reporters of the House are subject to the direction and control of the Speaker. The reference to rule VI in subparagraph (3) is added for clarity.
(4) Except as provided in paragraph (q)(11), the Library of Congress, including management thereof; the House Library; statuary and pictures; acceptance or purchase of works of art for the Capitol; the Botanic Garden; and purchase of books and manuscripts.	(4) Except as provided in clause 1(q)(11), matters relating to the Library of Congress and the House Library; statuary and pictures; acceptance or purchase of works of art for the Capitol; the Botanic Gardens; management of the Library of Congress; purchase of books and manuscripts.	
(5) The Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions (except as provided in paragraph (q)(11)).	(5) Except as provided in clause 1(q)(11), matters relating to the Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions.	
(6) Expenditure of accounts described in subparagraph (1).	(6) Expenditure of accounts described in subparagraph (1).	
(7) Franking Commission.	(7) Franking Commission.	
(8) Printing and correction of the Congressional Record.	(8) Matters relating to printing and correction of the Congressional Record.	
(9) Accounts of the House generally.	(9) Measures relating to accounts of the House generally.	
(10) Assignment of office space for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and committees.	(10) Measures relating to assignment of office space for Members and committees.	
(11) Disposition of useless executive papers.	(11) Measures relating to the disposition of useless executive papers.	
(12) Election of the President, Vice President, Members, Senators, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner; corrupt practices; contested elections; credentials and qualifications; and Federal elections generally.	(12) Measures relating to the election of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress; corrupt practices; contested elections; credentials and qualifications; and Federal elections generally.	
(13) Services to the House, including the House Restaurant, parking facilities, and administration of the House Office Buildings and of the House wing of the Capitol.	(13) Measures relating to services to the House, including the House Restaurant, parking facilities and administration of the House Office Buildings and of the House wing of the Capitol.	
(14) Travel of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.	(14) Measures relating to the travel of Members of the House.	

(15) Raising, reporting, and use of campaign contributions for candidates for office of Representative, of Delegate, and of Resident Commissioner.	(15) Measures relating to the raising, reporting and use of campaign contributions for candidates for office of Representative in the House of Representatives, of Delegate, and of Resident Commissioner to the United States from Puerto Rico.	
(16) Compensation, retirement, and other benefits of the Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and employees of Congress.	(16) Measures relating to the compensation, retirement and other benefits of the Members, officers, and employees of the Congress.	See comment at beginning of rule X.
	In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b)(1)), the committee shall have the function of performing the duties which are provided for in clause 4(d).	
(i) **Committee on International Relations.**	(i) Committee on International Relations.	
(1) Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.	(1) Relations of the United States with foreign nations generally.	
(2) Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.	(2) Acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries.	
(3) Establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations.	(3) Establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations.	
(4) Export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware.	(4) Export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware.	
(5) Foreign loans.	(5) Foreign loans.	
(6) International commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware.	(6) International commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware.	
(7) International conferences and congresses.	(7) International conferences and congresses.	
(8) International education.	(8) International education.	
(9) Intervention abroad and declarations of war.	(9) Intervention abroad and declarations of war.	
(10) Diplomatic service.	(10) Measures relating to the diplomatic service.	
(11) Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.	(11) Measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad.	
(12) International economic policy.	(12) Measures relating to international economic policy.	
(13) Neutrality.	(13) Neutrality.	
(14) Protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation.	(14) Protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation.	
(15) The American National Red Cross.	(15) The American National Red Cross.	
(16) Trading with the enemy.	(16) Trading with the enemy.	
(17) United Nations organizations.	(17) United Nations Organizations.	
	In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b)(1)), the committee shall have the special oversight functions provided for in clause 3(d) with respect to customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements.	See comment at beginning of rule X.
(j) **Committee on the Judiciary.**	(j) Committee on the Judiciary.	
(1) The judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal.	(1) The judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal.	
(2) Administrative practice and procedure.	(2) Administrative practice and procedure.	
(3) Apportionment of Representatives.	(3) Apportionment of Representatives.	

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(4) Bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting.	(4) Bankruptcy, muting, espionage, and counterfeiting.	
(5) Civil liberties.	(5) Civil liberties.	
(6) Constitutional amendments.	(6) Constitutional amendments.	
(7) Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions.	(7) Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions.	
(8) Immigration and naturalization.	(8) Immigration and naturalization.	
(9) Interstate compacts generally.	(9) Interstate compacts, generally.	
(10) Claims against the United States.	(10) Measures relating to claims against the United States.	
(11) Meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices.	(11) Meetings of Congress, attendance of Members and their acceptance of incompatible offices.	
(12) National penitentiaries.	(12) National penitentiaries.	
(13) Patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks.	(13) Patents, the Patent Office, copyrights, and trademarks.	The reference in subparagraph (13) to the ''Patent Office'' has been modernized to the ''Patent and Trademark Office''.
(14) Presidential succession.	(14) Presidential succession.	
(15) Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.	(15) Protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.	
(16) Revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States.	(16) Revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States.	
(17) State and territorial boundary lines.	(17) State and territorial boundaries.	
(18) Subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States.	(18) Subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States.	
(k) **Committee on National Security.**	(k) Committee on National Security.	
(1) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; and Army, Navy, and Air Force reservations and establishments.	(1) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; Army, Navy, and Air Force reservations and establishments.	
(2) Common defense generally.	(2) Common defense generally.	
(3) Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.	(3) Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.	
(4) The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, generally.	(4) The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force generally.	
(5) Interoceanic canals generally, including measures relating to the maintenance, operation, and administration of interoceanic canals.	(5) Interoceanic canals generally, including measures relating to the maintenance, operation, and administration of interoceanic canals.	
(6) Merchant Marine Academy and State Maritime Academies.	(6) Merchant Marine Academy, and State Maritime Academies.	
(7) Military applications of nuclear energy.	(7) Military applications of nuclear energy.	
(8) Tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.	(8) Tactical intelligence and intelligence related activities of the Department of Defense.	
(9) National security aspects of merchant marine, including financial assistance for the construction and operation of vessels, maintenance of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industrial base, cabotage, cargo preference, and merchant marine officers and seamen as these matters relate to the national security.	(9) National security aspects of merchant marine, including financial assistance for the construction and operation of vessels, the maintenance of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industrial base, cabotage, cargo preference and merchant marine officers and seamen as these matters relate to the national security.	
(10) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed forces.	(10) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed forces.	

(11) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services. (12) Selective service. (13) Size and composition of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. (14) Soldiers' and sailors' homes. (15) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.	(11) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services. (12) Selective service. (13) Size and composition of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. (14) Soldiers' and sailors' homes. (15) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.	
	In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b)(1)), the committee shall have the special oversight function provided for in clause 3(a) with respect to international arms control and disarmament, and military dependents education.	See comment at beginning of rule X.
(l) **Committee on Resources.**	(l) Committee on Resources.	Previous references to ''Indians'' in the jurisdictional statement of the Committee on Resources has been updated. No substantive change to jurisdiction is intended.
(1) Fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation.	(1) Fisheries and wildlife, including research, restoration, refuges, and conservation.	
(2) Forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain.	(2) Forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain.	
(3) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.	(3) Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.	
(4) Geological Survey.	(4) Geological Survey.	
(5) International fishing agreements.	(5) International fishing agreements.	
(6) Interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes.	(6) Interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes.	
(7) Irrigation and reclamation, including water supply for reclamation projects and easements of public lands for irrigation projects; and acquisition of private lands when necessary to complete irrigation projects.	(7) Irrigation and reclamation, including water supply for reclamation projects, and easements of public lands for irrigation projects, and acquisition of private lands when necessary to complete irrigation projects.	
(8) Native Americans generally, including the care and allotment of Native American lands and general and special measures relating to claims that are paid out of Native American funds.	(8) Measures relating to the care and management of Indians, including the care and allotment of Indian lands and general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out of Indian funds.	
(9) Insular possessions of the United States generally (except those affecting the revenue and appropriations).	(9) Measures relating generally to the insular possessions of the United States, except those affecting the revenue and appropriations.	
(10) Military parks and battlefields, national cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, parks within the District of Columbia, and the erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.	(10) Military parks and battlefields, national cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior, parks within the District of Columbia, and the erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.	
(11) Mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder.	(11) Mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder.	
(12) Mineral resources of public lands.	(12) Mineral resources of the public lands.	
(13) Mining interests generally.	(13) Mining interests generally.	
(14) Mining schools and experimental stations.	(14) Mining schools and experimental stations.	
(15) Marine affairs, including coastal zone management (except for measures relating to oil and other pollution of navigable waters).	(15) Marine affairs (including coastal zone management), except for measures relating to oil and other pollution of navigable waters.	
(16) Oceanography.	(16) Oceanography.	

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(17) Petroleum conservation on public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States.	(17) Petroleum conservation on the public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States.	
(18) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain.	(18) Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain.	
(19) Public lands generally, including entry, easements, and grazing thereon.	(19) Public lands generally, including entry, easements, and grazing thereon.	
(20) Relations of the United States with Native Americans and Native American tribes.	(20) Relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes.	
(21) Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline (except rate-making).	(21) Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline (except rate-making).	See comment at beginning of rule X.
	In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b)(1)), the committee shall have the special oversight functions provided for in clause 3(e) with respect to all programs affecting Indians.	
(m) **Committee on Rules.**	(m) Committee on Rules.	
(1) Rules and joint rules (other than those relating to the Code of Official Conduct) and the order of business of the House.	(1) The rules and joint rules (other than rules or joint rules relating to the Code of Official Conduct), and order of business of the House.	
(2) Recesses and final adjournments of Congress.	(2) Recesses and final adjournments of Congress. The Committee on Rules is authorized to sit and act whether or not the House is in session.	Existing clause 1(m)(2), rule X on authority of the Committee on Rules to sit whether the House is in session or not has been eliminated, since it merely duplicates the provision in clause 2(m), rule XI already applicable to all standing committees. This authority for the Rules Committee to sit predates the standing authority for other committees.
(n) **Committee on Science.**	(n) Committee on Science.	
(1) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.	(1) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.	
(2) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.	(2) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.	
(3) Civil aviation research and development.	(3) Civil aviation research and development.	
(4) Environmental research and development.	(4) Environmental research and development.	
(5) Marine research.	(5) Marine research.	
(6) Commercial application of energy technology.	(6) Measures relating to the commercial application of energy technology.	
(7) National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures, and the metric system.	(7) National Institute of Standards and Technology, standardization of weights and measures, and the metric system.	
(8) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	(8) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	
(9) National Space Council.	(9) National Space Council.	
(10) National Science Foundation.	(10) National Science Foundation.	
(11) National Weather Service.	(11) National Weather Service.	
(12) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.	(12) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.	
(13) Science scholarships.	(13) Science Scholarships.	
(14) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.	(14) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor.	

	In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b)(1)), the committee shall have the special oversight function provided for in clause 3(f) with respect to all nonmilitary research and development.	See comment at beginning of rule X.
(o) **Committee on Small Business.** (1) Assistance to and protection of small business, including financial aid, regulatory flexibility, and paperwork reduction. (2) Participation of small-business enterprises in Federal procurement and Government contracts.	(o) Committee on Small Business. (1) Assistance to and protection of small business, including financial aid, regulatory flexibility, and paperwork reduction. (2) Participation of small-business enterprises in Federal procurement and Government contracts.	
	In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b)(1)), the committee shall have the special oversight function provided for in clause 3(g) with respect to the problems of small business.	See comment at beginning of rule X.
(p) **Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.** The Code of Official Conduct.	(p) Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. (1) Measures relating to the Code of Official Conduct.	
	In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provision of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b)(1)), the committee shall have the functions with respect to recommendations, studies, investigations, and reports which are provided for in clause 4(e), and the functions designated in titles I and V of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and sections 7342, 7351, and 7353 of title 5, United States Code.	The additional functions of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct now contained in clause 1(p), rule X are transferred to proposed clause 3(b)(7), rule XI since clause 1, rule X is to be confined to statements of legislative jurisdiction only.
(q) **Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.** (1) Coast Guard, including lifesaving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, and the Coast Guard Academy. (2) Federal management of emergencies and natural disasters. (3) Flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors. (4) Inland waterways. (5) Inspection of merchant marine vessels, lights and signals, lifesaving equipment, and fire protection on such vessels. (6) Navigation and laws relating thereto, including pilotage. (7) Registering and licensing of vessels and small boats. (8) Rules and international arrangements to prevent collisions at sea. (9) The Capitol Building and the Senate and House Office Buildings.	(q) Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. (1) Coast Guard, including lifesaving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, and the Coast Guard Academy. (2) Federal management of emergencies and natural disasters. (3) Flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors. (4) Inland waterways. (5) Inspection of merchant marine vessels, lights and signals, lifesaving equipment, and fire protection on such vessels. (6) Navigation and laws relating thereto, including pilotage. (7) Registering and licensing of vessels and small boats. (8) Rules and international arrangements to prevent collisions at sea. (9) Measures relating to the Capitol Building and the Senate and House Office Buildings.	

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(10) Construction or maintenance of roads and post roads (other than appropriations therefor).	(10) Measures relating to the construction or maintenance of roads and post roads, other than appropriations therefor; but it shall not be in order for any bill providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provision for any specific road, nor for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road.	The prohibition in the existing Transportation and Infrastructure jurisdictional rule (now clause 1(q)(10)) regarding consideration of general road bills containing specific road provisions has been transferred to new clause 3, rule XXI since it more logically belongs in a rule precluding consideration of certain provisions in bills rather than in a jurisdictional rule.
(11) Construction or reconstruction, maintenance, and care of buildings and grounds of the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institution.	(11) Measures relating to the construction or reconstruction, maintenance, and care of the buildings and grounds of the Botanic Gardens, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institution.	
(12) Merchant marine (except for national security aspects thereof).	(12) Measures relating to merchant marine, except for national security aspects of merchant marine.	
(13) Purchase of sites and construction of post offices, customhouses, Federal courthouses, and Government buildings within the District of Columbia.	(13) Measures relating to the purchase of sites and construction of post offices, customhouses, Federal courthouses, and Government buildings within the District of Columbia.	
(14) Oil and other pollution of navigable waters, including inland, coastal, and ocean waters.	(14) Oil and other pollution of navigable waters, including inland, coastal, and ocean waters.	
(15) Marine affairs, including coastal zone management, as they relate to oil and other pollution of navigable waters.	(15) Marine affairs (including coastal zone management) as they relate to oil and other pollution of navigable waters.	
(16) Public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States generally.	(16) Public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States generally.	
(17) Public works for the benefit of navigation, including bridges and dams (other than international bridges and dams).	(17) Public works for the benefit of navigation, including bridges and dams (other than international bridges and dams).	
(18) Related transportation regulatory agencies.	(18) Related transportation regulatory agencies.	
(19) Roads and the safety thereof.	(19) Roads and the safety thereof.	
(20) Transportation, including civil aviation, railroads, water transportation, transportation safety (except automobile safety), transportation infrastructure, transportation labor, and railroad retirement and unemployment (except revenue measures related thereto).	(20) Transportation, including civil aviation, railroads, water transportation, transportation safety (except automobile safety), transportation infrastructure, transportation labor, and railroad retirement and unemployment (except revenue measures related thereto).	
(21) Water power.	(21) Water power.	
(r) **Committee on Veterans' Affairs.**	(r) Committee on Veterans' Affairs.	
(1) Veterans' measures generally.	(1) Veterans' measures generally.	
(2) Cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried, whether in the United States or abroad (except cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior).	(2) Cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict are or may be buried, whether in the United States or abroad, except cemeteries administered by the Secretary of the Interior.	
(3) Compensation, vocational rehabilitation, and education of veterans.	(3) Compensation, vocational rehabilitation, and education of veterans.	
(4) Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.	(4) Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.	
(5) Pensions of all the wars of the United States, general and special.	(5) Pensions of all the wars of the United States, general and special.	
(6) Readjustment of servicemen to civil life.	(6) Readjustment of servicemen to civil life.	
(7) Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.	(7) Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.	

(8) Veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

(s) **Committee on Ways and Means.**

(1) Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery.

(2) Reciprocal trade agreements.

(3) Revenue measures generally.

(4) Revenue measures relating to insular possessions.

(5) Bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f).

(6) Deposit of public monies.

(7) Transportation of dutiable goods.

(8) Tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts.

(9) National social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

General oversight responsibilities

2. (a) The various standing committees shall have general oversight responsibilities as provided in paragraph (b) in order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of Federal laws; and

(B) conditions and circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of changes in Federal laws, and of such additional legislation as may be necessary or appropriate.

(8) Veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

(s) Committee on Ways and Means.

(1) Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery.

(2) Reciprocal trade agreements.

(3) Revenue measures generally.

(4) Revenue measures relating to the insular possessions.

(5) The bonded debt of the United States (subject to the last sentence of clause 4(g) of this rule).

(6) The deposit of public moneys.

(7) Transportation of dutiable goods.

(8) Tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts.

(9) National social security, except (A) health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and (B) work incentive programs.

General Oversight Responsibilities

2. (a) 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 of or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, the various standing committees shall have oversight responsibilities as provided in paragraph (b).

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(b)(1) In order to determine whether laws and programs addressing subjects within the jurisdiction of a committee are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress and whether they should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated, each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall review and study on a continuing basis— (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction; (B) the organization and operation of Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities for the administration and execution of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction; (C) any conditions or circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation addressing subjects within its jurisdiction (whether or not a bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto); and (D) future research and forecasting on subjects within its jurisdiction. (2) Each committee to which subparagraph (1) applies having more than 20 members shall establish an oversight subcommittee, or require its subcommittees to conduct oversight in their respective jurisdictions, to assist in carrying out its responsibilities under this clause. The establishment of an oversight subcommittee does not limit the responsibility of a subcommittee with legislative jurisdiction in carrying out its oversight responsibilities.	(b)(1) Each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall 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 that 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, each such committee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of that 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 that committee. Each such committee having more than twenty members shall establish an oversight subcommittee, or require its subcommittees, if any, to conduct oversight in the area of their respective jurisdiction, to assist in carrying out its responsibilities under this subparagraph. The establishment of oversight subcommittees shall in no way limit the responsibility of the subcommittees with legislative jurisdiction from carrying out their oversight responsibilities.	Proposed clause 2(b), rule X is rewritten and reorganized in its entirety here to emphasize general oversight responsibilities for all standing committees. Directions to specific committees in the existing clause have been transferred.
(c) Each standing committee shall review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as described in clauses 1 and 3.	(c) Each standing committee of the House shall have the function of reviewing and studying on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as described in clauses 1 and 3.	The general oversight responsibilities of the Committees on Appropriations and Government Reform and Oversight currently specified in subparagraphs (3) and (4) of clause 2(b), rule X, have been transferred to paragraphs (a) and (e) respectively in proposed clause 3, rule X. These responsibilities are more accurately characterized as special oversight functions of those two committees and thus belong in that clause.
(d)(1) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee shall, in a meeting that is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt its oversight plan for that Congress. Such plan shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and to the Committee on House Oversight. In developing its plan each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—	(d)(1) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee of the House shall, in a meeting that is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt its oversight plans for that Congress. Such plans shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and to the Committee on House Oversight. In developing such plans each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—	

(A) consult with other committees that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction with the objective of ensuring maximum coordination and cooperation among committees when conducting reviews of such laws, programs, or agencies and include in its plan an explanation of steps that have been or will be taken to ensure such coordination and cooperation;

(B) give priority consideration to including in its plan the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority; and

(C) have a view toward ensuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction are subject to review every 10 years.

(2) It shall not be in order to consider a committee expense resolution (within the meaning of clause 6), or an amendment thereto, proposing to fund the expenses of a committee that has not submitted its oversight plan as required by this paragraph.

(3) Not later than March 31 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall report to the House the oversight plans submitted by committees together with any recommendations that it, or the House leadership group described above, may make to ensure the most effective coordination of oversight plans and otherwise to achieve the objectives of this clause.

(e) The Speaker, with the approval of the House, may appoint special ad hoc oversight committees for the purpose of reviewing specific matters within the jurisdiction of two or more standing committees.

(A) consult with other committees of the House that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction, with the objective of ensuring that such laws, programs, or agencies are reviewed in the same Congress and that there is a maximum of coordination between such committees in the conduct of such reviews; and such plans shall include an explanation of what steps have been and will be taken to ensure such coordination and cooperation;

(B) give priority consideration to including in its plans the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority; and

(C) have a view toward ensuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdictions are subject to review at least once every ten years.

(2) It shall not be in order to consider any committee expense resolution (within the meaning of clause 5 of rule XI), or any amendment thereto, for any committee that has not submitted its oversight plans as required by this paragraph.

(3) Not later than March 31 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall report to the House the oversight plans submitted by each committee together with any recommendations that it, or the House leadership group referred to above, may make to ensure the most effective coordination of such plans and otherwise achieve the objectives of this clause.

(e) The Speaker, with the approval of the House, may appoint special ad hoc oversight committees for the purpose of reviewing specific matters within the jurisdiction of two or more standing committees.

Special oversight functions

3. (a) The Committee on Appropriations shall conduct such studies and examinations of the organization and operation of executive departments and other executive agencies (including an agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States) as it considers necessary to assist it in the determination of matters within its jurisdiction.

Derived from clause 2(b)(3), rule X: (3) The Committee on Appropriations shall conduct such studies and examinations of the organization and operation of executive departments and other executive agencies (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) as it may deem necessary to assist it in the determination of matters within its jurisdiction.

Derived from clause 3, rule X: Special Oversight Functions

This function of the Appropriations Committee is more appropriately described as one of special, rather than general, oversight and is thus transferred here.

This proposed clause is largely derived from existing clause 3, rule X and is reordered in this recodification.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(b) The Committee on the Budget shall study on a continuing basis the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation and report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis. (c) The Committee on Commerce shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nuclear and other energy and nonmilitary nuclear energy research and development including the disposal of nuclear waste. (d) The Committee on Education and the Workforce shall review, study, and coordinate on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to domestic educational programs and institutions and programs of student assistance within the jurisdiction of other committees. (e) The Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall review and study on a continuing basis the operation of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining their economy and efficiency. (f) The Committee on International Relations shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements. (g) The Committee on National Security shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in schools. (h) The Committee on Resources shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to Native Americans. (i) The Committee on Rules shall review and study on a continuing basis the congressional budget process, and the committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the House from time to time.	3. (a) The Committee on National Security shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in schools. (b) The Committee on the Budget shall have the function of— (1) making continuing studies of the effect on budget outlays of relevant existing and proposed legislation, and reporting the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis; and (2) requesting and evaluating continuing studies of tax expenditures, devising methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and reporting the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis. (c) The Committee on Education and the Workforce shall have the function of reviewing, studying, and coordinating, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving domestic educational programs and institutions, and programs of student assistance, which are within the jurisdiction of other committees. (d) The Committee on International Relations shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements. (e) The Committee on Resources shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with Indians. (f) The Committee on Science shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving nonmilitary research and development.	This function of the Government Reform Committee is more appropriately described as one of special, rather than general, oversight and is thus transferred here from existing clause 2(b), rule X. Previous reference to ''Indians'' has been updated.

(j) The Committee on Science shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development.

(k) The Committee on Small Business shall study and investigate on a continuing basis the problems of all types of small business.

Additional functions of committees

4. (a)(1)(A) The Committee on Appropriations shall, within 30 days after the transmittal of the Budget to Congress each year, hold hearings on the dget as a whole with particular reference to—

(i) the basic recommendations and budgetary policies of the President in the presentation of the Budget; and

(ii) the fiscal, financial, and economic assumptions used as bases in arriving at total estimated expenditures and receipts.

(B) In holding hearings under subdivision (A), the committee shall receive testimony from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and such other persons as the committee may desire.

(C) A hearing under subdivision (A), or any part thereof, shall be held in open session, except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security. The committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy thereof furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner.

(D) A hearing under subdivision (A), or any part thereof, may be held before a joint meeting of the committee and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate in accordance with such procedures as the two committees jointly may determine.

(g) The Committee on Small Business shall have the function of studying and investigating, on a continuing basis, the problems of all types of small business.

(h) The Committee on Commerce shall have the function of reviewing and studying on a continuing basis, all laws, programs and Government activities relating to nuclear and other energy, and nonmilitary nuclear energy and research and development including the disposal of nuclear waste.

(i) The Committee on Rules shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, the congressional budget process, and the committee shall, from time to time, report its findings and recommendations to the House.

Derived from clause 2(b)(2), rule X: (2) The Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the operation of Government activities at all levels with a view to determining their economy and efficiency.

Additional Functions of Committees

4. (a)(1)(A) The Committee on Appropriations shall, within thirty days after the transmittal of the Budget to the Congress each year, hold hearings on the Budget as a whole with particular reference to—

(i) the basic recommendations and budgetary policies of the President in the presentation of the Budget; and

(ii) the fiscal, financial, and economic assumptions used as bases in arriving at total estimated expenditures and receipts.

(B) In holding hearings pursuant to subdivision (A), the committee shall receive testimony from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and such other persons as the committee may desire.

(C) Hearings pursuant to subdivision (A), or any part thereof, shall be held in open session, except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security: Provided, however, That the committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy thereof furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(D) Hearings pursuant to subdivision (A), or any part thereof, may be held before joint meetings of the committee and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate in accordance with such procedures as the two committees jointly may determine.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(2) Pursuant to section 401(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, when a committee reports a bill or joint resolution that provides new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of that Act, and enactment of the bill or joint resolution, as reported, would cause a breach of the committee's pertinent allocation of new budget authority under section 302(a) of that Act, the bill or joint resolution may be referred to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it with recommendations (which may include an amendment limiting the total amount of new entitlement authority provided in the bill or joint resolution). If the Committee on Appropriations fails to report a bill or joint resolution so referred within 15 calendar days (not counting any day on which the House is not in session), the committee automatically shall be discharged from consideration of the bill or joint resolution, and the bill or joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.	(2) Whenever any bill or resolution which provides new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is reported by a committee of the House and the amount of new budget authority which will be required for the fiscal year involved if such bill or resolution is enacted as so reported exceeds the appropriate allocation of new budget authority reported as described in clause 4(h) in connection with the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for such fiscal year, such bill or resolution shall then be referred to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it, with the committee's recommendations and (if the committee deems it desirable) with an amendment limiting the total amount of new entitlement authority provided in the bill or resolution, within 15 calendar days (not counting any day on which the House is not in session) beginning with the day following the day on which it is so referred. If the Committee on Appropriations fails to report the bill or resolution within such 15-day period, the committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the bill or resolution and the bill or resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.	In proposed clause 4(a)(2), rule XI, ''may'' is substituted for ''shall'' to conform with the discretionary authority to refer reported bills containing new entitlement authority to the Appropriations Committee pursuant to section 401(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act. This is a conforming change that properly should have been made in 1997.
(3) In addition, the Committee on Appropriations shall study on a continuing basis those provisions of law that (on the first day of the first fiscal year for which the congressional budget process is effective) provide spending authority or permanent budget authority and shall report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions.	(3) In addition, the Committee on Appropriations shall study on a continuing basis those provisions of law which (on the first day of the first fiscal year for which the congressional budget process is effective) provide spending authority or permanent budget authority, and shall report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions.	
(4) In the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee on Appropriations (after consulting with the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such concurrent resolution, and promptly report the subdivisions to the House as soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for a fiscal year is agreed to.	**Derived from clause 4(h), rule X:** (h) As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, each standing committee of the House (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 of the Congressional Budget Act of l974.	This duty of the Appropriations Committee to subdivide allocations made to it in a budget resolution is properly grouped with other additional functions of that committee and is thus transferred here from its former placement later in this clause.
(b) The Committee on the Budget shall—	(b) The Committee on the Budget shall have the duty—	
(1) review on a continuing basis the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties;	(1) to review on a continuing basis the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties;	

(2) hold hearings and receive testimony from Members, Senators, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and such appropriate representatives of Federal departments and agencies, the general public, and national organizations as it considers desirable in developing concurrent resolutions on the budget for each fiscal year;

(3) make all reports required of it by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974;

(4) study on a continuing basis those provisions of law that exempt Federal agencies or any of their activities or outlays from inclusion in the Budget of the United States Government, and report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions;

(5) study on a continuing basis proposals designed to improve and facilitate the congressional budget process, and report to the House from time to time the results of such studies, together with its recommendations; and

(6) request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and report the results of such studies to the House on a recurring basis.

(c)(1) The Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall—

(A) receive and examine reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and submit to the House such recommendations as it considers necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of the reports;

(B) evaluate the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; and

(C) study intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

(2) In addition to its duties under subparagraph (1), the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight may at any time conduct investigations of any matter without regard to clause 1, 2, 3, or this clause conferring jurisdiction over the matter to another standing committee. The findings and recommendations of the committee in such an investigation shall be made available to any other standing committee having jurisdiction over the matter involved and shall be included in the report of any such other committee when required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII.

(d)(1) The Committee on House Oversight shall—

(2) to hold hearings, and receive testimony from Members of Congress and such appropriate representatives of Federal departments and agencies, the general public, and national organizations as it deems desirable, in developing the concurrent resolutions on the budget for each fiscal year;

(3) to make all reports required of it by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including the reporting of reconciliation bills and resolutions when so required;

(4) to study on a continuing basis those provisions of law which exempt Federal agencies or any of their activities or outlays from inclusion in the Budget of the United States Government, and to report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions; and

(5) to study on a continuing basis proposals designed to improve and facilitate methods of congressional budget-making, and to report to the House from time to time the results of such study together with its recommendations.

(c)(1) The Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall have the general function of—

(A) receiving and examining reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and of submitting such recommendations to the House as it deems necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of such reports;

(B) evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; and

(C) studying intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

(2) In addition to its duties under subparagraph (1), the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight may at any time conduct investigations of any matter without regard to the provisions of clause 1, 2, or 3 (or this clause) conferring jurisdiction over such matter upon another standing committee. The committee's findings and recommendations in any such investigation shall be made available to the other standing committee or committees having jurisdiction over the matter involved (and included in the report of any such other committee when required by clause 2(l)(3) of rule XI).

(d)(1) The Committee on House Oversight shall have the function of—

Subparagraph (6) derives from the Committee on the Budget jurisdictional statement in existing clause 1(d)(5)(C), rule X.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(A) examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the House and, in cooperation with the Senate, examine all bills and joint resolutions that have passed both Houses to see that they are correctly enrolled and forthwith present those bills and joint resolutions that originated in the House to the President in person after their signature by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, and report to the House the fact and date of their presentment;	(A) examining all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the House and, in cooperation with the Senate, examining all bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses to see that they are correctly enrolled, forthwith presenting those which originated in the House to the President of the United States in person after their signature by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate and reporting the fact and date of such presentation to the House;	
(B) provide policy direction for, and oversight of, the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chief Administrative Officer, and Inspector General;	(B) providing policy direction for, and oversight of, the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Chief Administrative Officer, and Inspector General; and	
(C) have the function of accepting on behalf of the House a gift, except as otherwise provided by law, if the gift does not involve a duty, burden, or condition, or is not made dependent on some future performance by the House; and	(C) accepting a gift, other than as otherwise provided by law, if the gift does not involve any duty, burden, or condition, or is not made dependent upon some future performance by the House of Representatives and promulgating regulations to carry out this paragraph.	
(D) promulgate regulations to carry out subdivision (C).		
(2) An employing office of the House may enter into a settlement of a complaint under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 that provides for the payment of funds only after receiving the joint approval of the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Oversight concerning the amount of such payment.	(2) An employing office of the House of Representatives may enter a settlement of a complaint under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 that provides for the payment of funds only after receiving the joint approval of the chairman and the ranking minority party member of the Committee on House Oversight concerning the amount of such payment.	Current clause 4(e), rule X relating to procedures of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is transferred to proposed clause 3, rule XI as a committee procedure.
(e)(1) Each standing committee shall, in its consideration of all public bills and public joint resolutions within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the government of the District of Columbia will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirement, and objective of the programs and activities involved. In this subparagraph programs and activities of the Federal Government and the government of the District of Columbia includes programs and activities of any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or of the government of the District of Columbia.	(f)(1) Each standing committee of the House shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, insure 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 organizational units of government listed in clause 7(c) of rule XIII.	This proposed subparagraph lists the covered governmental entities rather than utilizing a cross-reference.
(2) Each standing committee shall review from time to time each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually to ascertain whether the program should be modified to provide for annual appropriations.	(2) Each standing committee of the House 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 therefor would be made annually.	

Budget Act responsibilities

(f)(1) Each standing committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget not later than six weeks after the President submits his budget—

(A) 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 that are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(B) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction that it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(2) The views and estimates submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means under subparagraph (1) shall include a specific recommendation, made after holding public hearings, as to the appropriate level of the public debt that should be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget and serve as the basis for an increase or decrease in the statutory limit on such debt under the procedures provided by rule XXIII.

(g) Each standing committee that is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process shall promptly make its determinations and recommendations and either report a reconciliation bill or resolution to the House or submit its recommendations to the Committee on the Budget in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Election and membership of standing committees

5. (a)(1) The standing committees specified in clause 1 shall be elected by the House within seven calendar days after the commencement of each Congress, from nominations submitted by the respective party caucus or conference. A resolution proposing to change the composition of a standing committee shall be privileged if offered by direction of the party caucus or conference concerned.

(2)(A) The Committee on the Budget shall be composed of members as follows:

(i) Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner who are members of other standing committees, including five who are members of the Committee on Appropriations and five who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means;

(ii) one Member from the elected leadership of the majority party; and

(iii) one Member from the elected leadership of the minority party.

(g) Each standing committee of the House shall, not later than 6 weeks after the President submits his budget, 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 amounts 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. The views and estimates submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means under the preceding sentence shall include a specific recommendation, made after holding public hearings, as to the appropriate level of the public debt which should be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget referred to in such sentence and serve as the basis for an increase or decrease in the statutory limit on such debt under the procedures provided by rule XLIX.

Derived from clause 4(i), rule X: (i) Each standing committee of the House which is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process 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 l974.

Derived from clause 6, rule X: Election and Membership of Committees; Chairmen; Vacancies; Select and Conference Committees

6. (a)(1) The standing committees specified in clause 1 shall be elected by the House within the seventh calendar day beginning after the commencement of each Congress, from nominations submitted by the respective party caucuses. It shall always be in order to consider resolutions recommended by the respective party caucuses to change the composition of standing committees.

[Composition of Budget Committee derived from clause 1(d), rule X]: . . . consisting of the following Members:

(A) Members who are members of other standing committees, including five Members who are members of the Committee on Appropriations, and five Members who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means;

(B) one Member from the leadership of the majority party; and

(C) one Member from the leadership of the minority party.

Existing clause 5, rule X, on referral of bills and other matters to committees, is transferred to proposed clause 2, rule XII.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(B) Except as permitted by subdivision (C), a member of the Committee on the Budget other than one from the elected leadership of a party may not serve on the committee during more than four Congresses in a period of six successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in a Congress).	No Member other than a representative from the leadership of a party may serve as a member of the Committee on the Budget during more than four Congresses in any period of six successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service performed as a member of such committee for less than a full session in any Congress), except that an incumbent chairman or ranking minority member having served on the committee for four Congresses and having served as chairman or ranking minority member of the committee for not more than one Congress shall be eligible for reelection to the committee as chairman or ranking minority member for one additional Congress.	
(C) A member of the Committee on the Budget who served as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the committee in the immediately previous Congress and who did not serve in that respective capacity in an earlier Congress may serve as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the committee during one additional Congress.		
(3)(A) One-half of the members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be from the majority party and one-half shall be from the minority party.	**Derived from clause 6(a)(2), rule X:** (2) One-half of the members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be from the majority party and one-half shall be from the minority party.	
(B) Except as permitted by subdivision (C), a member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may not serve on the committee during more than two Congresses in a period of three successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in a Congress).	No Member shall serve as a member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for more than two Congresses in any period of three successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service performed as a member of such committee for less than a full session in any Congress), except that a Member having served on the committee for two Congresses shall be eligible for election to the committee as chairman or ranking minority member for one additional Congress.	
(C) A member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct who served on the committee in the two immediately previous Congresses may serve as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the committee during one additional Congress.		
(D) Not fewer than two members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct from each party shall rotate off the committee at the end of each Congress.	Not less than two Members from each party shall rotate off the committee at the end of each Congress.	
(4)(A) At the beginning of a Congress, the Speaker or his designee and the Minority Leader or his designee each shall name 10 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner from his respective party who are not members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to be available to serve on investigative subcommittees of that committee during that Congress. The lists of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner so named shall be announced to the House.	(3)(A) At the beginning of each Congress— (i) the Speaker (or his designee) shall designate a list of 10 Members from the majority party; and (ii) the Minority Leader (or his designee) shall designate a list of 10 Members from the minority party; who are not members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and who may be assigned to serve as a member of an investigative subcommittee of that committee during that Congress. Members so chosen shall be announced to the House.	The naming of the 10 Members from the two parties available to serve on investigative subcommittees is unchangeable, absent unanimous consent, after its announcement at the beginning of a Congress.
(B) Whenever the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct jointly determine that Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner named under subdivision (A) should be assigned to serve on an investigative subcommittee of that committee, each of them shall select an equal number of such Members, Delegates, or Resident Commissioner from his respective party to serve on that subcommittee.	(B) Whenever the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct jointly determine that Members designated under subdivision (A) should be assigned to serve on an investigative subcommittee of that committee, they shall each select the same number of Members of his respective party from the list to serve on that subcommittee.	

(b)(1) Membership on a standing committee during the course of a Congress shall be contingent on continuing membership in the party caucus or conference that nominated the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner concerned for election to such committee. Should a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner cease to be a member of a particular party caucus or conference, that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall automatically cease to be a member of each standing committee to which he was elected on the basis of nomination by that caucus or conference. The chairman of the relevant party caucus or conference shall notify the Speaker whenever a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner ceases to be a member of that caucus or conference. The Speaker shall notify the chairman of each affected committee that the election of such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to the committee is automatically vacated under this subparagraph.

(2)(A) Except as specified in subdivision (B), a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not serve simultaneously as a member of more than two standing committees or more than four subcommittees of the standing committees.

(B)(i) Ex officio service by a chairman or ranking minority member of a committee on each of its subcommittees under a committee rule does not count against the limitation on subcommittee service.

(ii) Service on an investigative subcommittee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct under paragraph (a)(4) does not count against the limitation on subcommittee service.

(iii) Any other exception to the limitations in subdivision (A) must be approved by the House on the recommendation of the relevant party caucus or conference.

(C) In this subparagraph the term ''subcommittee'' includes a panel (other than a special oversight panel of the Committee on National Security), task force, special subcommittee, or other subunit of a standing committee that is established for a cumulative period longer than six months in a Congress.

(b)(1) Membership on standing committees during the course of a Congress shall be contingent on continuing membership in the party caucus or conference that nominated Members for election to such committees. Should a Member cease to be a member of a particular party caucus or conference, said Member shall automatically cease to be a member of a standing committee to which he was elected on the basis of nomination by that caucus or conference. The chairman of the relevant party caucus or conference shall notify the Speaker whenever a Member ceases to be a member of a party caucus or conference and the Speaker shall notify the chairman of each standing committee on which said Member serves, that in accord with this rule, the Member's election to such committee is automatically vacated.

(2)(A) No Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may serve simultaneously as a member of more than two standing committees or four subcommittees of the standing committees of the House, except that ex officio service by a chairman and ranking minority member of a committee on each of its subcommittees by committee rule shall not be counted against the limitation on subcommittee service. Service on an investigative subcommittee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct pursuant to paragraph (a)(3) shall not be counted against the limitation on subcommittee service. Any other exception to these limitations must be approved by the House upon the recommendation of the respective party caucus or conference.

(B) For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term ''subcommittee'' includes any panel (other than a special oversight panel of the Committee on National Security), task force, special subcommittee, or any subunit of a standing committee that is established for a cumulative period longer than six months in any Congress.

When a Member ceases to be a member of a party caucus or conference, the Speaker notifies the chairman of each committee on which that Member serves that the Member's election to that committee is automatically vacated; thus these are the ''affected'' committees.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(c)(1) One of the members of each standing committee shall be elected by the House, on the nomination of the majority party caucus or conference, as chairman thereof. In the temporary absence of the chairman, the member next in rank (and so on, as often as the case shall happen) shall act as chairman. Rank shall be determined by the order members are named in resolutions electing them to the committee. In the case of a permanent vacancy in the elected chairmanship of a committee, the House shall elect another chairman. (2) A member of a standing committee may not serve as chairman of the same standing committee, or of the same subcommittee of a standing committee, during more than three consecutive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in a Congress).	(c) One of the members of each standing committee shall be elected by the House, from nominations submitted by the majority party caucus, at the commencement of each Congress, as chairman thereof. No Member may serve as the chairman of the same standing committee, or as the chairman of the same subcommittee thereof, for more than three consecutive Congresses, beginning with the One Hundred Fourth Congress (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in any Congress). In the temporary absence of the chairman, the member next in rank in the order named in the election of the committee, and so on, as often as the case shall happen, shall act as chairman; and in case of a permanent vacancy in the chairmanship of any such committee the House shall elect another chairman.	The proposed language clarifies the overlap during the absence of the chairman between paragraph (c) (the member next in rank shall act as chairman) and clause 2(d), rule XI (the vice chairman shall preside). The vice chairman is not necessarily the member next in rank.
(d)(1) Except as permitted by subparagraph (2), a committee may have not more than five subcommittees. (2) The Committee on Appropriations may not have more than 13 subcommittees. The Committee on Government Reform and Oversight may have not more than seven subcommittees. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure may have not more than six subcommittees.	(d) No committee of the House shall have more than five subcommittees (except the Committee on Appropriations, which shall have no more than 13; the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, which shall have no more than seven; and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which shall have no more than six).	
(e) The House shall fill a vacancy on a standing committee by election on the nomination of the respective party caucus or conference.	(e) All vacancies in standing committees shall be filled by election by the House from nominations, submitted by the respective party caucus or conference.	
Expense resolutions 6. (a) Whenever a committee, commission, or other entity (other than the Committee on Appropriations) is granted authorization for the payment of its expenses (including staff salaries) for a Congress, such authorization initially shall be procured by one primary expense resolution reported by the Committee on House Oversight. A primary expense resolution may include a reserve fund for unanticipated expenses of committees. An amount from such a reserve fund may be allocated to a committee only by the approval of the Committee on House Oversight. A primary expense resolution reported to the House may not be considered in the House unless a printed report thereon was available on the previous calendar day. For the information of the House, such report shall—	**Derived from clause 5, rule XI:** Committee Expenses 5. (a) Whenever any committee, commission, or other entity (except the Committee on Appropriations) is to be granted authorization for the payment of its expenses (including all staff salaries) for a Congress, such authorization initially shall be procured by one primary expense resolution reported by the Committee on House Oversight. A primary expense resolution may include a reserve fund for unanticipated expenses of committees. An amount from such a reserve fund may be allocated to a committee only by the approval of the Committee on House Oversight. A primary expense resolution reported to the House shall not be considered in the House unless a printed report on that resolution has been available to the Members of the House for at least one calendar day prior to the consideration of that resolution in the House. Such report shall, for the information of the House—	Existing clause 2(l)(6) of rule XI states the general rule that measures may not be considered until the third calendar day on which the committee report is available. A primary committee expense resolution is an exception to this general rule of report availability, as it is subject to the separate one day rule stated here. In this case, a committee report must be available on the calendar day prior to consideration. A supplemental expense resolution is subject to a similar availability requirement (see proposed clause 6(b), rule X).
(1) state the total amount of the funds to be provided to the committee, commission, or other entity under the primary expense resolution for all anticipated activities and programs of the committee, commission, or other entity; and	(1) state the total amount of the funds to be provided to the committee, commission or other entity under the primary expense resolution for all anticipated activities and programs of the committee, commission or other entity; and	

(2) to the extent practicable, contain such general statements regarding the estimated foreseeable expenditures for the respective anticipated activities and programs of the committee, commission, or other entity as may be appropriate to provide the House with basic estimates of the expenditures contemplated by the primary expense resolution.

(b) After the date of adoption by the House of a primary expense resolution for a committee, commission, or other entity for a Congress, authorization for the payment of additional expenses (including staff salaries) in that Congress may be procured by one or more supplemental expense resolutions reported by the Committee on House Oversight, as necessary. A supplemental expense resolution reported to the House may not be considered in the House unless a printed report thereon was available on the previous calendar day. For the information of the House, such report shall—

(1) state the total amount of additional funds to be provided to the committee, commission, or other entity under the supplemental expense resolution and the purposes for which those additional funds are available; and

(2) state the reasons for the failure to procure the additional funds for the committee, commission, or other entity by means of the primary expense resolution.

(c) The preceding provisions of this clause do not apply to—

(1) a resolution providing for the payment from committee salary and expense accounts of the House of sums necessary to pay compensation for staff services performed for, or to pay other expenses of, a committee, commission, or other entity at any time after the beginning of an odd-numbered year and before the date of adoption by the House of the primary expense resolution described in paragraph (a) for that year; or

(2) to the extent practicable, contain such general statements regarding the estimated foreseeable expenditures for the respective anticipated activities and programs of the committee, commission or other entity as may be appropriate to provide the House with basic estimates with respect to the expenditure generally of the funds to be provided to the committee, commission or other entity under the primary expense resolution.

(b) After the date of adoption by the House of any such primary expense resolution for any such committee, commission, or other entity for any Congress, authorization for the payment of additional expenses (including staff salaries) in that Congress may be procured by one or more supplemental expense resolutions reported by the Committee on House Oversight, as necessary. Any such supplemental expense resolution reported to the House shall not be considered in the House unless a printed report on that resolution has been available to the Members of the House for at least one calendar day prior to the consideration of that resolution in the House. Such report shall, for the information of the House—

(1) state the total amount of additional funds to be provided to the committee, commission or other entity under the supplemental expense resolution and the purpose or purposes for which those additional funds are to be used by the committee, commission or other entity; and

(2) state the reason or reasons for the failure to procure the additional funds for the committee, commission or other entity by means of the primary expense resolution.

(c) The preceding provisions of this clause do not apply to—

(1) any resolution providing for the payment from committee salary and expense accounts of the House of sums necessary to pay compensation for staff services performed for, or to pay other expenses of, any committee, commission or other entity at any time from and after the beginning of any odd-numbered year and before the date of adoption by the House of the primary expense resolution providing funds to pay the expenses of that committee, commission or other entity for that Congress; or

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(2) a resolution providing each of the standing committees in a Congress additional office equipment, airmail and special-delivery postage stamps, supplies, staff personnel, or any other specific item for the operation of the standing committees, and containing an authorization for the payment from committee salary and expense accounts of the House of the expenses of any of the foregoing items provided by that resolution, subject to and until enactment of the provisions of the resolution as permanent law.	(2) any resolution providing in any Congress, for all of the standing committees of the House, additional office equipment, airmail and special delivery postage stamps, supplies, staff personnel, or any other specific item for the operation of the standing committees, and containing an authorization for the payment from committee salary and expense accounts of the House of the expenses of any of the foregoing items provided by that resolution, subject to and until enactment of the provisions of the resolution as permanent law.	
(d) From the funds made available for the appointment of committee staff by a primary or additional expense resolution, the chairman of each committee shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the committee and that the minority party is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.	(d) From the funds made available for the appointment of committee staff pursuant to any primary or additional expense resolution, the chairman of each committee shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the committee, and that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.	
(e) Funds authorized for a committee under this clause and clauses 7 and 8 are for expenses incurred in the activities of the committee.		
Interim funding		
7. (a) For the period beginning at noon on January 3 and ending at midnight on March 31 in each odd-numbered year, such sums as may be necessary shall be paid out of the committee salary and expense accounts of the House for continuance of necessary investigations and studies by—	**Derived from clause 5(f)(1), rule XI:** (f)(1) For continuance of necessary investigations and studies by—	
(1) each standing and select committee established by these rules; and	(A) each standing committee and select committee established by these rules; and (B) except as provided in subparagraph (2), each select committee established by resolution;	
	there shall be paid out of committee salary and expense accounts of the House such amounts as may be necessary for the period beginning at noon on January 3 and ending at midnight on March 31 in each odd-numbered year.	
(2) except as specified in paragraph (b), each select committee established by resolution.		
(b) In the case of the first session of a Congress, amounts shall be made available under this paragraph for a select committee established by resolution in the preceding Congress only if—	(2) In the case of the first session of a Congress, amounts shall be made available under this paragraph for a select committee established by resolution in the preceding Congress only if—	
(1) a resolution proposing to reestablish such select committee is introduced in the present Congress; and	(A) a reestablishing resolution for such select committee is introduced in the present Congress; and (B) no resolution of the preceding Congress provided for termination of funding of investigations and studies by such select committee at or before the end of the preceding Congress.	
(2) the House has not adopted a resolution of the preceding Congress providing for termination of funding for investigations and studies by such select committee.		

(c) Each committee described in paragraph (a) shall be entitled for each month during the period specified in paragraph (a) to 9 percent (or such lesser percentage as may be determined by the Committee on House Oversight) of the total annualized amount made available under expense resolutions for such committee in the preceding session of Congress.

(d) Payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers authorized by the committee involved, signed by the chairman of the committee, except as provided in paragraph (e), and approved by the Committee on House Oversight.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of law, rule of the House, or other authority, from noon on January 3 of the first session of a Congress until the election by the House of the committee concerned in that Congress, payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers signed by—

(1) the member of the committee who served as chairman of the committee at the expiration of the preceding Congress; or

(2) if the chairman is not a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner in the present Congress, then the ranking member of the committee as it was constituted at the expiration of the preceding Congress who is a Member of the majority party in the present Congress.

(f)(1) The authority of a committee to incur expenses under this paragraph shall expire upon adoption by the House of a primary expense resolution for the committee.

(2) Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Oversight.

(3) This clause shall be effective only insofar as it is not inconsistent with a resolution reported by the Committee on House Oversight and adopted by the House after the adoption of these rules.

(3) Each committee receiving amounts under this paragraph shall be entitled, for each month in the period specified in subparagraph (1), to 9 per centum (or such lesser per centum as may be determined by the Committee on House Oversight) of the total annualized amount made available under expense resolutions for such committee in the preceding session of Congress.

(4) Payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers authorized by the committee involved, signed by the chairman of such committee, except as provided in subparagraph (5), and approved by the Committee on House Oversight.

(5) Notwithstanding any provision of law, rule of the House, or other authority, from noon on January 3 of the first session of a Congress, until the election by the House of the committee involved in that Congress, payments under this paragraph shall be made on vouchers signed by—

(A) the chairman of such committee as constituted at the close of the preceding Congress; or

(B) if such chairman is not a Member in the present Congress, the ranking majority party member of such committee as constituted at the close of the preceding Congress who is a Member in the present Congress.

(6)(A) The authority of a committee to incur expenses under this paragraph shall expire upon agreement by the House to a primary expense resolution for such committee.

(B) Amounts made available under this paragraph shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Oversight.

(C) The provisions of this paragraph shall be effective only insofar as not inconsistent with any resolution, reported by the Committee on House Oversight and adopted after the date of adoption of these rules.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

Travel

8. (a) Local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States or its territories or possessions. Appropriated funds, including those authorized under this clause and clauses 6 and 8, may not be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of a committee or its employees in a country where local currencies are available for this purpose.

(b) The following conditions shall apply with respect to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions:

(1) A member or employee of a committee may not receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in a country for a day at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem set forth in applicable Federal law.

(2) A member or employee shall be reimbursed for his expenses for a day at the lesser of—

(A) the per diem set forth in applicable Federal law; or

(B) the actual, unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) he incurred during that day.

(3) Each member or employee of a committee shall make to the chairman of the committee an itemized report showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and funds expended for any other official purpose and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies or appropriated funds expended. Each report shall be filed with the chairman of the committee not later than 60 days following the completion of travel for use in complying with reporting requirements in applicable Federal law and shall be open for public inspection.

(c)(1) In carrying out the activities of a committee outside the United States in a country where local currencies are unavailable, a member or employee of a committee may not receive reimbursement for expenses (other than for transportation) in excess of the maximum per diem set forth in applicable Federal law.

(2) A member or employee shall be reimbursed for his expenses for a day, at the lesser of—

(A) the per diem set forth in applicable Federal law; or

EXISTING RULES

Derived from clause 2(n), rule XI: Use of committee funds for travel

(n)(1) Funds authorized for a committee under clause 5 are for expenses incurred in the committee's activities; however, local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories or possessions. No appropriated funds, including those authorized under clause 5 shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of the committee or its employees in any country where local currencies are available for this purpose; and the following conditions shall apply with respect to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions:

(A) No member or employee of the committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country for any day at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem set forth in applicable Federal law, or if the Member or employee is reimbursed for any expenses for such day, then the lesser of the per diem or the actual, unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) incurred by the Member or employee during that day.

(B) Each member or employee of the committee shall make to the chairman of the committee an itemized report showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, any funds expended for any other official purpose and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies and/or appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports shall be filed no later than sixty days following the completion of travel with the chairman of the committee for use in complying with with reporting requirements in applicable Federal law and shall be open for public inspection.

(2) In carrying out the committee's activities outside of the United States in any country where local currencies are unavailable, a member or employee of the committee may not receive reimbursement for expenses (other than for transportation) in excess of the maximum per diem set forth in applicable Federal law, or if the member or employee is reimbursed for any expenses for such day, then the lesser of the per diem or the actual unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) incurred, by the member or employee during any day.

COMMENTARY

(B) the actual unreimbursed expenses (other than for transportation) he incurred during that day.

(3) A member or employee of a committee may not receive reimbursement for the cost of any transportation in connection with travel outside the United States unless the member or employee actually paid for the transportation.

(d) The restrictions respecting travel outside the United States set forth in paragraph (c) also shall apply to travel outside the United States by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House authorized under any standing rule.

Committee staffs

9. (a)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2) and paragraph (f), each standing committee may appoint, by majority vote, not more than 30 professional staff members to be compensated from the funds provided for the appointment of committee staff by primary and additional expense resolutions. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee, as the committee considers advisable.

(2) Subject to paragraph (f) of this clause, whenever a majority of the minority party members of a standing committee (except the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence) so request, not more than ten persons (or one-third of the total professional committee staff appointed under this clause, whichever is less) may be selected, by majority vote of the minority party members, for appointment by the committee as professional staff members from among the number authorized by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The committee shall appoint any persons so selected whose character and qualifications are acceptable to a majority of the committee. If the committee determines that the character and qualifications of any person so selected are unacceptable to the committee, a majority of the minority party members may select other persons for appointment by the committee to the professional staff until such appointment is made. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to such committee business as the minority party members of the committee consider advisable.

(b)(1) The professional staff members of each standing committee—

(A) may not engage in any work other than committee business during congressional working hours; and

(B) may not be assigned a duty other than one pertaining to committee business.

(3) A member or employee of a committee may not receive reimbursement for the cost of any transportation in connection with travel outside of the United States unless the member or employee has actually paid for the transportation.

(4) The restrictions respecting travel outside of the United States set forth in subparagraphs (2) and (3) shall also apply to travel outside of the United States by Members, officers, and employees of the House authorized under clause 8 of rule I, clause 1(b) of this rule, or any other provision of these Rules of the House of Representatives.

Derived from clause 6, rule XI: Committee Staffs

6. (a)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2) and paragraph (f), each standing committee may appoint, by majority vote of the committee, not more than thirty professional staff members from the funds provided for the appointment of committee staff pursuant to primary and additional expense resolutions. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to the chairman and the ranking minority party member of such committee, as the committee considers advisable.

(2) Subject to paragraph (f) of this clause, whenever a majority of the minority party members of a standing committee (except the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence) so request, not more than ten persons (or one-third of the total professional committee staff appointed under this clause, whichever is less) may be selected, by majority vote of the minority party members, for appointment by the committee as professional staff members from among the number authorized by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The committee shall appoint any persons so selected whose character and qualifications are acceptable to a majority of the committee. If the committee determines that the character and qualifications of any person so selected are unacceptable to the committee, a majority of the minority party members may select other persons for appointment by the committee to the professional staff until such appointment is made. Each professional staff member appointed under this subparagraph shall be assigned to such committee business as the minority party members of the committee consider advisable.

(b)(1) The professional staff members of each standing committee—

(A) may not engage in any work other than committee business during congressional working hours; and

(B) may not be assigned any duties other than those pertaining to committee business.

''Lame duck'' travel prohibitions currently contained in clause 2(n)(5), rule X and clause 8, rule I are consolidated in proposed rule XXV.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(2) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to staff designated by a committee as ''associate'' or ''shared'' staff who are not paid exclusively by the committee, provided that the chairman certifies that the compensation paid by the committee for any such staff is commensurate with the work performed for the committee in accordance with clause 8 of rule XXIV.	(2) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to any staff designated by a committee as ''associate'' or ''shared'' staff who are not paid exclusively by the committee, provided that the chairman certifies that the compensation paid by the committee for any such employee is commensurate with the work performed for the committee, in accordance with the provisions of clause 8 of rule XLIII.	
(3) The use of any ''associate'' or ''shared'' staff by a committee shall be subject to the review of, and to any terms, conditions, or limitations established by, the Committee on House Oversight in connection with the reporting of any primary or additional expense resolution.	(3) The use of any ''associate'' or ''shared'' staff by any committee shall be subject to the review of, and to any terms, conditions, or limitations established by, the Committee on House Oversight in connection with the reporting of any primary or additional expense resolution.	
(4) This paragraph does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.	(4) The foregoing provisions of this clause do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations.	
(c) Each employee on the professional or investigative staff of a standing committee shall be entitled to pay at a single gross per annum rate, to be fixed by the chairman and that does not exceed the maximum rate of pay as in effect from time to time under applicable provisions of law.	(c) Each employee on the professional and investigative staff of each standing committee shall be entitled to pay at a single gross per annum rate, to be fixed by the chairman, which does not exceed the maximum rate of pay, as in effect from time to time, under applicable provisions of law.	
(d) Subject to appropriations hereby authorized, the Committee on Appropriations may appoint by majority vote such staff as it determines to be necessary (in addition to the clerk of the committee and assistants for the minority). The staff appointed under this paragraph, other than minority assistants, shall possess such qualifications as the committee may prescribe.	(d) Subject to appropriations hereby authorized, the Committee on Appropriations may appoint such staff, in addition to the clerk thereof and assistants for the minority, as it determines by majority vote to be necessary, such personnel, other than minority assistants, to possess such qualifications as the committee may prescribe.	
(e) A committee may not appoint to its staff an expert or other personnel detailed or assigned from a department or agency of the Government except with the written permission of the Committee on House Oversight.	(e) No committee shall appoint to its staff any experts or other personnel detailed or assigned from any department or agency of the Government, except with the written permission of the Committee on House Oversight.	
(f) If a request for the appointment of a minority professional staff member under paragraph (a) is made when no vacancy exists for such an appointment, the committee nevertheless may appoint under paragraph (a) a person selected by the minority and acceptable to the committee. A person so appointed shall serve as an additional member of the professional staff of the committee until such a vacancy occurs (other than a vacancy in the position of head of the professional staff, by whatever title designated), at which time that person is considered as appointed to that vacancy. Such a person shall be paid from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X. If such a vacancy occurs on the professional staff when seven or more persons have been so appointed who are eligible to fill that vacancy, a majority of the minority party members shall designate which of those persons shall fill the vacancy.	(f) If a request for the appointment of a minority professional staff member under paragraph (a) is made when no vacancy exists to which that appointment may be made, the committee nevertheless shall appoint, under paragraph (a), the person selected by the minority and acceptable to the committee. The person so appointed shall serve as an additional member of the professional staff of the committee, and shall be paid from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X, until such a vacancy (other than a vacancy in the position of head of the professional staff, by whatever title designated) occurs, at which time that person shall be deemed to have been appointed to that vacancy. If such vacancy occurs on the professional staff when seven or more persons have been so appointed who are eligible to fill that vacancy, a majority of the minority party members shall designate which of those persons shall fill that vacancy.	

(g) Each staff member appointed pursuant to a request by minority party members under paragraph (a), and each staff member appointed to assist minority members of a committee pursuant to an expense resolution described in paragraph (a) of clause 6, shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of the rate of pay, the assignment of work facilities, and the accessibility of committee records.

(h) Paragraph (a) may not be construed to authorize the appointment of additional professional staff members of a committee pursuant to a request under paragraph (a) by the minority party members of that committee if 10 or more professional staff members provided for in paragraph (a)(1) who are satisfactory to a majority of the minority party members are otherwise assigned to assist the minority party members.

(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(2), a committee may employ nonpartisan staff, in lieu of or in addition to committee staff designated exclusively for the majority or minority party, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the majority party and of a majority of the members of the minority party.

Select and joint committees

10. (a) Membership on a select or joint committee appointed by the Speaker under clause 11 of rule I during the course of a Congress shall be contingent on continuing membership in the party caucus or conference of which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner concerned was a member at the time of appointment. Should a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner cease to be a member of that caucus or conference, that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall automatically cease to be a member of any select or joint committee to which he is assigned. The chairman of the relevant party caucus or conference shall notify the Speaker whenever a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner ceases to be a member of a party caucus or conference. The Speaker shall notify the chairman of each affected select or joint committee that the appointment of such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to the select or joint committee is automatically vacated under this paragraph.

(b) Each select or joint committee, other than a committee of conference, shall comply with clause 2(a) of rule XI unless specifically exempted by law.

(g) Each staff member appointed pursuant to a request by minority party members under paragraph (a) of this clause, and each staff member appointed to assist minority party members of a committee pursuant to an expense resolution described in paragraph (a) of clause 5, shall be accorded equitable treatment with respect to the fixing of his or her rate of pay, the assignment to him or her of work facilities, and the accessibility to him or her of committee records.

(h) Paragraph (a) shall not be construed to authorize the appointment of additional professional staff members of a committee pursuant to a request under such paragraph by the minority party members of that committee if ten or more professional staff members provided for in paragraph (a)(1) who are satisfactory to a majority of the minority party members, are otherwise assigned to assist the minority party members.

(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(2), a committee may employ nonpartisan staff, in lieu of or in addition to committee staff designated exclusively for the majority or minority party, upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the majority party and a majority of the members of the minority party.

Derived from clause 6(g), rule X:

(g) Membership on select and joint committees during the course of a Congress shall be contingent on continuing membership in the party caucus or conference the Member was a member of at the time of his appointment to a select or joint committee. Should a Member cease to be a member of that caucus or conference, said Member shall automatically cease to be a member of any select or joint committee to which he is assigned. The chairman of the relevant party caucus or conference shall notify the Speaker whenever a Member ceases to be a member of a party caucus or conference and the Speaker shall notify the chairman of each select or joint committee on which said Member serves, that in accord with this rule, the Member's appointment to such committee is automatically vacated.

Derived from clause 2(a), rule XI: . . . Each select or joint committee shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph unless specifically prohibited by law.

Derived from rule XLVIII: RULE XLVIII

Exception for conference committees (which are select committees) is added for clarification.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

11. (a)(1) There is established a Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (hereafter in this clause referred to as the ''select committee''). The select committee shall be composed of not more than 16 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner, of whom not more than nine may be from the same party. The select committee shall include at least one Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from each of the following committees:

(A) the Committee on Appropriations;

(B) the Committee on National Security;

(C) the Committee on International Relations; and

(D) the Committee on the Judiciary.

(2) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall be ex officio members of the select committee but shall have no vote in the select committee and may not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum thereof.

(3) The Speaker and Minority Leader each may designate a member of his leadership staff to assist him in his capacity as ex officio member, with the same access to committee meetings, hearings, briefings, and materials as employees of the select committee and subject to the same security clearance and confidentiality requirements as employees of the select committee under this clause.

(4)(A) Except as permitted by subdivision (B), a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, other than the Speaker or the Minority Leader, may not serve as a member of the select committee during more than four Congresses in a period of six successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in a Congress).

(B) A member of the select committee who served as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the select committee in the immediately previous Congress and who did not serve in that respective capacity in an earlier Congress may serve as either the chairman or the ranking minority member of the select committee during one additional Congress.

(b)(1) There shall be referred to the select committee proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following:

EXISTING RULES

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

1. (a) There is hereby established a permanent select committee to be known as the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (hereinafter in this rule referred to as the ''select committee''). The select committee shall be composed of not more than sixteen Members, of whom not more than nine may be from the same party. The select committee shall include at least one Member from:

(1) the Committee on Appropriations;

(2) the Committee on National Security;

(3) the Committee on International Relations; and

(4) the Committee on the Judiciary.

(b)(1) The Speaker of the House and the Minority Leader of the House shall be ex officio members of the select committee, but shall have no vote in the select committee and shall not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

(2) The Speaker and Minority Leader each may designate a member of their leadership staff to assist them in their capacity as ex officio members, with the same access to committee meetings, hearings, briefings, and materials as if employees of the select committee, and subject to the same security clearance and confidentiality requirements as employees of the select committee under this rule.

(c) No Member of the House other than the Speaker or the Minority Leader may serve on the select committee during more than four Congresses in any period of six successive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in any Congress), except the incumbent chairman or the ranking minority member having served on the select committee for four Congresses and having served as chairman or ranking minority member for not more than one Congress shall be eligible for reappointment to the select committee as chairman or ranking minority member for one additional Congress.

2. (a) There shall be referred to the select committee all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following:

COMMENTARY

While the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is the only active select committee established in the standing rules, other select committees (Aging, for example) have been so constituted in the past. Any future select committee carried in the standing rules could also be added to rule X.

(A) The Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(B) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(C) The organization or reorganization of a department or agency of the Government to the extent that the organization or reorganization relates to a function or activity involving intelligence or intelligence-related activities.

(D) Authorizations for appropriations, both direct and indirect, for the following:

(i) The Central Intelligence Agency, Director of Central Intelligence, and the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(ii) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(iii) A department, agency, subdivision, or program that is a successor to an agency or program named or referred to in (i) or (ii).

(2) Proposed legislation initially reported by the select committee (other than provisions solely involving matters specified in subparagraph (1)(A) or subparagraph (1)(D)(i)) containing any matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of a standing committee shall be referred by the Speaker to that standing committee. Proposed legislation initially reported by another committee that contains matter within the jurisdiction of the select committee shall be referred by the Speaker to the select committee if requested by the chairman of the select committee.

(3) Nothing in this clause shall be construed as prohibiting or otherwise restricting the authority of any other committee to study and review an intelligence or intelligence-related activity to the extent that such activity directly affects a matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of that committee.

(1) The Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(2) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including (but not limited to) the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(3) The organization or reorganization of any department or agency of the Government to the extent that the organization or reorganization relates to a function or activity involving intelligence or intelligence-related activities.

(4) Authorizations for appropriations, both direct and indirect, for the following:

(A) The Central Intelligence Agency, Director of Central Intelligence, and the National Foreign Intelligence Program as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947.

(B) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including (but not limited to) the tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(C) Any department, agency, or subdivision, or program that is a successor to any agency or program named or referred to in subdivision (A) or (B).

(b) Any proposed legislation initially reported by the select committee, except any legislation involving matters specified in subparagraph (1) or (4)(A) of paragraph (a), containing any matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of any standing committee shall, at the request of the chairman of such standing committee, be referred to such standing committee by the Speaker for its consideration of such matter and be reported to the House by such standing committee within the time prescribed by the Speaker in the referral; and any proposed legislation initially reported by any committee, other than the select committee, which contains any matter within the jurisdiction of the select committee shall, at the request of the chairman of the select committee, be referred by the Speaker to the select committee for its consideration of such matter and be reported to the House within the time prescribed by the Speaker in the referral.

(c) Nothing in this rule shall be construed as prohibiting or otherwise restricting the authority of any other committee to study and review any intelligence or intelligence-related activity to the extent that such activity directly affects a matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of such committee.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(4) Nothing in this clause shall be construed as amending, limiting, or otherwise changing the authority of a standing committee to obtain full and prompt access to the product of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of a department or agency of the Government relevant to a matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of that committee.

(c)(1) For purposes of accountability to the House, the select committee shall make regular and periodic reports to the House on the nature and extent of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the various departments and agencies of the United States. The select committee shall promptly call to the attention of the House, or to any other appropriate committee, a matter requiring the attention of the House or another committee. In making such report, the select committee shall proceed in a manner consistent with paragraph (g) to protect national security.

(2) The select committee shall obtain annual reports from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such reports shall review the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the agency or department concerned and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of foreign countries directed at the United States or its interests. An unclassified version of each report may be made available to the public at the discretion of the select committee. Nothing herein shall be construed as requiring the public disclosure in such reports of the names of persons engaged in intelligence or intelligence-related activities for the United States or the divulging of intelligence methods employed or the sources of information on which the reports are based or the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated for intelligence and intelligence-related activities.

(3) Within six weeks after the President submits a budget under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the select committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget the views and estimates described in section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 regarding matters within the jurisdiction of the select committee.

EXISTING RULES

(d) Nothing in this rule shall be construed as amending, limiting, or otherwise changing the authority of any standing committee of the House to obtain full and prompt access to the product of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of any department or agency of the Government relevant to a matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of such committee.

3. (a) The select committee, for purposes of accountability to the House, shall make regular and periodic reports to the House on the nature and extent of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the various departments and agencies of the United States. Such committee shall promptly call to the attention of the House or to any other appropriate committee of the House any matters requiring the attention of the House or such other committee or committees. In making such reports, the select committee shall proceed in a manner consistent with clause 7 to protect national security.

(b) The select committee shall obtain an annual report from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such reports shall review the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the agency or department concerned and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of foreign countries directed at the United States or its interest. An unclassified version of each report may be made available to the public at the discretion of the select committee. Nothing herein shall be construed as requiring the public disclosure in such reports of the names of individuals engaged in intelligence or intelligence-related activities for the United States or the divulging of intelligence methods employed or the sources of information on which such reports are based or the amount of funds authorized to be appropriated for intelligence and intelligence-related activities.

(c) Within 6 weeks after the President submits a budget under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the select committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget the views and estimates described in section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 regarding matters within the jurisdiction of the select committee.

COMMENTARY

(d)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), clauses 6(a), (b), and (c) and 8(a), (b), and (c) of this rule, and clauses 1, 2, and 4 of rule XI shall apply to the select committee to the extent not inconsistent with this clause.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of the first sentence of clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI, in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the select committee for the purpose of taking testimony or receiving evidence, the select committee may vote to close a hearing whenever a majority of those present determines that the testimony or evidence would endanger the national security.

(e) An employee of the select committee, or a person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for or at the request of the select committee, may not be given access to any classified information by the select committee unless such employee or person has—

(1) agreed in writing and under oath to be bound by the Rules of the House, including the jurisdiction of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and of the select committee concerning the security of classified information during and after the period of his employment or contractual agreement with the select committee; and

(2) received an appropriate security clearance, as determined by the select committee in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, that is commensurate with the sensitivity of the classified information to which such employee or person will be given access by the select committee.

(f) The select committee shall formulate and carry out such rules and procedures as it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure, without the consent of each person concerned, of information in the possession of the select committee that unduly infringes on the privacy or that violates the constitutional rights of such person. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the select committee from publicly disclosing classified information in a case in which it determines that national interest in the disclosure of classified information clearly outweighs any infringement on the privacy of a person.

4. To the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of this rule, the provisions of clauses 1, 2, 3, and 5 (a), (b), (c), and 6 (a), (b), (c) of rule XI shall apply to the select committee, except that, notwithstanding the requirements of the first sentence of clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the select committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony or receiving evidence, may vote to close a hearing whenever a majority of those present determines that such testimony or evidence would endanger the national security.

5. No employee of the select committee or any person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for or at the request of such committee shall be given access to any classified information by such committee unless such employee or person has—

(1) agreed in writing and under oath to be bound by the rules of the House (including the jurisdiction of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and of the select committee as to the security of such information during and after the period of his employment or contractual agreement with such committee); and

(2) received an appropriate security clearance as determined by such committee, in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence. The type of security clearance to be required in the case of any such employee or person shall, within the determination of such committee in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, be commensurate with the sensitivity of the classified information to which such employee or person will be given access by such committee.

6. The select committee shall formulate and carry out such rules and procedures as it deems necessary to prevent the disclosure, without the consent of the person or persons concerned, of information in the possession of such committee which unduly infringes upon the privacy or which violates the constitutional rights of such person or persons. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent such committee from publicly disclosing any such information in any case in which such committee determines that national interest in the disclosure of such information clearly outweighs any infringement on the privacy of any person or persons.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(g)(1) The select committee may disclose publicly any information in its possession after a determination by the select committee that the public interest would be served by such disclosure. With respect to the disclosure of information for which this paragraph requires action by the select committee—

(A) the select committee shall meet to vote on the matter within five days after a member of the select committee requests a vote; and

(B) a member of the select committee may not make such a disclosure before a vote by the select committee on the matter, or after a vote by the select committee on the matter except in accordance with this paragraph.

(2)(A) In a case in which the select committee votes to disclose publicly any information that has been classified under established security procedures, that has been submitted to it by the executive branch, and that the executive branch requests be kept secret, the select committee shall notify the President of such vote.

(B) The select committee may disclose publicly such information after the expiration of a five-day period following the day on which notice of the vote to disclose is transmitted to the President unless, before the expiration of the five-day period, the President, personally in writing, notifies the select committee that he objects to the disclosure of such information, provides his reasons therefor, and certifies that the threat to the national interest of the United States posed by the disclosure is of such gravity that it outweighs any public interest in the disclosure.

(C) If the President, personally in writing, notifies the select committee of his objections to the disclosure of information as provided in subdivision (B), the select committee may, by majority vote, refer the question of the disclosure of such information, with a recommendation thereon, to the House. The select committee may not publicly disclose such information without leave of the House.

(D) Whenever the select committee votes to refer the question of disclosure of any information to the House under subdivision (C), the chairman shall, not later than the first day on which the House is in session following the day on which the vote occurs, report the matter to the House for its consideration.

EXISTING RULES

7. (a) The select committee may, subject to the provisions of this clause, disclose publicly any information in the possession of such committee after a determination by such committee that the public interest would be served by such disclosure. Whenever committee action is required to disclose any information under this clause, the committee shall meet to vote on the matter within five days after any member of the committee requests such a vote. No member of the select committee shall disclose any information, the disclosure of which requires a committee vote, prior to a vote by the committee on the question of the disclosure of such information or after such vote except in accordance with this clause.

(b)(1) In any case in which the select committee votes to disclose publicly any information that has been classified under established security procedures, which has been submitted to it by the executive branch, and which the executive branch requests be kept secret, the select committee shall notify the President of such vote.

(2) The select committee may disclose publicly such information after the expiration of a five-day period following the day on which notice of such vote is transmitted to the President unless, prior to the expiration of such five-day period, the President, personally in writing, notifies the select committee that he objects to the disclosure of such information, provides his reasons therefor, and certifies that the threat to the national interest of the United States posed by such disclosure is of such gravity that it outweighs any public interest in the disclosure.

(3) If the President, personally, in writing, notifies the select committee of his objections to the disclosure of such information as provided in subparagraph (2), such committee may, by majority vote, refer the question of this disclosure of such information with a recommendation thereon to the House for consideration. The select committee shall not publicly disclose such information without leave of the House.

(4) Whenever the select committee votes to refer the question of disclosure of any information to the House under subparagraph (3), the chairman shall, not later than the first day on which the House is in session following the day on which the vote occurs, report the matter to the House for its consideration.

COMMENTARY

(E) If the chairman of the select committee does not offer in the House a motion to consider in closed session a matter reported under subdivision (D) within four calendar days on which the House is in session after the recommendation described in subdivision (C) is reported, then such a motion shall be privileged when offered by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner. In either case such a motion shall be decided without debate or intervening motion except one that the House adjourn.

(F) Upon adoption by the House of a motion to resolve into closed session as described in subdivision (E), the Speaker may declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair. At the expiration of the recess, the pending question, in closed session, shall be, ''Shall the House approve the recommendation of the select committee?''.

(G) Debate on the question described in subdivision (F) shall be limited to two hours equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the select committee. After such debate the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the question of approving the recommendation without intervening motion except one motion that the House adjourn. The House shall vote on the question in open session but without divulging the information with respect to which the vote is taken. If the recommendation of the select committee is not approved, then the question is considered as recommitted to the select committee for further recommendation.

(3)(A) Information in the possession of the select committee relating to the lawful intelligence or intelligence-related activities of a department or agency of the United States that has been classified under established security procedures, and that the select committee has determined should not be disclosed under subparagraph (1) or (2), may not be made available to any person by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House except as provided in subdivision (B).

(B) The select committee shall, under such regulations as it may prescribe, make information described in subdivision (A) available to a committee or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, and permit a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to attend a hearing of the select committee that is closed to the public. Whenever the select committee makes such information available, it shall keep a written record showing, in the case of particular information, which committee or which Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner received the information. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who, and a committee that, receives information under this subdivision may not disclose the information except in a closed session of the House.

(5) If within four calendar days on which the House is in session, after such recommendation is reported, no motion has been made by the chairman of the select committee to consider, in closed session, the matter reported under subparagraph (4), then such a motion shall be deemed privileged and may be made by any Member. The motion under this subparagraph shall not be subject to debate or amendment. When made, it shall be decided without intervening motion except one motion to adjourn.

(6) If the House adopts a motion to resolve into closed session, the Speaker shall then be authorized to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair. At the expiration of such recess, the pending question, in closed session, shall be, ''Shall the House approve the recommendation of the select committee?''.

(7) After not more than two hours of debate on the motion, such debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the select committee, or their designees, the previous question shall be considered as ordered and the House, without intervening motion except one motion to adjourn, shall immediately vote on the question, in open session, but without divulging the information with respect to which the vote is being taken. If the recommendation of the select committee is not agreed to, the question shall be deemed recommitted to the select committee for further recommendation.

(c)(1) No information in the possession of the select committee relating to the lawful intelligence or intelligence-related activities of any department or agency of the United States which has been classified under established security procedures and which the select committee, pursuant to paragraphs (a) or (b) of this clause, has determined should not be disclosed shall be made available to any person by a Member, officer, or employee of the House except as provided in subparagraphs (2) and (3).

(2) The select committee shall, under such regulations as the committee shall prescribe, make any information described in subparagraph (1) available to any other committee or any other Member of the House, and permit any other Member of the House to attend any hearing of the select committee that is closed to the public. Whenever the select committee makes such information available (other than to the Speaker), the committee shall keep a written record showing, in the case of any particular information, which committee or which Members of the House received such information. No Member of the House who, and no committee which, receives any information under this subparagraph, shall disclose such information except in a closed session of the House.

The phrase ''or their designees'' in existing subparagraph (7) is unnecessary since the House has always permitted a chairman and ranking minority member controlling debate time under circumstances like that of proposed subdivision (G) to designate another committee member to control that time in their stead. Most special order of business resolutions from the Rules Committee regarding general debate in the Committee of the Whole are stated in a similar fashion, and unanimous consent is not required to designate another committee member to control time.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(4) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall investigate any unauthorized disclosure of intelligence or intelligence-related information by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House in violation of subparagraph (3) and report to the House concerning any allegation that it finds to be substantiated.	(d) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall investigate any unauthorized disclosure of intelligence or intelligence-related information by a Member, officer, or employee of the House in violation of paragraph (c) and report to the House concerning any allegation which it finds to be substantiated.	
(5) Upon the request of a person who is subject to an investigation described in subparagraph (4), the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall release to such person at the conclusion of its investigation a summary of its investigation, together with its findings. If, at the conclusion of its investigation, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct determines that there has been a significant breach of confidentiality or unauthorized disclosure by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, it shall report its findings to the House and recommend appropriate action. Recommendations may include censure, removal from committee membership, or expulsion from the House, in the case of a Member, or removal from office or employment or punishment for contempt, in the case of an officer or employee.	(e) Upon the request of any person who is subject to any such investigation, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall release to such individual at the conclusion of its investigation a summary of its investigation, together with its findings. If, at the conclusion of its investigation, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct determines that there has been a significant breach of confidentiality or unauthorized disclosure by a Member, officer, or employee of the House, it shall report its findings to the House and recommend appropriate action such as censure, removal from committee membership, or expulsion from the House, in the case of a Member, or removal from office or employment or punishment for contempt, in the case of an officer or employee.	
(h) The select committee may permit a personal representative of the President, designated by the President to serve as a liaison to the select committee, to attend any closed meeting of the select committee.	8. The select committee is authorized to permit any personal representative of the President, designated by the President to serve as a liaison to the select committee, to attend any closed meeting of the such committee.	
(i) Subject to the Rules of the House, funds may not be appropriated for a fiscal year, with the exception of a bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon, to, or for use of, a department or agency of the United States to carry out any of the following activities, unless the funds shall previously have been authorized by a bill or joint resolution passed by the House during the same or preceding fiscal year to carry out such activity for such fiscal year:	9. Subject to the rules of the House, no funds shall be appropriated for any fiscal year, with the exception of a continuing bill or resolution continuing appropriations, or an amendment thereto, or conference report thereon, to, or for use of, any department or agency of the United States to carry out any of the following activities, unless such funds shall previously have been authorized by a bill or joint resolution passed by the House during the same or preceding fiscal year to carry out such activity for such fiscal year:	
(1) The activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of Central Intelligence.	(a) The activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of Central Intelligence.	
(2) The activities of the Defense Intelligence Agency.	(b) The activities of the Defense Intelligence Agency.	
(3) The activities of the National Security Agency.	(c) The activities of the National Security Agency.	
(4) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of other agencies and subdivisions of the Department of Defense.	(d) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of other agencies and subdivisions of the Department of Defense.	
(5) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of State.	(e) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of State.	
(6) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including all activities of the Intelligence Division.	(f) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including all activities of the Intelligence Division.	

(j)(1) In this clause the term ''intelligence and intelligence-related activities'' includes—

(A) the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of information that relates to a foreign country, or a government, political group, party, military force, movement, or other association in a foreign country, and that relates to the defense, foreign policy, national security, or related policies of the United States and other activity in support of the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of such information;

(B) activities taken to counter similar activities directed against the United States;

(C) covert or clandestine activities affecting the relations of the United States with a foreign government, political group, party, military force, movement, or other association;

(D) the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of information about activities of persons within the United States, its territories and possessions, or nationals of the United States abroad whose political and related activities pose, or may be considered by a department, agency, bureau, office, division, instrumentality, or employee of the United States to pose, a threat to the internal security of the United States; and

(E) covert or clandestine activities directed against persons described in subdivision (D).

(2) In this clause the term ''department or agency'' includes any organization, committee, council, establishment, or office within the Federal Government.

(3) For purposes of this clause, reference to a department, agency, bureau, or subdivision shall include a reference to any successor department, agency, bureau, or subdivision to the extent that a successor engages in intelligence or intelligence-related activities now conducted by the department, agency, bureau, or subdivision referred to in this clause.

(k) Clause 12(a) of rule XXII does not apply to meetings of a conference committee respecting legislation (or any part thereof) reported by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

RULE XI.

PROCEDURES OF COMMITTEES AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

10. (a) As used in this rule, the term ''intelligence and intelligence-related activities'' includes—

(1) the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of information which relates to any foreign country, or any government, political group, party, military force, movement, or other association in a foreign country, and which relates to the defense, foreign policy, national security, or related policies of the United States, and other activity in support of such activities; (2) activities taken to counter similar activities directed against the United States; (3) covert or clandestine activities affecting the relations of the United States with any foreign government, political group, party, military force, movement, or other association; (4) the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of information about activities of persons within the United States, its territories and possessions, or nationals of the United States abroad whose political and related activities pose, or may be considered by any department, agency, bureau, office, division, instrumentality, or employee of the United States to pose, a threat to the internal security of the United States, and covert or clandestine activities directed against such persons.

(b) As used in this rule, the term ''department or agency'' includes any organization, committee, council, establishment, or office within the Federal Government.

(c) For purposes of this rule, reference to any department, agency, bureau, or subdivision shall include a reference to any successor department, agency, bureau, or subdivision to the extent that such successor engages in intelligence or intelligence-related activities now conducted by the department, agency, bureau, or subdivision referred to in this rule.

11. Clause 6(a) of rule XXVIII does not apply to meetings of a committee of conference respecting legislation (or any part thereof) reported by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

RULE XI

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR COMMITTEES

PROPOSED NEW RULES

In general

1. (a)(1)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), the Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable.

(B) 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, each shall be privileged in committees and subcommittees and shall be decided without debate.

(2) Each subcommittee is a part of its committee and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee and to its rules, so far as applicable.

EXISTING RULES

In General

1. (a)(1) The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and 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 nondebatable motions of high privilege in committees and subcommittees.

(2) Each subcommittee of a committee is a part of that committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of that committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

COMMENTARY

Proposed rule XI remains dedicated to issues of committee procedure and retains all current provisions of clauses 1 and 2, through the point of ordering a measure reported from full committee and the filing of views. Reporting requirements applicable to all committees have been transferred to rule XIII. Current clause 4 on privileged reports has been transferred to rule XIII to become a new clause 5, and provisions relating to consideration of reports from the Committee on Rules (clauses 4(b), (c) and (e) of rule XI have become clause 6 of rule XIII. Rule XI includes procedural matters relating to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct as a new clause 3, transferred from clause 4 of rule X. The provisions on broadcasting of committee proceedings are renumbered as clause 4 (from current clause 3) with a modernized heading. The current rule XXXV on pay of witnesses is transferred to a new clause 5 of rule XI, since this is more appropriate as a committee procedural issue. The current rule XXVI on unfinished business of the session is transferred to a new clause 6 of rule XI since bearing some relevance to committee business (but also making explicit reference to House business) and to provide for a new rule XXV on use of official accounts.

(b)(1) Each committee may conduct at any time such investigations and studies as it considers necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under rule X. Subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by clause 6 of rule X, each committee may incur expenses, including travel expenses, in connection with such investigations and studies.

(2) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read in committee if it has been available to the members for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day).

(3) A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by more than one committee may be filed jointly, provided that each of the committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report.

(4) After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, an investigative or oversight report may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that a member who gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views shall be entitled to not less than seven calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion in the report.

(c) Each committee may have printed and bound such testimony and other data as may be presented at hearings held by the committee or its subcommittees. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with a meeting or hearing of a committee shall be paid from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X.

(b)(1) Each 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, and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by clause 5) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(2) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read in committee if it has been available to the members for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day).

(3) A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by more than one committee may be filed jointly, provided that each of the committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report.

(4) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, an investigative or oversight report may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that if a member gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than seven calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion with the report.

(c) Each 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 a committee shall be paid from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X.

The recodification does not alter the existing relationship between a committee and its subcommittees. Under clause 1(a)(2), rule XI, the Rules of the House, including rule XI, remain generally applicable to subcommittees (except where considered inapplicable under current interpretations). Also, each subcommittee of a committee is a part of that committee and subject to its authority, direction and rules (proposed clause 1(a)(2), rule XI). On the other hand, certain authorities remain specifically granted to committees *and subcommittees*, such as authorizing and issuing subpoenas (proposed, rule XI). Current interpretations as to the applicability to subcommittees clause 2(m) are not to be changed or modified merely by the lack of inclusion of ''subcommittee'' in each clause. These interpretations of the applicability of House rules to subcommittee proceedings include: paragraph (c) provides that subcommittee chairs or three members of a subcommittee can call special meetings; paragraph (e) includes subcommittee files; paragraph (g)(3) is applicable to the announcement of hearing dates of subcommittees; paragraph (g)(4) applies the requirement for written statements of proposed testimony to subcommittees; paragraph (h)(3) allows subcommittees to have a one-third member working quorum if permitted by full committee rules; paragraph (i) prevents subcommittees from meeting during joint sessions and meetings; paragraph (j) applies the interrogation of witnesses rule to subcommittees; and paragraph (k) applies investigative hearing procedures to subcommittees.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(d)(1) Each committee shall submit to the House not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year a report on the activities of that committee under this rule and rule X during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of that committee during that Congress.

(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the committee under clause 2(d) of rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by that committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

(4) After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, the chairman of a committee may file an activities report under subparagraph (1) with the Clerk at any time and without approval of the committee, provided that—

(A) a copy of the report has been available to each member of the committee for at least seven calendar days; and

(B) the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a member of the committee.

Adoption of written rules

2. (a)(1) Each standing committee shall adopt written rules governing its procedure. Such rules—

(A) shall be adopted in a meeting that is open to the public unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by record vote that all or part of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public;

(B) may not be inconsistent with the Rules of the House or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Rules of the House; and

(C) shall in any event incorporate all of the succeeding provisions of this clause to the extent applicable.

(2) Each committee shall submit its rules for publication in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

EXISTING RULES

(d)(1) Each committee shall submit to the House not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of that committee under this rule and rule X during the Congress ending on January 3 of such year.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of that 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, 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 that committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

(4) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, the chairman of a committee may file a report pursuant to subparagraph (1) with the Clerk at any time and without approval of the committee, provided that a copy of the report has been available to each member of the committee for at least seven calendar days and includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a member of the committee.

Committee Rules

Adoption of written rules

2. (a) Each standing committee of the House shall adopt written rules governing its procedure. Such rules—

(1) shall be adopted in a meeting which is open to the public unless the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determined by rollcall vote that all or part of the meeting on that day is to be closed to the public;

(2) shall be not inconsistent with the Rules of the House or with those provisions of law having the force and effect of Rules of the House; and

(3) shall in any event incorporate all of the succeeding provisions of this clause to the extent applicable.

Each committee's rules specifying its regular meeting days, and any other rules of a committee which are in addition to the provisions of this clause, shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than thirty days after the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year. Each select or joint committee shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph unless specifically prohibited by law.

COMMENTARY

The requirement of existing clause 2(a), rule XI that each select or joint committee shall comply with its provisions unless specifically prohibited by law is deleted here since proposed clause 10(b), rule X will require each select or joint committee to comply with the provisions of clause 2(a), rule XI (this paragraph). Often a resolution creating a select committee will specify that specified portions of the rules will apply in order to further clarify the point.

Regular meeting days

(b) Each standing committee shall establish regular meeting days for the conduct of its business, which shall be not less frequent than monthly. Each such committee shall meet for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the committee or the transaction of other committee business on all regular meeting days fixed by the committee unless otherwise provided by written rule adopted by the committee.

Additional and special meetings

(c)(1) The chairman of each standing committee may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional and special meetings of the committee for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business, subject to such rules as the committee may adopt. The committee shall meet for such purpose under that call of the chairman.

(2) Three or more members of a standing committee may file in the offices of the committee a written request that the chairman call a special meeting of the committee. 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 the chairman does not call the requested special meeting within three calendar days after the filing of the request (to be held within seven 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. The written notice shall specify the date and hour of the special meeting and the measure or matter to be considered. 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 special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

Regular meeting days

(b) Each standing committee of the House shall adopt regular meeting days, which shall be not less frequent than monthly, for the conduct of its business. Each such committee shall meet, for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the transaction of other committee business, on all regular meeting days fixed by the committee, unless otherwise provided by written rule adopted by the committee.

Additional and special meetings

(c)(1) The Chairman of each standing committee 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 that call of the chairman.

(2) If at least three members of any standing 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 three calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within seven 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 of, 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 special 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. Vice chairman or ranking majority member to preside in absence of chairman.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Temporary absence of chairman (d) A member of the majority party on each standing committee or subcommittee thereof shall be designated by the chairman of the full committee as the vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, and shall preside during the absence of the chairman from any meeting. If the chairman and vice chairman of a committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking majority member who is present shall preside at that meeting.	(d) A member of the majority party on any standing committee or subcommittee thereof designated by the chairman of the full committee shall be vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, and shall preside at any meeting during the temporary absence of the chairman. If the chairman and vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at that meeting.	
Committee records (e)(1)(A) Each committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action which shall include— (i) in the case of a meeting or hearing transcript, 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 (ii) a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.	Committee records (e)(1) Each committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action which shall include— (A) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcript, 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 (B) a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall vote is demanded.	Paragraph (k)(7) of this clause precludes release of evidence or testimony taken in executive session of a committee without its approval. This prohibition has been interpreted to apply also to votes taken in an executive session. These would not be released without the appropriate approval and so would not automatically be made public. The ''subject to paragraph (k)(7)'' language is added to subdivision (B) for clarity. Otherwise, the release of record votes taken in executive session could compromise and reveal the nature of the questions voted upon.
(B)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (B)(ii) and subject to paragraph (k)(7), the result of each such record vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in its offices. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members of the committee present but not voting. (ii) The result of any record vote taken in executive session in the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may not be made available for inspection by the public without an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.	The result of each such rollcall 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, except that in the case of rollcall votes in the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct taken in executive session, the result of any such vote shall not be made available for inspection by the public without an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.	

(2)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), all committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as its chairman. Such records shall be the property of the House, and each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner shall have access thereto.

(B) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, other than members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, may not have access to the records of that committee respecting the conduct of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House without the specific prior permission of that committee.

(2) 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, except that in the case of records in the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct respecting the conduct of any Member, officer, or employee of the House, no Member of the House (other than a member of such committee) shall have access thereto without the specific, prior approval of the committee.

(3) Each committee shall include in its rules standards for availability of records of the committee delivered to the Archivist of the United States under rule VII. Such standards shall specify procedures for orders of the committee under clause 3(b)(3) and clause 4(b) of rule VII, including a requirement that nonavailability of a record for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable under that rule shall be approved by vote of the committee.

(3) Each committee shall include in its rules standards for availability of records of the committee delivered to the Archivist of the United States under rule XXXVI. Such standards shall specify procedures for orders of the committee under clause 3(b)(3) and clause 4(b) of rule XXXVI, including a requirement that nonavailability of a record for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable under that rule shall be approved by vote of the committee.

(4) Each committee shall make its publications available in electronic form to the maximum extent feasible.

(4) Each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

Prohibition against proxy voting

(f) A vote by a member of a committee or subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may not be cast by proxy.

Prohibition against proxy voting

(f) No vote by any member of any committee or subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

Open meetings and hearings

(g)(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, by a standing committee or subcommittee thereof (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or its subcommittee) shall be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be in executive session because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or otherwise would violate a law or rule of the House. Persons, other than members of the committee and such noncommittee Members, Delegates, Resident Commissioner, congressional staff, or departmental representatives as the committee may authorize, may not be present at a business or markup session that is held in executive session. This subparagraph does not apply to open committee hearings, which are governed by clause 4(a)(1) of rule X or by subparagraph (2).

Open meetings and hearings

(g)(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of each standing committee or subcommittee thereof (except the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct) shall be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person, or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House: Provided, however, That no person other than members of the committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by clause 4(a)(1) of rule X or by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

The term ''executive session'' is substituted for ''closed to the public'' to achieve consistency with clause 2(k)(7) of this rule.

Under paragraph (g)(1), noncommittee members can be admitted or excluded from executive session meetings in contrast to noncommittee members nonparticipatory attendance at hearings under paragraph (g)(2) unless precluded by the House.

The last sentence in subparagraph (1) is added to distinguish further between meetings and hearings.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(2)(A) Each hearing conducted by a committee or subcommittee (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or its subcommittees) shall be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate a law or rule of the House. (B) Notwithstanding the requirements of subdivision (A), in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the purpose of taking testimony, a majority of those present may— (i) agree to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate clause 2(k)(5); or (ii) agree to close the hearing as provided in clause 2(k)(5). (C) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at a hearing of a committee or subcommittee (other than the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or its subcommittees) unless the House by majority vote authorizes a particular committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner by the same procedures specified in this subparagraph for closing hearings to the public. (D) The committee or subcommittee may vote by the same procedure described in this subparagraph to close one subsequent day of hearing, except that the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on National Security, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the subcommittees thereof, may vote by the same procedure to close up to five additional, consecutive days of hearings.	(2) Each hearing conducted by each committee or subcommittee thereof (except the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct) shall be open to the public, including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, (A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or violate clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI; or (B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI. No Member may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of any committee or subcommittee, with the exception of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize a particular committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subparagraph for closing hearings to the public: Provided, however, That the committee or subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearing except that the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on National Security, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the subcommittees therein may, by the same procedure, vote to close up to five additional consecutive days of hearings.	A committee may agree to close a hearing either by a vote or by unanimous consent. Otherwise, committee hearings are held in the sunshine.

(3) The chairman of each committee (other than the Committee on Rules) shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a committee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the chairman of the committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing sooner, or if the committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the transaction of business, the chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. An announcement made under this subparagraph shall be published promptly in the Daily Digest and made available in electronic form.

(4) Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

(5)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), a point of order does not lie with respect to a measure reported by a committee on the ground that hearings on such measure were not conducted in accordance with this clause.

(B) A point of order on the ground described in subdivision (A) may be made by a member of the committee that reported the measure if such point of order was timely made and improperly disposed of in the committee.

(6) This paragraph does not apply to hearings of the Committee on Appropriations under clause 4(a)(1) of rule X.

Quorum requirements

(h)(1) A measure or recommendation may not be reported by a committee unless a majority of the committee is actually present.

(2) Each committee may fix the number of its members to constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, which may not be less than two.

(3) The chairman of each committee of the House (except the Committee on Rules) shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any committee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the chairman of the committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the committee 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. Any announcement made under this subparagraph shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of House Information Resources.

(4) Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial oral presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness.

(5) No point of order shall lie with respect to any measure reported by any committee on the ground that hearings on such measure were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of this clause; except that a point of order on that ground may be made by any member of the committee which reported the measure if, in the committee, such point of order was (A) timely made and (B) improperly overruled or not properly considered.

(6) The preceding provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the committee hearings which are provided for by clause 4(a)(1) of rule X.

Derived from clause 2(l)(2)(A), rule XI: (2)(A) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee was actually present.

Derived from clause 2(h), rule XI: Quorum for taking testimony and certain other action.

(h)(1) Each committee may fix the number of its members to constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence which shall be not less than two.

The requirement of existing clause 2(l)(2)(A), rule XI that a majority constitute a quorum to order a measure reported is transferred to proposed clause 2(h)(1) to consolidate all committee quorum requirements in one clause.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(3) Each committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Ways and Means) may fix the number of its members to constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the reporting of a measure or recommendation, which may not be less than one-third of the members.	(2) Each committee (except the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Ways and Means) may fix the number of its members to constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the reporting of a measure or recommendation which shall be not less than one-third of the members.	
Limitation on committee sittings (i) A 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.	Limitation on committees' sittings (i) No committee of the House may 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.	
Calling and questioning of witnesses (j)(1) Whenever a hearing is conducted by a committee on a measure or matter, the minority members of the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of them 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 hearing thereon.	Calling and interrogation of witnesses (j)(1) Whenever any hearing is conducted by any committee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of them 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 hearing thereon.	
(2)(A) Subject to subdivisions (B) and (C), each committee shall apply the five-minute rule during the questioning of witnesses in a hearing until such time as each member of the committee who so desires has had an opportunity to question each witness.	(2)(A) Subject to subdivisions (B) and (C), each committee shall apply the five-minute rule in the interrogation of witnesses in any hearing until such time as each member of the committee who so desires has had an opportunity to question each witness.	
(B) A committee may adopt a rule or motion permitting an equal number of its majority and minority members each to question a witness for a specified period not longer than 30 minutes.	(B) A committee may adopt a rule or motion permitting an equal number of its majority and minority party members each to question a witness for a specified period not longer than 30 minutes.	
(C) A committee may adopt a rule or motion permitting committee staff for its majority and minority members to question a witness for equal specified periods.	(C) A committee may adopt a rule or motion permitting committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods.	
Investigative hearing procedures (k)(1) The chairman at an investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.	Investigative hearing procedures (k)(1) The chairman at an investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.	
(2) A copy of the committee rules and of this clause shall be made available to each witness.	(2) A copy of the committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.	
(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.	(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.	
(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.	(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.	
(5) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person—	(5) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person,	

(A) notwithstanding paragraph (g)(2), such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session if, in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee determines by vote of a majority of those present that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness, and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) Evidence or testimony taken in executive session, and proceedings conducted in executive session, may be released or used in public sessions only when authorized by the committee, a majority being present.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinence of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

Supplemental, minority, or additional views

(l) If at the time of approval of a measure or matter by a committee (other than the Committee on Rules) a member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion in the report to the House thereon, 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 except when the House is in session on such a day) to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee.

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2(g)(2) of this rule, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness, and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

Derived from clause 2(l)(5), rule XI:

(5) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by any committee, other than the Committee on Rules, 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, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter . . . **[Remainder of clause 2(l)(5), rule XI transferred to new rule XIII]**

The requirement of existing clause 2(k)(7), rule XI that the ''consent'' of the committee is necessary to release executive session evidence or testimony is clarified in proposed clause 2(g)(7) to require committee authorization, a majority being present, before release. This reflects legislative history when the rule was adopted in 1955 and consistent interpretations since that date that the committee or subcommittee must actually meet to approve the release, not separate polling of members.

Committee procedures for reporting bills and resolutions in existing clause 2(l), rule XI have been transferred to proposed clause 2(b), rule XIII where all committee reporting requirements will be included except those provisions for requesting two days for filing supplemental, minority or additional views at the time the measure is ordered reported to the House. That two-day provision is retained in proposed clause 2(l), rule XI and is cross referenced in clause 2, rule XIII. The phrase ''for inclusion in the report to the House thereon'' clarifies that the right to supplemental, minority, or additional views attaches to matters filed as committee reports to the House, in contrast to matters transmitted elsewhere, such as views submitted to another committee.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

Power to sit and act; subpoena power

(m)(1) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under this rule and rule X (including any matters referred to it under clause 2 of rule XII), a committee or subcommittee is authorized (subject to subparagraph (2)(A))—

(A) 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 as it considers necessary; and

(B) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as it considers necessary.

(2) The chairman of the committee, or a member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses.

(3)(A)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (A)(ii), a subpoena may be authorized and issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1)(B) in the conduct of an investigation or series of investigations or activities only when authorized by the committee or subcommittee, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subparagraph (1)(B) may be delegated to the chairman of the committee under such rules and under such limitations as the committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by a member designated by the committee.

(ii) In the case of a subcommittee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, a subpoena may be authorized and issued only by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members.

(B) Compliance with a subpoena issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1)(B) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

EXISTING RULES

Derived from clause 2(m), rule XI:

Power to sit and act; subpoena power

(m)(1) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under this rule and rule X (including any matters referred to it under clause 5 of rule X), any committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized (subject to subparagraph (2)(A) of this paragraph)—

(A) 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

(B) 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 such chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(2)(A) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1)(B) in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present, except in the case of a subcommittee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, a subpoena may be authorized and issued only when authorized by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subparagraph (1)(B) may be delegated to the chairman of the committee pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee.

(B) Compliance with any subpoena issued by a committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (1)(B) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

COMMENTARY

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

3. (a) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has the following functions:

(1) The committee may recommend to the House from time to time such administrative actions as it may consider appropriate to establish or enforce standards of official conduct for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and employees of the House. A letter of reproval or other administrative action of the committee pursuant to an investigation under subparagraph (2) shall only be issued or implemented as a part of a report required by such subparagraph.

(2) The committee may investigate, subject to paragraph (b), an alleged violation by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House of the Code of Official Conduct or of a law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to the conduct of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee in the performance of his duties or the discharge of his responsibilities. After notice and hearing (unless the right to a hearing is waived by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer or employee), the committee shall report to the House its findings of fact and recommendations, if any, for the final disposition of any such investigation and such action as the committee may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

(3) The committee may report to the appropriate Federal or State authorities, either with the approval of the House or by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the committee, any substantial evidence of a violation by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, of a law applicable to the performance of his duties or the discharge of his responsibilities that may have been disclosed in a committee investigation.

(4) The committee may consider the request of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House for an advisory opinion with respect to the general propriety of any current or proposed conduct of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee. With appropriate deletions to ensure the privacy of the person concerned, the committee may publish such opinion for the guidance of other Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and employees of the House.

(5) The committee may consider the request of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House for a written waiver in exceptional circumstances with respect to clause 4 of rule XXIV.

Derived from clause 4(e), rule X: (e)(1) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is authorized: (A) to recommend to the House from time to time such administrative actions as it may deem appropriate to establish or enforce standards of official conduct for Members, officers, and employees of the House, and any letter of reproval or other administrative action of the committee pursuant to an investigation under subdivision (B) shall only be issued or implemented as a part of a report required by such subdivision; (B) to investigate, subject to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, any alleged violation, by a Member, officer, or employee of the House, of the Code of Official Conduct or of any law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct applicable to the conduct of such Member, officer, or employee in the performance of his duties or the discharge of his responsibilities, and after notice and hearing (unless the right to a hearing is waived by the Member, officer, or employee), shall report to the House its findings of fact and recommendations, if any, upon the final disposition of any such investigation, and such action as the committee may deem appropriate in the circumstances; (C) to report to the appropriate Federal or State authorities, either with the approval of the House or by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the committee, any substantial evidence of a violation, by a Member, officer, or employee of the House, of any law applicable to the performance of his duties or the discharge of his responsibilities, which may have been disclosed in a committee investigation; (D) to give consideration to the request of any Member, officer, or employee of the House for an advisory opinion with respect to the general propriety of any current or proposed conduct of such Member, officer, or employee and, with appropriate deletions to assure the privacy of the individual concerned, to publish such opinion for the guidance of other Members, officers, and employees of the House; and (E) to give consideration to the request of any Member, officer, or employee of the House for a written waiver in exceptional circumstances with respect to clause 4 of rule XLIII.

The additional functions of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct currently in clause 4(e), rule X are transferred to proposed clause 3, rule XI as a committee procedure.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(b)(1)(A) Unless approved by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct may not report a resolution, report, recommendation, or advisory opinion relating to the official conduct of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer or employee of the House, or, except as provided in subparagraph (2), undertake an investigation of such conduct.

(B)(i) Upon the receipt of information offered as a complaint that is in compliance with this rule and the rules of the committee, the chairman and ranking minority member jointly may appoint members to serve as an investigative subcommittee.

(ii) The chairman and ranking minority member of the committee jointly may gather additional information concerning alleged conduct that is the basis of a complaint or of information offered as a complaint until they have established an investigative subcommittee or either of them has placed on the agenda of the committee the issue of whether to establish an investigative subcommittee.

(2) Except in the case of an investigation undertaken by the committee on its own initiative, the committee may undertake an investigation relating to the official conduct of an individual Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House only—

(A) upon receipt of information offered as a complaint, in writing and under oath, from a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner and transmitted to the committee by such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner; or

(B) upon receipt of information offered as a complaint, in writing and under oath, from a person not a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner provided that a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner certifies in writing to the committee that he believes the information is submitted in good faith and warrants the review and consideration of the committee.

If a complaint is not disposed of within the applicable periods set forth in the rules of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, the chairman and ranking minority member shall establish jointly an investigative subcommittee and forward the complaint, or any portion thereof, to that subcommittee for its consideration. However, if at any time during those periods either the chairman or ranking minority member places on the agenda the issue of whether to establish an investigative subcommittee, then an investigative subcommittee may be established only by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.

EXISTING RULES

(2)(A)(i) No resolution, report, recommendation, or advisory opinion relating to the official conduct of a Member, officer, or employee of the House shall be made by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and, except as provided by subdivision (ii), no investigation of such conduct shall be undertaken by such committee, unless approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.

(ii)(I) Upon the receipt of information offered as a complaint that is in compliance with this rule and the committee rules, the chairman and ranking minority member may jointly appoint members to serve as an investigative subcommittee.

(II) The chairman and ranking minority member of the committee may jointly gather additional information concerning alleged conduct which is the basis of a complaint or of information offered as a complaint until they have established an investigative subcommittee or the chairman or ranking minority member has placed on the committee agenda the issue of whether to establish an investigative subcommittee.

(B) Except in the case of an investigation undertaken by the committee on its own initiative, the committee may undertake an investigation relating to the official conduct of an individual Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives only—

(i) upon receipt of information offered as a complaint, in writing and under oath, made by a Member of the House and transmitted to the committee by such Member, or

(ii) upon receipt of information offered as a complaint, in writing and under oath, from an individual not a Member of the House provided that a Member of the House certifies in writing to the committee that he or she believes the information is submitted in good faith and warrants the review and consideration of the committee.

If a complaint is not disposed of within the applicable time periods set forth in the rules of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, then the chairman and ranking minority member shall jointly establish an investigative subcommittee and forward the complaint, or any portion thereof, to that subcommittee for its consideration. However, if, at any time during those periods, either the chairman or ranking minority member places on the agenda the issue of whether to establish an investigative subcommittee, then an investigative subcommittee may be established only by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.

COMMENTARY

(3) The committee may not undertake an investigation of an alleged violation of a law, rule, regulation, or standard of conduct that was not in effect at the time of the alleged violation. The committee may not undertake an investigation of such an alleged violation that occurred before the third previous Congress unless the committee determines that the alleged violation is directly related to an alleged violation that occurred in a more recent Congress.

(4) A member of the committee shall be ineligible to participate as a member of the committee in a committee proceeding relating to the member's official conduct. Whenever a member of the committee is ineligible to act as a member of the committee under the preceding sentence, the Speaker shall designate a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner from the same political party as the ineligible member to act in any proceeding of the committee relating to that conduct.

(5) A member of the committee may disqualify himself from participating in an investigation of the conduct of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House upon the submission in writing and under oath of an affidavit of disqualification stating that the member cannot render an impartial and unbiased decision in the case in which the member seeks to be disqualified. If the committee approves and accepts such affidavit of disqualification, the chairman shall so notify the Speaker and request the Speaker to designate a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner from the same political party as the disqualifying member to act in any proceeding of the committee relating to that case.

(6) Information or testimony received, or the contents of a complaint or the fact of its filing, may not be publicly disclosed by any committee or staff member unless specifically authorized in each instance by a vote of the full committee.

(7) The committee shall have the functions designated in titles I and V of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, in sections 7342, 7351, and 7353 of title 5, United States Code, and in clause 11(g)(4) of rule X.

(c)(1) Notwithstanding clause 2(g)(1) of rule XI, each meeting of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or a subcommittee thereof shall occur in executive session unless the committee or subcommittee, by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, opens the meeting to the public.

(C) No investigation shall be undertaken by the committee of any alleged violation of a law, rule, regulation, or standard of conduct not in effect at the time of the alleged violation; nor shall any investigation be undertaken by the committee of any alleged violation which occurred before the third previous Congress unless the committee determines that the alleged violation is directly related to any alleged violation which occurred in a more recent Congress.

(D) A member of the committee shall be ineligible to participate, as a member of the committee, in any committee proceeding relating to his or her official conduct. In any case in which a member of the committee is ineligible to act as a member of the committee under the preceding sentence, the Speaker of the House shall designate a Member of the House from the same political party as the ineligible member of the committee to act as a member of the committee in any committee proceeding relating to the official conduct of such ineligible member.

(E) A member of the committee may disqualify himself from participating in any investigation of the conduct of a Member, officer, or employee of the House upon the submission in writing and under oath of an affidavit of disqualification stating that he cannot render an impartial and unbiased decision in the case in which he seeks to disqualify himself. If the committee approves and accepts such affidavit of disqualification, the chairman shall so notify the Speaker and request the Speaker to designate a Member of the House from the same political party as the disqualifying member of the committee to act as a member of the committee in any committee proceeding relating to such investigation.

(F) No information or testimony received, or the contents of a complaint or the fact of its filing, shall be publicly disclosed by any committee or staff member unless specifically authorized in each instance by a vote of the full committee.

Derived from clause 1(p), rule X: . . . the committee shall have the functions with respect to recommendations, studies, investigations, and reports which are provided for in clause 4(e), and the functions designated in titles I and V of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and sections 7342, 7351, and 7353 of title 5, United States Code.

Derived from clause 4(e), rule X: (3)(A) Notwithstanding clause 2(g)(1) of rule XI, each meeting of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct or any subcommittee thereof shall occur in executive session, unless the committee or subcommittee by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members opens the meeting to the public.

These functions of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct were formerly contained in that committee's jurisdictional statement in rule X. A cross reference to the functions of the Committee to investigate unauthorized disclosures of intelligence information in proposed clause 11(g), rule X, is added for clarity.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(2) Notwithstanding clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI, each hearing of an adjudicatory subcommittee or sanction hearing of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be held in open session unless the committee or subcommittee, in open session by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, closes all or part of the remainder of the hearing on that day to the public.	(B) Notwithstanding clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI, hearings of an adjudicatory subcommittee or sanction hearings held by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be held in open session unless the subcommittee or committee, in open session by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, closes all or part of the remainder of the hearing on that day to the public.	
(d) Before a member, officer, or employee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, including members of a subcommittee of the committee selected under clause 5(a)(4) of rule X and shared staff, may have access to information that is confidential under the rules of the committee, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed: ''I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose, to any person or entity outside the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, any information received in the course of my service with the committee, except as authorized by the committee or in accordance with its rules.'' Copies of the executed oath shall be retained by the Clerk as part of the records of the House. This paragraph establishes a standard of conduct within the meaning of paragraph (a)(2). Breaches of confidentiality shall be investigated by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and appropriate action shall be taken.	(4) Before any member, officer, or employee of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, including members of any subcommittee of the committee selected pursuant to clause 6(a)(3) and shared staff, may have access to information that is confidential under the rules of the committee, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose, to any person or entity outside the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, any information received in the course of my service with the committee, except as authorized by the committee or in accordance with its rules.' Copies of the executed oath shall be retained by the Clerk of the House as part of the records of the House. This subparagraph establishes a standard of conduct within the meaning of subparagraph (1)(B). Breaches of confidentiality shall be investigated by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and appropriate action shall be taken.	
(e)(1) If a complaint or information offered as a complaint is deemed frivolous by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, the committee may take such action as it, by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, considers appropriate in the circumstances. (2) Complaints filed before the One Hundred Fifth Congress may not be deemed frivolous by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	(5)(A) If a complaint or information offered as a complaint is deemed frivolous by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, the committee may take such action as it, by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members, deems appropriate in the circumstances. (B) Complaints filed before the One Hundred Fifth Congress may not be deemed frivolous by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	
	Derived from clause 3, rule XI:	
Audio and visual coverage of committee proceedings 4. (a) The purpose of this clause is to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which committee hearings or committee meetings that are open to the public may be covered by audio and visual means—	Broadcasting of Committee Hearings and Meetings 3. (a) It is the purpose of this clause to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which committee hearings, or committee meetings, which are open to the public may be covered, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage—	Proposed clause 4 adopts the phrase ''audio and visual means'' to include not only television broadcast, radio broadcast and still photography covered by the existing clause 3, rule XI, but also to continue its application to new technologies, such as transmittal on the internet.

(1) for the education, enlightenment, and information of the general public, on the basis of accurate and impartial news coverage, regarding the operations, procedures, and practices of the House as a legislative and representative body, and regarding the measures, public issues, and other matters before the House and its committees, the consideration thereof, and the action taken thereon; and

(2) for the development of the perspective and understanding of the general public with respect to the role and function of the House under the Constitution as an institution of the Federal Government.

(b) In addition, it is the intent of this clause that radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage under this clause may not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(c) It is, further, the intent of this clause that the general conduct of each meeting (whether of a hearing or otherwise) covered under authority of this clause by audio or visual means, and the personal behavior of the committee members and staff, other Government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting, shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations, and may not be such as to—

(1) distort the objects and purposes of the hearing or other meeting or the activities of committee members in connection with that hearing or meeting or in connection with the general work of the committee or of the House; or

(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner or bring the House, the committee, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner into disrepute.

(d) The coverage of committee hearings and meetings by audio and visual means shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

(1) for the education, enlightenment, and information of the general public, on the basis of accurate and impartial news coverage, regarding the operations, procedures, and practices of the House as a legislative and representative body and regarding the measures, public issues, and other matters before the House and its committees, the consideration thereof, and the action taken thereon; and

(2) for the development of the perspective and understanding of the general public with respect to the role and function of the House under the Constitution of the United States as an organ of the Federal Government.

(b) In addition, it is the intent of this clause that radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage under this clause shall not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(c) It is, further, the intent of this clause that the general conduct of each meeting (whether of a hearing or otherwise) covered, under authority of this clause, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, and the personal behavior of the committee members and staff, other Government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations and shall not be such as to—

(1) distort the objects and purposes of the hearing or other meeting or the activities of committee members in connection with that hearing or meeting or in connection with the general work of the committee or of the House; or

(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the committee, or any Member or bring the House, the committee, or any Member into disrepute.

(d) The coverage of committee hearings and meetings by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(e) Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by a committee or subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by audio and visual means. A committee or subcommittee chairman may not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).

(f) Each committee shall adopt written rules to govern its implementation of this clause. Such rules shall contain provisions to the following effect:

(1) If audio or visual coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) The allocation among the television media of the positions or the number of television cameras permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(3) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between a witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(4) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but may not be placed in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(5) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media may not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(6)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns may not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting.

(B) The television media may install additional lighting in a hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in a hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of a hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.

EXISTING RULES

(e) Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by any committee or subcommittee of the House is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography. A committee or subcommittee chairman may not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).

(f) Each committee of the House shall adopt written rules to govern its implementation of this clause. Such rules shall include provisions to the following effect:

(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) The allocation among the television media of the positions of the number of television cameras permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(3) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(4) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(5) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(6) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

COMMENTARY

(7) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of a hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be permitted on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(8) Photographers may not position themselves between the witness table and the members of the committee at any time during the course of a hearing or meeting.

(9) Photographers may not place themselves in positions that obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(10) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

(7) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(8) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the members of the committee.

(9) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(10) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

Pay of witnesses

5. Witnesses appearing before the House or any of its committees shall be paid the same per diem rate as established, authorized, and regulated by the Committee on House Oversight for Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, and employees of the House, plus actual expenses of travel to or from the place of examination. Such per diem may not be paid when a witness has been summoned at the place of examination.

Derived from: RULE XXXV

PAY OF WITNESSES

The rule for paying witnesses to appear before the House or any of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, the same per diem rate as established, authorized, and regulated by the Committee on House Oversight for Members and employees of the House, and actual expenses of travel in coming to or going from the place of examination; but no per diem shall be paid when a witness has been summoned at the place of examination.

The current rule XXXV on pay of witnesses is transferred to rule XI since it is more appropriate as a committee procedural issue.

Unfinished business of the session

6. All business of the House at the end of one session shall be resumed at the commencement of the next session of the same Congress in the same manner as if no adjournment had taken place.

Derived from: RULE XXVI

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

All business before committees of the House at the end of one session shall be resumed at the commencement of the next session of the same Congress in the same manner as if no adjournment had taken place.

The proposed unfinished business of the session rule, currently rule XXVI, refers to all House business and would therefore also include committee business making it relevant to the new rule XI.

RULE XII.

RECEIPT AND REFERRAL OF MEASURES AND MATTERS.

Derived from: Rule XXXIX

MESSAGES

PROPOSED NEW RULES

Messages

1. Messages received from the Senate, or from the President, shall be entered on the Journal and published in the Congressional Record of the proceedings of that day.

Referral

2. (a) The Speaker shall refer each bill, resolution, or other matter that relates to a subject listed under a standing committee named in clause 1 of rule X in accordance with the provisions of this clause.

(b) The Speaker shall refer matters under paragraph (a) in such manner as to ensure to the maximum extent feasible that each committee that has jurisdiction under clause 1 of rule X over the subject matter of a provision thereof may consider such provision and report to the House thereon. Precedents, rulings, or procedures in effect before the Ninety-Fourth Congress shall be applied to referrals under this clause only to the extent that they will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this clause.

(c) In carrying out paragraphs (a) and (b) with respect to the referral of a matter, the Speaker—

(1) shall designate a committee of primary jurisdiction;

(2) may refer the matter to one or more additional committees for consideration in sequence, either initially or after the matter has been reported by the committee of primary jurisdiction;

(3) may refer portions of the matter reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions to one or more additional committees;

(4) may refer the matter to a special, ad hoc committee appointed by the Speaker with the approval of the House, and including members of the committees of jurisdiction, for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the House thereon;

(5) may subject a referral to appropriate time limitations; and

(6) may make such other provision as may be considered appropriate.

EXISTING RULES

Messages received from the Senate and the President of the United States, giving notice of bills passed or approved, shall be entered in the Journal and published in the Record of that day's proceedings.

Derived from clause 5, rule X: Referral of Bills, Resolutions, and Other Matters to Committees

5. (a) Each bill, resolution, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under any standing committee named in clause 1 shall be referred by the Speaker in accordance with the provisions of this clause.

(b) Every referral of any matter under paragraph (a) shall be made in such manner as to assure to the maximum extent feasible that each committee which has jurisdiction under clause 1 over the subject matter of any provision thereof will have responsibility for considering such provision and reporting to the House with respect thereto. Any precedents, rulings, and procedures in effect prior to the Ninety-Fourth Congress shall be applied with respect to referrals under this clause only to the extent that they will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this clause.

(c) In carrying out paragraphs (a) and (b) with respect to any matter, the Speaker shall designate a committee of primary jurisdiction; but also may refer the matter to one or more additional committees, for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations), either on its initial referral or after the matter has been reported by the committee of primary jurisdiction; or may refer portions of the matter to one or more additional committees (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) for the consideration only of designated portions; or may refer the matter to a special ad hoc committee appointed by the Speaker with the approval of the House (with members from the committees having jurisdiction) for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the House thereon; or may make such other provisions as may be considered appropriate.

COMMENTARY

Rules XII–XXIII: Consideration of Legislation

In proposed rule XII, various provisions relating to receipt, introduction and referral of messages, bills, resolution, petitions, memorials and executive communications are transferred and consolidated, including the ban on introduction of commemorative measures now in rule XXII. Proposed clause 1 is clarified to reflect that the entirety of messages from the President and the Senate are entered on the Journal and not merely notice of bills passed. Current rule XII relating to the Resident Commissioner and Delegates is transferred to clause 3 of rule III.

Since the advent in 1974 of referrals to multiple committees, it has been the case that a committee receiving an initial referral of a bill that has also been referred to other committees only receives those portions of the bill that fall within its jurisdiction. Indeed, now the printed version of a multiple-referred bill states that the referral is ''in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.'' The recodification does not alter this situation. Also retained is the Speaker's broad authority under the precedents to impose time limitations on committees, including a limitation on the duration of the initial referral.

(d) A bill for the payment or adjudication of a private claim against the Government may not be referred to a committee other than the Committee on International Relations or the Committee on the Judiciary, except by unanimous consent.

Derived from clause 4, rule XXI: 4. No bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government shall be referred, except by unanimous consent, to any other than the following committees, namely: To the Committee on International Relations or to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Petitions, memorials, and private bills

3. If a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has a petition, memorial, or private bill to present, he shall endorse his name, deliver it to the Clerk, and may specify the reference or disposition to be made thereof. Such petition, memorial, or private bill (except when judged by the Speaker to be obscene or insulting) shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner presenting it and shall be printed in the Congressional Record.

Derived from: RULE XXII

OF PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, BILLS, AND RESOLUTIONS

1. Members having petitions or memorials or bills of a private nature to present may deliver them to the Clerk, endorsing their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof; and said petitions and memorials and bills of a private nature, except such as, in the judgment of the Speaker, are of an obscene or insulting character, shall be entered on the Journal, with the names of the Members presenting them, and the Clerk shall furnish a transcript of such entry to the official reporters of debates for publication in the Record.

4. A private bill or private resolution (including an omnibus claim or pension bill), or amendment thereto, may not be received or considered in the House if it authorizes or directs—

(a) the payment of money for property damages, for personal injuries or death for which suit may be instituted under the Tort Claims Procedure provided in title 28, United States Code, or for a pension (other than to carry out a provision of law or treaty stipulation);

(b) the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream; or

(c) the correction of a military or naval record.

2. (a) No private bill or resolution (including so-called omnibus claims or pension bills), and no amendment to any bill or resolution, authorizing or directing (1) the payment of money for property damages, for personal injuries or death for which suit may be instituted under the Tort Claims Procedure as provided in title 28, United States Code, or for a pension (other than to carry out a provision of law or treaty stipulation); (2) the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream; or (3) the correction of a military or naval record, shall be received or considered in the House.

Prohibition on commemorations

5. (a) A bill or resolution, or an amendment thereto, may not be introduced or considered in the House if it establishes or expresses a commemoration.

(b) In this clause the term ''commemoration'' means a remembrance, celebration, or recognition for any purpose through the designation of a specified period of time.

(b)(1) No bill or resolution, and no amendment to any bill or resolution, establishing or expressing any commemoration may be introduced or considered in the House.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''commemoration'' means any remembrance, celebration, or recognition for any purpose through the designation of a specified period of time.

Excluded matters

6. A petition, memorial, bill, or resolution excluded under this rule shall be returned to the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner from whom it was received. A petition or private bill that has been inappropriately referred may, by direction of the committee having possession of it, be properly referred in the manner originally presented. An erroneous reference of a petition or private bill under this clause does not confer jurisdiction on a committee to consider or report it.

3. Any petition or memorial or bill or resolution excluded under this rule shall be returned to the Member from whom it was received; and petitions and private bills which have been inappropriately referred may, by the direction of the committee having possession of the same, be properly referred in the manner originally presented; and an erroneous reference of a petition or private bill under this clause shall not confer jurisdiction upon the committee to consider or report the same.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Sponsorship		
7. (a) All other bills, memorials, petitions, and resolutions, endorsed with the names of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner introducing them, may be delivered to the Speaker to be referred. The titles and references of all bills, memorials, petitions, resolutions, and other documents referred under this rule shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Congressional Record. An erroneous reference may be corrected by the House in accordance with rule X on any day immediately after the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag by unanimous consent or motion. Such a motion shall be privileged if offered by direction of a committee to which the bill has been erroneously referred or by direction of a committee claiming jurisdiction and shall be decided without debate.	4. (a) All other bills, memorials, and resolutions may, in like manner, be delivered, endorsed with the names of Members introducing them, to the Speaker, to be by him referred, and the titles and references thereof and of all bills, resolutions, and documents referred under the rules shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Record of the next day, and correction in case of error of reference may be made by the House, without debate, in accordance with rule X, on any day immediately after the reading of the Journal, by unanimous consent, or on motion of a committee claiming jurisdiction, or on the report of the committee to which the bill has been erroneously referred. Two or more Members may introduce jointly any bill, or resolution to which this paragraph applies.	A motion to correct the erroneous reference of a bill is privileged if offered by the direction of the committee receiving or claiming the bill, and is not debatable under the precedents. Due to changes in the order of business rule (proposed rule XIV), it is now in order immediately after the Pledge of Allegiance rather than after the Journal. The authority of two or more members to introduce jointly any public bill (last sentence of existing clause 4(a)) is the source for the first sentence in proposed clause 4(b)(1).
(b)(1) The primary sponsor of a public bill or public resolution may name cosponsors. The name of a cosponsor added after the initial printing of a bill or resolution shall appear in the next printing of the bill or resolution on the written request of the primary sponsor. Such a request may be submitted to the Speaker at any time until the last committee authorized to consider and report the bill or resolution reports it to the House or is discharged from its consideration.	(b)(1) The name of any Member shall be added as a sponsor of any bill or resolution to which paragraph (a) applies, and shall appear as a sponsor in the next printing of that bill or resolution: Provided, That a request signed by such Member is submitted by the first sponsor to the Speaker (in the same manner as provided in paragraph (a)) no later than the day on which the last committee authorized to consider and report such bill or resolution reports it to the House.	The current co-sponsorship rule in clause 4(b), rule XXII, could be interpreted to permit only the Member erroneously added as a co-sponsor to seek unanimous consent to remove his name. The proposed rule would allow either that Member or the first sponsor to request unanimous consent, reflecting current practice. The cut-off for adding or deleting co-sponsors is clarified (when a bill is discharged from committee and is under consideration in the House or in the Committee of the Whole). For example, co-sponsors could be added to an unreported bill considered under suspension of the rules until the time the motion is agreed to.
(2) The name of a cosponsor of a bill or resolution may be deleted by unanimous consent. The Speaker may entertain such a request only by the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner whose name is to be deleted or by the primary sponsor of the bill or resolution, and only until the last committee authorized to consider and report the bill or resolution reports it to the House or is discharged from its consideration. The Speaker may not entertain a request to delete the name of the primary sponsor of a bill or resolution. A deletion shall be indicated by date in the next printing of the bill or resolution.	(2) The name of any Member listed as a sponsor of any such bill or resolution may be deleted by unanimous consent, but only at the request of such Member, and such deletion shall be indicated in the next printing of the bill or resolution (together with the date on which such name was deleted). Such consent may be granted no later than the day on which the last committee authorized to consider and report such bill or resolution reports it to the House: Provided, however, That the Speaker shall not entertain a request to delete the name of the first sponsor of any bill or resolution.	
(3) The addition or deletion of the name of a cosponsor of a bill or resolution shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Congressional Record of that day.	(3) The addition of the name of any Member, or the deletion of any name by unanimous consent, of a sponsor of any such bill or resolution shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Record of that day.	
(4) A bill or resolution shall be reprinted on the written request of the primary sponsor. Such a request may be submitted to the Speaker only when 20 or more cosponsors have been added since the last printing of the bill or resolution.	(4) Any such bill or resolution shall be reprinted (A) if the Member whose name is listed as the first sponsor submits to the Speaker a written request that it be reprinted, and (B) if twenty or more Members have been added as sponsors of that bill or resolution since it was last printed.	

(5) When a bill or resolution is introduced ''by request,'' those words shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Congressional Record.

Derived from clause 6, rule XXII: 6. When a bill, resolution, or memorial is introduced ''by request'', these words shall be entered upon the Journal and printed in the Record.

Executive communications

8. Estimates of appropriations and all other communications from the executive departments intended for the consideration of any committees of the House shall be addressed to the Speaker for referral as provided in clause 2 of rule XIV.

Derived from: RULE XL

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

Estimates of appropriations and all other communications from the executive departments, intended for the consideration of any committees of the House, shall be addressed to the Speaker, and by him referred as provided by clause 2 of rule XXIV.

RULE XIII.

CALENDARS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Derived from: RULE XIII

CALENDARS AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Calendars

1. (a) All business reported by committees shall be referred to one of the following three calendars:

(1) A Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which shall be referred public bills and public resolutions raising revenue, involving a tax or charge on the people, directly or indirectly making appropriations of money or property or requiring such appropriations to be made, authorizing payments out of appropriations already made, releasing any liability to the United States for money or property, or referring a claim to the Court of Claims.

(2) A House Calendar, to which shall be referred all public bills and public resolutions not requiring referral to the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

(3) A Private Calendar as provided in clause 5 of rule XV, to which shall be referred all private bills and private resolutions.

1. There shall be three calendars to which all business reported from committees shall be referred, viz:

First. A Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which shall be referred bills raising revenue, general appropriation bills, and bills of a public character directly or indirectly appropriating money or property.

Second. A House Calendar, to which shall be referred all bills of a public character not raising revenue nor directly or indirectly appropriating money or property.

Third. A Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House, to which shall be referred all bills of a private character.

In proposed clause 1, rule XIII, the definition of Union Calendar bills has been modified to conform with existing provisions in clause 3, rule XXIII and clause 1, rule XIII, defining propositions which must be considered in Committee of the Whole. Note also cross references to rule XXV for the Corrections Calendar and the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees since both are more properly order of business on certain days issues than just calendar ones.

Proposed rule XIII has seven clauses and headings all involving the committee reporting process as follows:

Clause 1, ''Calendars''—includes references to all calendars, with cross references to the Private Calendar, Corrections Calendar, and Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees, which are being transferred into rule XV.

Clause 2, ''Filing and printing of reports''—including matter transferred from rule XI regarding the responsibility of the chairman and the committee to file a report and the provisions of current clause 2(l)(5) of rule XI regarding accompanying views and automatic filing with the Clerk within two days.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
		Clause 3, ''Content of reports''—including matter transferred from clause 2(l) of rule XI regarding printing as a single volume, rollcall votes in committee, oversight and CBO estimates, constitutional authority statements, and committee cost estimates (from current clause 7). Because violations of reporting requirements prevent consideration of the measure, subject to technical correction by filing a supplemental report under clause 3(a)(2), there is no need to state that sanction selectively (as in current clause 7 on committee cost estimates), ''Ramseyer'' requirements to show changes in existing law, changes in application of existing law in general appropriation bills (transferred from clause 3 of rule XXI), rescission and transfer headings in general appropriation bills and separate sections in reports (transferred from clause 1 of rule X), changes in standing rules ''Ramseyered'' when reported by the Rules Committee (transferred from clause 4(d) of rule XI), and ''dynamic estimates'' of tax legislation (transferred from clause 5(e) of current rule XIII). Clause 4, ''Availability of reports''—transferred from current clause 2(l)(6) of rule XI and from rule XXI, on appropriations reports and hearings. Clause 5, ''Privileged Reports, Generally''—transferred from clause 4(a) of rule XI. Clause 6, ''Privileged Reports by the Committee on Rules''—transferred from clause 4(b) of rule XI and expanded to include current clause 2(.l)(7) of rule XI regarding a privileged motion to consider a bill made in order after seven days of House adoption of a special order. Clause 7 transferring provisions on resolutions of inquiry from clause 5 of rule XXII.
(b) There is established a Corrections Calendar as provided in clause 6 of rule XV. (c) There is established a Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees as provided in clause 2 of rule XV.		
Filing and printing of reports 2. (a)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), all reports of committees (other than those filed from the floor as privileged) shall be delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar under the direction of the Speaker in accordance with clause 1. The title or subject of each report shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Congressional Record. (2) A bill or resolution reported adversely shall be laid on the table unless a committee to which the bill or resolution was referred requests at the time of the report its referral to an appropriate calendar under clause 1 or unless, within three days thereafter, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner makes such a request.	2. All reports of committees, except as provided in clause 4(a) of rule XI, together with the views of the minority, shall be delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar under the direction of the Speaker, in accordance with the foregoing clause, and the titles or subject thereof shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the Record: Provided, That bills reported adversely shall be laid on the table, unless the committee reporting a bill, at the time, or any Member within three days thereafter, shall request its reference to the calendar, when it shall be referred, as provided in clause 1 of this rule.	As indicated in proposed paragraph (c), all timely submitted supplemental, minority, or additional views are part of, and must be included in, the committee report. It is therefore unnecessary to include the reference to minority views in paragraph (a).

(b)(1) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House a measure or matter approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken steps necessary to bring the measure or matter to a vote. (2) In any event, the report of a committee on a measure that has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which a written request for the filing of the report, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, has been filed with the clerk of the committee. The clerk of the committee shall immediately notify the chairman of the filing of such a request. This subparagraph does not apply to a report of the Committee on Rules with respect to a rule, joint rule, or order of business of the House, or to the reporting of a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department.	**Derived from clause 2(l)(1)(A), rule XI:** Committee procedures for reporting bills and resolutions (l)(1)(A) It shall be the duty of the chairman of each committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring a matter to a vote. (B) In any event, the report of any committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven 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. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request. This subdivision does not apply to a report of the Committee on Rules with respect to the rules, joint rules, or order of business of the House or to the reporting of a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department.	Proposed clause 2(b)(1) and (2), rule XIII transferred from existing clause 2(l)(1)(A) and (B), rule XI.
(c) All supplemental, minority, or additional views filed under clause 2(l) of rule XI by one or more members of a committee shall be included in, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to a measure or matter. When time guaranteed by clause 2(l) of rule XI has expired (or, if sooner, when all separate views have been received), the committee may arrange to file its report with the Clerk not later than one hour after the expiration of such time. This clause and provisions of clause 2(l) of rule XI do not preclude the immediate filing or printing of a committee report in the absence of a timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views as provided in clause 2(l) of rule XI.	**Derived from clause 2(l)(5), rule XI:** All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. When time guaranteed by this subparagraph has expired (or, if sooner, when all separate views have been received), the committee may arrange to file its report with the Clerk not later than one hour after the expiration of such time . . . This subparagraph does not preclude— (i) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph; . . .	The procedure for obtaining the two days to file additional, minority or supplemental views has been transferred to new clause 2(l), rule XI as a committee procedure. A cross reference is included in proposed clause 2(c), rule XIII under filing and printing of committee reports. The provisions of existing clause 2(l)(5) on printing of committee reports in a single volume and filing of supplemental reports have been transferred to proposed clause 3(a), rule XIII.
Content of reports 3. (a)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), the report of a committee on a measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume that— (A) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views that have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report; and (B) shall bear on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under paragraph (c)(3) or (4)) are included as part of the report.	**Derived from clause 2(l)(5), rule XI:** The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which— (A) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and (B) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under subdivisions (C) and (D) of subparagraph (3)) are included as part of the report.	The proposed clause 3 consolidates in one clause the prescribed contents for committee reports now contained in rules X, XI, XIII and XXI.
(2) A committee may file a supplemental report for the correction of a technical error in its previous report on a measure or matter.	This subparagraph does not preclude— (ii) the filing by any such committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.	A committee may file a supplemental report to correct a technical error only in a previous report filed by that committee on that matter.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(b) With respect to each record vote on a motion to report a measure or matter of a public nature, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of members voting for and against, shall be included in the committee report. The preceding sentence does not apply to votes taken in executive session by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	**Derived from clause 2(l)(2)(B), rule XI:** (B) With respect to each rollcall 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. The preceding sentence shall not apply to votes taken in executive session by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	
(c) The report of a committee on a measure that has been approved by the committee shall include, separately set out and clearly identified, the following: (1) Oversight findings and recommendations under clause 2(b)(1) of rule X. (2) The statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, except that an estimate of new budget authority shall include, when practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant programs to the appropriate levels under current law. (3) An estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if timely submitted to the committee before the filing of the report. (4) A summary of oversight findings and recommendations by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight under clause 4(c)(2) of rule X if such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the reporting committee in time to allow it to consider such findings and recommendations during its deliberations on the measure.	**Derived from clause 2(l)(3), rule XI:** (3) The report of any committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall include (A) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X separately set out and clearly identified; (B) the statement required by section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority (other than continuing appropriations), new entitlement authority as defined in section 3(9) of such Act, new credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures, except that the estimates with respect to new budget authority shall include, when practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) to the appropriate levels under current law; (C) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of such Act, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever the Director (if timely submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison to the committee; and (D) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight under clause 4(c)(2) of rule X separately set out and clearly identified whenever such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the legislative committee in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity to consider such findings and recommendations during the committee's deliberations on the measure.	Section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act no longer requires a committee report statement concerning new entitlement authority.
(d) Each report of a committee on a public bill or public joint resolution shall contain the following: (1) A statement citing the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.	**Derived from clause 2(l)(4), rule XI:** (4) Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution. **Derived from clause 7, rule XIII:** 7. (a) The report accompanying each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by any committee shall contain—	

(2)(A) An estimate by the committee of the costs that would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following that fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by the bill or joint resolution if less than five years);

(B) A comparison of the estimate of costs described in subdivision (A) made by the committee with any estimate of such costs made by a Government agency and submitted to such committee; and

(C) When practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant programs with the appropriate levels under current law.

(1) an estimate, made by such committee, of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out such bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported, and in each of the five fiscal years following such fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by such bill or joint resolution, if less than five years);

(2) a comparison of the estimate of costs described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph made by such committee with any estimate of such costs made by any Government agency and submitted to such committee; and

(3) when practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) with the appropriate levels under current law.

Omitted: (b) It shall not be in order to consider any such bill or joint resolution in the House if the report of the committee which reported that bill or joint resolution does not comply with paragraph (a) of this clause.

Proposed clause 3(d)(2), rule XIII on committee cost estimates is the same as existing clause 7(a), rule XIII, but deletes clause 7(b) of the existing rule which prohibits consideration of a reported bill or joint resolution unless the committee cost estimate is in the report, since all reporting requirements if not complied with render the bill subject to a point of order against its consideration. To include such a prohibition only in this instance and not where other reporting requirements are not met is to give the impression that such other failures do not give rise to a point of order against consideration. This merely conforms to existing precedents that points of order may be raised against consideration of a bill where the report fails to comply with any of the reporting requirements now consolidated in rule XIII, subject to filing of supplemental reports to correct technical errors in clause 3(a)(2) of this rule.

(3)(A) In subparagraph (2) the term ''Government agency'' includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia.

(B) Subparagraph (2) does not apply to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on House Oversight, the Committee on Rules, or the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and does not apply when a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been included in the report under paragraph (c)(3).

(c) For the purposes of subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this clause, a Government agency includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia.

(d) The preceding provisions of this clause do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on House Oversight, the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and do not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and included in the report pursuant to clause 2(l)(3)(C) of rule XI.

(e)(1) Whenever a committee reports a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof, it shall include in its report or in an accompanying document—

(A) the text of a statute or part thereof that is proposed to be repealed; and

Derived from clause 3, rule XIII: 3. Whenever a committee reports a bill or a joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part thereof it shall include in its report or in an accompanying document—

(1) The text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(B) a comparative print of any part of the bill or joint resolution proposing to amend the statute and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed. (2) If a committee reports a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof with a recommendation that the bill or joint resolution be amended, the comparative print required by subparagraph (1) shall reflect the changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill or joint resolution as proposed to be amended.	(2) A comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italic, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed to be made: Provided, however, That if a committee reports such a bill or joint resolution with amendments or an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the entire bill, such report shall include a comparative print showing any changes in existing law proposed by the amendments or substitute instead of as in the bill as introduced.	
(f)(1) A report of the Committee on Appropriations on a general appropriation bill shall include— (A) a concise statement describing the effect of any provision of the accompanying bill that directly or indirectly changes the application of existing law; and (B) a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for expenditures not previously authorized by law (except classified intelligence or national security programs, projects, or activities). (2) Whenever the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution including matter specified in clause 1(b)(2) or (3) of rule X, it shall include— (A) in the bill or joint resolution, separate headings for ''Rescissions'' and ''Transfers of Unexpended Balances''; and (B) in the report of the committee, a separate section listing such rescissions and transfers.	**Derived from clause 3, rule XXI:** 3. A report from the Committee on Appropriations accompanying any general appropriation bill making an appropriation for any purpose shall contain a concise statement describing fully the effect of any provision of the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly changes the application of existing law, and shall contain a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for any expenditure not previously authorized by law (except for classified intelligence or national security programs, projects, or activities). **Derived from clause 1(b), rule X:** The committee shall include separate headings for ''Rescissions'' and ''Transfers of Unexpended Balances'' in any bill or resolution as reported from the committee under its jurisdiction specified in subparagraph (2) or (3), with all proposed rescissions and proposed transfers listed therein; and shall include a separate section with respect to such rescissions or transfers in the accompanying committee report.	Proposed clause 3(f)(1), rule XIII regarding changes in existing law contained in general appropriation bills is transferred from existing clause 3, rule XXI, to consolidate reporting requirements for the Appropriations Committee. Proposed clause 3(f)(2) is transferred from existing clause 1(b), rule X as part of that consolidation.
(g) Whenever the Committee on Rules reports a resolution proposing to repeal or amend a standing rule of the House, it shall include in its report or in an accompanying document— (1) the text of any rule or part thereof that is proposed to be repealed; and (2) a comparative print of any part of the resolution proposing to amend the rule and of the rule or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed.	**Derived from clause 4(d), rule XI:** (d) Whenever the Committee on Rules reports a resolution repealing or amending any of the Rules of the House of Representatives or part thereof it shall include in its report or in an accompanying document— (1) the text of any part of the Rules of the House of Representatives which is proposed to be repealed; and (2) a comparative print of any part of the resolution making such an amendment and any part of the Rules of the House of Representatives to be amended, showing by an appropriate typographical device the omissions and insertions proposed to be made.	The existing clause 4(d), rule XI, the ''Ramseyer'' requirement showing changes in standing rules when reported by Rules Committee is transferred to proposed clause 3(g), rule XIII as part of the consolidation of committee reporting requirements.

(h)(1) It shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means that proposes to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 unless—

(A) the report includes a tax complexity analysis prepared by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in accordance with section 4022(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998; or

(B) the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means causes such a tax complexity analysis to be printed in the Congressional Record before consideration of the bill or joint resolution.

(2) A report from the Committee on Ways and Means on a bill or joint resolution designated by the Majority Leader, after consultation with the Minority Leader, as major tax legislation may include a dynamic estimate of the changes in Federal revenues expected to result from enactment of the legislation. The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation shall render a dynamic estimate of such legislation only in response to a timely request from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, after consultation with the ranking minority member. A dynamic estimate under this paragraph may be used only for informational purposes.

(3) In this paragraph the term ''dynamic estimate'' means a projection based in any part on assumptions concerning probable effects of macroeconomic feedback. A dynamic estimate shall include a statement identifying all such assumptions.

Derived from clause 2(l) of rule XI: (8) The report of the Committee on Ways and Means on any bill or joint resolution containing any provision amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall include a Tax Complexity Analysis prepared by the Joint Committee on Taxation in accordance with section 4022(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 unless the Committee on Ways and Means causes to have such Analysis printed in the Congressional Record prior to the consideration of the bill or joint resolution.

Derived from clause 7(e), rule XIII: (e)(1) A report from the Committee on Ways and Means on a bill or joint resolution designated by the Majority Leader (after consultation with the Minority Leader) as major tax legislation may include a dynamic estimate of the changes in Federal revenues expected to result from enactment of the legislation. The Joint Committee on Taxation shall render a dynamic estimate of such legislation only in response to a timely request from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (after consultation with the ranking minority member of the committee). A dynamic estimate pursuant to this paragraph may be used only for informational purposes.

(2) In this paragraph, ''dynamic estimate'' means a projection based in any part on assumptions concerning probable effects of macroeconomic feedback. A dynamic estimate shall include a statement identifying all such assumptions.

Proposed clause 3(h), rule XIII was added to the rules by the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–206), to be effective after January 1, 1999.

A dynamic revenue estimate of a Ways and Means reported bill or joint resolution, now authorized in rule XIII, is transferred as a matter included in a committee report.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

Availability of reports

4. (a)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order to consider in the House a measure or matter reported by a committee until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which each report of a committee on that measure or matter has been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.

(2) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to—

(A) a resolution providing a rule, joint rule, or order of business reported by the Committee on Rules considered under clause 6;

(B) a resolution providing amounts from the applicable accounts described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X reported by the Committee on House Oversight considered under clause 6 of rule X;

(C) a resolution presenting a question of the privileges of the House reported by any committee;

(D) a measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by Congress; and

EXISTING RULES

Derived from clause 2(l)(6), rule XI: (6) A measure or matter reported by any committee (except the Committee on Rules in the case of a resolution making in order the consideration of a bill, resolution, or other order of business), shall not be considered in the House until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which the report of that committee upon that measure or matter has been available to the Members of the House . . .

Derived from clause 2(l)(6), rule XI: . . . This subparagraph shall not apply to—

(A) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress; or

COMMENTARY

The proposed clause 4, rule XIII on availability of committee reports is transferred from existing clause 2(l)(6), rule XI with some simplification to eliminate duplicative statements of three-day requirements. The Appropriations Committee three-day rule currently contained in clause 7, rule XXI is redundant and the availability requirements for that Committee's reports are merged into the general three-day rule in this clause, with the added requirement that printed hearings on general appropriation bills also be available for three days. The exception from the three-day requirement for funding resolutions reported from House Oversight reflects the separate one-day availability rule there. The exception for privileged resolutions reported from other committees is refined to refer only to reported resolutions raising questions of the privileges of the House, e.g., contempt resolutions, impeachment resolutions and matters incidental thereto, and disciplinary resolutions reported by the Standards Committee which are not presently covered by the three-day rule. This proposed rule reflects present interpretation that privileged resolutions of inquiry, for example, are covered by the three-day rule, and that only questions of privilege which might need to be immediately considered are exempt from the three-day rule.

The portion of existing clause 2(l)(6), rule XI permitting same day consideration of resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules that only waive availability requirements for committee reports is transferred to proposed clause 6(a). The portion of existing clause 2(l)(6) requiring reasonable efforts by reporting committees to have printed hearings available prior to consideration of the reported measure is transferred to proposed clause 4(b).

The exception from the general three-day availability rule for resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules is derived from existing clause 4(b), rule XI (proposed clause 6, rule XIII). The exception for resolutions providing amounts from applicable accounts reported from the Committee on House Oversight is derived from clause 5, rule XI (proposed clause 6, rule X).

(E) a measure providing for the disapproval of a decision, determination, or action by a Government agency that would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress. In this subdivision the term ''Government agency'' includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or of the government of the District of Columbia.

(b) A committee that reports a measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have its hearings thereon (if any) printed and available for distribution to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner before the consideration of the measure or matter in the House.

(c) A general appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations may not be considered in the House until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which printed hearings of the Committee on Appropriations thereon have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.

Privileged reports, generally

5. (a) The following committees shall have leave to report at any time on the following matters, respectively:

(1) The Committee on Appropriations, on general appropriation bills and on joint resolutions continuing appropriations for a fiscal year after September 15 in the preceding fiscal year.

(2) The Committee on the Budget, on the matters required to be reported by such committee under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(3) The Committee on House Oversight, on enrolled bills, on contested elections, on matters referred to it concerning printing for the use of the House or the two Houses, on expenditure of the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X, and on matters relating to preservation and availability of noncurrent records of the House under rule VII.

(4) The Committee on Rules, on rules, joint rules, and the order of business.

(5) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, on resolutions recommending action by the House with respect to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House as a result of an investigation by the committee relating to the official conduct of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee.

(B) any decision, determination, or action by a Government agency which would become or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, a Government agency includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia.

Derived from clause 2(l)(6), rule XI: . . . If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee reporting the measure or matter shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the House.

Derived from clause 7, rule XXI: 7. No general appropriation bill shall be considered in the House until printed committee hearings and a committee report thereon have been available for the Members of the House for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day).

Derived from clause 4, rule XI:

Privileged Reports and Amendments

4. (a) The following committees shall have leave to report at any time on the matters herein stated, namely: The Committee on Appropriations-on general appropriation bills and on joint resolutions continuing appropriations for a fiscal year if reported after September 15 preceding the beginning of such fiscal year; the Committee on the Budget—on the matters required to be reported by such committee under Titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; the Committee on House Oversight—on enrolled bills, contested elections, and all matters referred to it of printing for the use of the House or the two Houses, and on all matters of expenditure of the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X, and on all matters relating to preservation and availability of noncurrent records of the House under rule XXXVI; the Committee on Rules—on rules, joint rules, and the order of business; and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct—on resolutions recommending action by the House of Representatives with respect to an individual Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives as a result of any investigation by the committee relating to the official conduct of such Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives.

The portion of existing clause 7, rule XXI requiring three-day availability for committee reports on general appropriation bills is subsumed by the general three-day availability rule in proposed clause 4(a)(1). The portion of that existing rule requiring three-day availability for printed committee hearings on general appropriation bills remains as proposed clause 4(c).

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(b) A report filed from the floor as privileged under paragraph (a) may be called up as a privileged question by direction of the reporting committee, subject to any requirement concerning its availability to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner under clause 4 or concerning the timing of its consideration under clause 6.

Privileged reports by the Committee on Rules

6. (a) A report by the Committee on Rules on a rule, joint rule, or the order of business may not be called up for consideration on the same day it is presented to the House except—

(1) when so determined by a vote of two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present;

(2) in the case of a resolution proposing only to waive a requirement of clause 4 or of clause 8 of rule XXII concerning the availability of reports; or

(3) during the last three days of a session of Congress.

(b) Pending the consideration of a report by the Committee on Rules on a rule, joint rule, or the order of business, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn. After the result of such a motion is announced, the Speaker may not entertain any other dilatory motion until the report shall have been disposed of.

(c) The Committee on Rules may not report—

(1) a rule or order proposing that business under clause 7 of rule XV be set aside by a vote of less than two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present;

(2) a rule or order that would prevent the motion to recommit a bill or joint resolution from being made as provided in clause 2(b) of rule XIX, including a motion to recommit with instructions to report back an amendment otherwise in order, if offered by the Minority Leader or a designee, except with respect to a Senate bill or resolution for which the text of a House-passed measure has been substituted.

EXISTING RULES

Derived from clause 4(b), rule XI: (b) It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules on a rule, joint rule, or the order of business (except it shall not be called up for consideration on the same day it is presented to the House, unless so determined by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the Members voting, but this provision shall not apply during the last three days of the session), and, pending the consideration thereof, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn; but after the result is announced the Speaker shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the report shall have been fully disposed of. The Committee on Rules shall not report any rule or order which provides that business under clause 7 of rule XXIV shall be set aside by a vote of less than two-thirds of the Members present; nor shall it report any rule or order which would prevent the motion to recommit from being made as provided in clause 4 of rule XVI, including a motion to recommit with instructions to report back an amendment otherwise in order (if offered by the Minority Leader or a designee), except with respect to a Senate bill or resolution for which the text of a House-passed measure has been substituted.

COMMENTARY

Proposed paragraph (b) embodies current practice that privileged reports may be called up as privileged questions subject to the relevant availability rule.

The authority of the Rules Committee to call up on the same day reported amendment reported in disagreement, currently in clause 2(a) and (b), rule XXVIII, is carried here as it relates to privileged reports of that committee. This recodification transfers these availability requirements to clause 8 of rule XXII.

Proposed paragraph (c)(1) utilizes the convention that the Rules Committee may not report a rule setting aside Calendar Wednesday business by a vote of less than two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present.

(d) The Committee on Rules shall present to the House reports concerning rules, joint rules, and the order of business, within three legislative days of the time when they are ordered. If such a report is not considered immediately, it shall be referred to the calendar. If such a report on the calendar is not called up by the member of the committee who filed the report within seven legislative days, any member of the committee may call it up as a privileged question on the day after the calendar day on which the member announces to the House his intention to do so. The Speaker shall recognize a member of the committee who rises for that purpose.

Derived from clause 4(c), rule XI: (c) The Committee on Rules shall present to the House reports concerning rules, joint rules, and order of business, within three legislative days of the time when the bill or resolution involved is ordered reported by the committee. If any such rule or order is not considered immediately, it shall be referred to the calendar and, if not called up by the Member making the report within seven legislative days thereafter, any member of the Committee on Rules may call it up as a question of privilege (but only on the day after the calendar day on which such Member announces to the House his intention to do so) and the Speaker shall recognize any member of the Committee on Rules seeking recognition for that purpose.

(e) An adverse report by the Committee on Rules on a resolution proposing a special order of business for the consideration of a public bill or public joint resolution may be called up as a privileged question by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner on a day when it is in order to consider a motion to discharge committees under clause 2 of rule XV.

If the Committee on Rules makes an adverse report on any resolution pending before the committee, providing for an order of business for the consideration by the House of any public bill or joint resolution, on days when it shall be in order to call up motions to discharge committees it shall be in order for any Member of the House to call up for consideration by the House such adverse report, and it shall be in order to move the adoption by the House of such resolution adversely reported notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee on Rules, and the Speaker shall recognize the Member seeking recognition for that purpose as a question of the highest privilege.

(f) If the House has adopted a resolution making in order a motion to consider a bill or resolution, and such a motion has not been offered within seven calendar days thereafter, such a motion shall be privileged if offered by direction of all reporting committees having initial jurisdiction of the bill or resolution.

Derived from clause 2(l)(7), rule XI: If, within seven calendar days after a measure has, by resolution, been made in order for consideration by the House, no motion has been offered that the House consider that measure, any member of the committee which reported that measure may be recognized in the discretion of the Speaker to offer a motion that the House shall consider that measure, if that committee has duly authorized that member to offer that motion.

Proposed paragraph (f) is infrequently utilized since most special orders permitting consideration in Committee of the Whole give the Speaker designation authority rather than requiring a motion. Thus this paragraph is similar to existing mechanisms like morning hour (proposed clauses 4 and 5, rule XIV) in that it is not currently utilized in modern practice but is not totally obsolete since it may still apply to measures to be considered in the House. The Speaker has the discretion to recognize for such a motion if properly authorized by all reporting committees of initial referral, similar to proposed clause 1, rule XXII on motions to go to conference.

(g) Whenever the Committee on Rules reports a resolution providing for the consideration of a measure, it shall (to the maximum extent possible) specify in the resolution the object of any waiver of a point of order against the measure or against its consideration.

Derived from clause 4(e), rule XI: (e) Whenever the Committee on Rules reports a resolution providing for the consideration of any measure, it shall, to the maximum extent possible, specify in the resolution the object of any waiver of a point of order against the measure or against its consideration.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Resolutions of inquiry 7. A report on a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department may be filed from the floor as privileged. If such a resolution is not reported to the House within 14 legislative days after its introduction, a motion to discharge a committee from its consideration shall be privileged.	**Derived from clause 5, rule XXII:** 5. All resolutions of inquiry addressed to the heads of executive departments shall be reported to the House within fourteen legislative days after presentation.	Existing clause 5, rule XXII regarding resolutions of inquiry, is transferred to proposed clause 7, rule XIII since it is more logical in the rule on privileged reports than under the rule on introduction and referral. The clause thus codifies its privileged status. The clause also retains the anomaly where one of two committees has reported, even adversely, only the reporting committee can call up the resolution, although the motion to discharge the other committee is privileged.
RULE XIV. **ORDER AND PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.** 1. The daily order of business (unless varied by the application of other rules and except for the disposition of matters of higher precedence) shall be as follows:	**Derived from:** RULE XXIV ORDER OF BUSINESS 1. The daily order of business shall be as follows:	Proposed rule XIV begins the chronological series of rules governing business in the full House. Rule XIV constitutes a transfer of those portions of current rule XXIV relating to general order of business priorities and disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, and rule XV becomes the rule providing for business in order only on certain days. As the preface to the revised clause 1 suggests, the daily order of business can be and often is varied by the application of other rules and by the disposition of privileged motions disposing of matters of higher precedence. While the ''morning hour'' rule (clause 4) is currently not utilized in modern practice (other than morning hour debates) since the order of business is normally determined by special orders or privileged motions, nevertheless it remains available for the relatively few House Calendar bills in the event that the House cannot, through the Rules Committee or otherwise, determine its order of business. In clause 2, relating to disposition of business from the Speaker's table, paragraph (c) is modified to cross reference to provisions in clauses 1, 2 and 4 of rule XXII which will govern motions to dispose of Senate amendments on the Speaker's table and conference procedures. Paragraph (d) permits the motion to dispose of Senate passed bills similar to House Calendar bills only when authorized by all reporting committees of original referral (reflecting modern multiple referral practices). Clause 1 contains cross references to other clauses and reflects various precedents which establish the relative priorities among the business mentioned therein.
First. Prayer by the Chaplain. Second. Reading and approval of the Journal, unless postponed under clause 9(a) of Rule XX.	First. Prayer by the Chaplain. Second. Reading and approval of the Journal, unless postponed pursuant to the provisions of clause 5(b)(1) of the rule 1.	
Third. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Fourth. Correction of reference of public bills. Fifth. Disposal of business on the Speaker's table as provided in clause 2.	Third. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Fourth. Correction of reference of public bills. Fifth. Disposal of business on the Speaker's table.	

Sixth. Unfinished business as provided in clause 3.

Seventh. The morning hour for the consideration of bills called up by committees as provided in clause 4.

Eighth. Motions that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union subject to clause 5.

Ninth. Orders of the day.

2. Business on the Speaker's table shall be disposed of as follows:

(a) Messages from the President shall be referred to the appropriate committees without debate.

(b) Communications addressed to the House, including reports and communications from heads of departments and bills, resolutions, and messages from the Senate, may be referred to the appropriate committees in the same manner and with the same right of correction as public bills and public resolutions presented by Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner.

(c) Motions to dispose of Senate amendments on the Speaker's table may be entertained as provided in clauses 1, 2, and 4 of rule XXII.

(d) Senate bills and resolutions substantially the same as House measures already favorably reported and not required to be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union may be disposed of by motion. Such a motion shall be privileged if offered by direction of all reporting committees having initial jurisdiction of the House measure.

3. Consideration of unfinished business in which the House may have been engaged at an adjournment, except business in the morning hour and proceedings postponed under clause 9 of rule XX, shall be resumed as soon as the business on the Speaker's table is finished, and at the same time each day thereafter until disposed of. The consideration of all other unfinished business shall be resumed whenever the class of business to which it belongs shall be in order under the rules.

4. After the unfinished business has been disposed of, the Speaker shall call each standing committee in regular order and then select committees. Each committee when named may call up for consideration a bill or resolution reported by it on a previous day and on the House Calendar. If the Speaker does not complete the call of the committees before the House passes to other business, the next call shall resume at the point it left off, giving preference to the last bill or resolution under consideration. A committee that has occupied the call for two days may not call up another bill or resolution until the other committees have been called in their turn.

Sixth. Unfinished business.

Seventh. The morning hour for the consideration of bills called up by committees.

Eighth. Motions to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ninth. Orders of the day.

2. Business on the Speaker's table shall be disposed of as follows:

Messages from the President shall be referred to the appropriate committees without debate. Reports and communications from heads of departments, and other communications addressed to the House, and bills, resolutions, and messages from the Senate may be referred to the appropriate committees in the same manner and with the same right of correction as public bills presented by Members; but House bills with Senate amendments which do not require consideration in a Committee of the Whole may be at once disposed of as the House may determine, as may also Senate bills substantially the same as House bills already favorably reported by a committee of the House, and not required to be considered in Committee of the Whole, be disposed of in the same manner on motion directed to be made by such committee.

3. The consideration of the unfinished business in which the House may be engaged at an adjournment, except business in the morning hour, shall be resumed as soon as the business on the Speaker's table is finished, and at the same time each day thereafter until disposed of, and the consideration of all other unfinished business shall be resumed whenever the class of business to which it belongs shall be in order under the rules.

4. After the unfinished business has been disposed of, the Speaker shall call each standing committee in regular order, and then select committees, and each committee when named may call up for consideration any bill reported by it on a previous day and on the House Calendar, and if the Speaker shall not complete the call of the committees before the House passes to other business, he shall resume the next call where he left off, giving preference to the last bill under consideration: Provided, That whenever any committee shall have occupied the morning hour on two days, it shall not be in order to call up any other bill until the other committees have been called in their turn.

Motions to dispose of Senate amendments on the Speaker's table, currently made in order under clause 2, are being transferred to rule XXII, Senate amendments, and are now being cross referenced in paragraph (c).

Paragraph (d) is modernized to reflect multiple committee referrals.

Clauses 4 and 5 on Morning Hour and motion to go into Committee of the Whole after one hour of morning hour business are not currently utilized in modern practice but are not totally obsolete.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
5. After consideration of bills or resolutions under clause 4 for one hour, it shall be in order, pending consideration thereof, to entertain a motion that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union or, when authorized by a committee, that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill. Such a motion shall be subject to only one amendment designating another bill. If such a motion is decided in the negative, another such motion may not be considered until the matter that was pending when such motion was offered is disposed of.	5. After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of bills called up by committees, it shall be in order, pending consideration or discussion thereof, to entertain a motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, or, when authorized by a committee, to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill, to which motion one amendment only, designating another bill, may be made; and if either motion be determined in the negative, it shall not be in order to make either motion again until the disposal of the matter under consideration or discussion. **Derived from:** RULE XXV	Existing rule XXV on priority of business is more appropriate as a clause in a rule on the order of business than as a separate rule, thus transferred here as a new clause 6, rule XIV.
6. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by a majority without debate.	PRIORITY OF BUSINESS All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by a majority without debate.	
RULE XV. **BUSINESS IN ORDER ON SPECIAL DAYS.**	**Derived from:** RULE XXVII	
Suspensions, Mondays and Tuesdays 1. (a) A rule may not be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present. The Speaker may not entertain a motion that the House suspend the rules except on Mondays and Tuesdays and during the last six days of a session of Congress.	CHANGE OR SUSPENSION OF RULES 1. No rule shall be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present; nor shall the Speaker entertain a motion to suspend the rules except on Mondays and Tuesdays, and during the last six days of a session.	Proposed rule XV combines all current rules relating to business in order on special days in chronological order as follows: (clause 1) suspension of the rules every Monday and Tuesday (currently in rule XXVII); (clause.2) motions on second and fourth Mondays to discharge committee and to call up adverse reports from Committee on Rules (currently in rule XXVII) (clause 3); (clause 4) consideration on second and fourth Mondays of District of Columbia business reported from Committee on Government Reform and Oversight (currently in rule XXIV); (clause 5) call of the Private Calendar on the first and third Tuesdays (currently in rule XXIV); (clause 6) call of the Corrections Calendar on the second and fourth Tuesdays (currently in rule XIII); (clause 7) Calendar Wednesday (currently in rule XXIV).
(b) Pending a motion that the House suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn. After the result of such a motion is announced, the Speaker may not entertain any other motion until the vote is taken on the suspension.	2. When a motion to suspend the rules has been submitted to the House, it shall be in order, before the final vote is taken thereon, to debate the proposition to be voted upon for forty minutes, one-half of such time to be given to debate in favor of, and one-half to debate in opposition to, such proposition; . . . **[Remainder transferred to rule XIII]** **Derived from clause 8, rule XVI:** 8. Pending a motion to suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn; but after the result thereon is announced he shall not entertain any other motion until the vote is taken on suspension.	Paragraph (b) is derived from existing clause 8, rule XVI.
(c) A motion that the House suspend the rules is debatable for 40 minutes, one-half in favor of the motion and one-half in opposition thereto.		

Discharge motions, second and fourth Mondays

2. (a) Motions to discharge committees shall be in order on the second and fourth Mondays of a month.

(b)(1) A Member may present to the Clerk a motion in writing to discharge—

(A) a committee from consideration of a public bill or public resolution that has been referred to it for 30 legislative days; or

(B) the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution that has been referred to it for seven legislative days and that proposes a special order of business for the consideration of a public bill or public resolution that has been reported by a standing committee or has been referred to a standing committee for 30 legislative days.

(2) Only one motion may be presented for a bill or resolution. A Member may not file a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution providing for the consideration of more than one public bill or public resolution or admitting or effecting a nongermane amendment to a public bill or public resolution.

(c) A motion presented under paragraph (b) shall be placed in the custody of the Clerk, who shall arrange a convenient place for the signatures of Members. A signature may be withdrawn by a Member in writing at any time before a motion is entered on the Journal. The Clerk shall make signatures a matter of public record, causing the names of the Members who have signed a discharge motion during a week to be published in a portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose on the last legislative day of the week and making cumulative lists of such names available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the House. The Clerk shall devise a means for making such lists available to offices of the House and to the public in electronic form. When a majority of the total membership of the House shall have signed the motion, it shall be entered on the Journal, printed with the signatures thereto in the Record, and referred to the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees.

Derived from clause 3, rule XXVII: 3. A Member may present to the Clerk a motion in writing to discharge a committee from the consideration of a public bill or resolution which has been referred to it thirty days prior thereto (but only one motion may be presented for each bill or resolution). Under this rule it shall also be in order for a Member to file a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of any resolution providing a special rule for the consideration of a public bill or resolution reported by a standing committee, or a special rule for the consideration of a public bill or resolution which has remained in a standing committee thirty or more days without action: Provided, That a Member may not file a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution providing for the consideration of more than one public bill or resolution, or admitting or effecting a nongermane amendment to a public bill or resolution: Provided further, That said resolution from which it is moved to discharge the Committee on Rules has been referred to that committee at least seven days prior to the filing of the motion to discharge. The motion shall be placed in the custody of the Clerk, who shall arrange some convenient place for the signature of Members. A signature may be withdrawn by a Member in writing at any time before the motion is entered on the Journal. Once a motion to discharge has been filed, the Clerk shall make the signatures a matter of public record. The Clerk shall cause the names of the Members who have signed a discharge motion during any week to be published in a portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose on the last legislative day of that week. The Clerk shall make available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the House cumulative lists of such names. The Clerk shall devise a means by which to make such lists available to offices of the House and to the public in electronic form. When a majority of the total membership of the House shall have signed the motion, it shall be entered on the Journal, printed with the signatures thereto in the Congressional Record, and referred to the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees.

''Legislative'' days has been added consistent with precedents interpreting the thirty and seven day requirements to be legislative day and not calendar day requirements.

A committee is discharged from consideration of a measure only when it files its report or otherwise brings up it on the floor. Other types of committee activity, such as hearings, do not prevent the application of this rule.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(d)(1) On the second and fourth Mondays of a month (except during the last six days of a session of Congress), immediately after the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, a motion to discharge that has been on the calendar for at least seven legislative days shall be privileged if called up by a Member whose signature appears thereon. When such a motion is called up, the House shall proceed to its consideration under this paragraph without intervening motion except one motion to adjourn. Privileged motions to discharge shall have precedence in the order of their entry on the Journal.	On the second and fourth Mondays of each month, except during the last six days of any session of Congress, immediately after the approval of the Journal, any Member who has signed a motion to discharge which has been on the calendar at least seven days prior thereto, and seeks recognition, shall be recognized for the purpose of calling up the motion, and the House shall proceed to its consideration in the manner herein provided without intervening motion except one motion to adjourn. Recognition for the motions shall be in the order in which they have been entered on the Journal.	

(2) When a motion to discharge is called up, the bill or resolution to which it relates shall be read by title only. The motion is debatable for 20 minutes, one-half in favor of the motion and one-half in opposition thereto.

(e)(1) If a motion prevails to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution, the House shall immediately consider the resolution, pending which the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn. After the result of such a motion to adjourn is announced, the Speaker may not entertain any other dilatory motion until the resolution has been disposed of. If the resolution is adopted, the House shall immediately proceed to its execution.

(2) If a motion prevails to discharge a standing committee from consideration of a public bill or public resolution, a motion that the House proceed to the immediate consideration of such bill or resolution shall be privileged if offered by a Member whose signature appeared on the motion to discharge. The motion to proceed is not debatable. If the motion to proceed is adopted, the bill or resolution shall be considered immediately under the general rules of the House. If unfinished before adjournment of the day on which it is called up, the bill or resolution shall remain the unfinished business until it is disposed of. If the motion to proceed is rejected, the bill or resolution shall be referred to the appropriate calendar, where it shall have the same status as if the committee from which it was discharged had duly reported it to the House.

(f)(1) When a motion to discharge originated under this clause has once been acted on by the House, it shall not be in order to entertain during the same session of Congress—

(A) a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of that bill or resolution or of any other bill or resolution that, by relating in substance to or dealing with the same subject matter, is substantially the same; or

(B) a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of a resolution providing a special order of business for the consideration of that bill or resolution or of any other bill or resolution that, by relating in substance to or dealing with the same subject matter, is substantially the same.

(2) A motion to discharge on the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees that is rendered out of order under subparagraph (1) shall be stricken from that calendar.

When any motion under this rule shall be called up, the bill or resolution shall be read by title only. After twenty minutes' debate, one-half in favor of the proposition and one-half in opposition thereto, the House shall proceed to vote on the motion to discharge. If the motion prevails to discharge the Committee on Rules from any resolution pending before the committee, the House shall immediately consider such resolution, the Speaker not entertaining any dilatory motion except one motion to adjourn, and, if such resolution is adopted, the House shall immediately proceed to its execution. If the motion prevails to discharge one of the standing committees of the House from any public bill or resolution pending before the committee, it shall then be in order for any Member who signed the motion to move that the House proceed to the immediate consideration of such bill or resolution (such motion not being debatable), and such motion is hereby made of high privilege; and if it shall be decided in the affirmative, the bill shall be immediately considered under the general rules of the House, and if unfinished before adjournment of the day on which it is called up it shall remain the unfinished business until it is fully disposed of. Should the House by vote decide against the immediate consideration of such bill or resolution, it shall be referred to its proper calendar and be entitled to the same rights and privileges that it would have had had the committee to which it was referred duly reported same to the House for its consideration: Provided, That when any perfected motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of any public bill or resolution has once been acted upon by the House it shall not be in order to entertain during the same session of Congress any other motion for the discharge from that committee of said measure, or from any other committee of any other bill or resolution substantially the same, relating in substance to or dealing with the same subject matter, or from the Committee on Rules of a resolution providing a special order of business for the consideration of any other such bill or resolution, in order that such action by the House on a motion to discharge shall be res adjudicata for the remainder of that session: Provided further, That if before any one motion to discharge a committee has been acted upon by the House there are on the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees other motions to discharge committees from the consideration of bills or resolutions substantially the same, relating in substance to or dealing with the same subject matter, after the House shall have acted on one motion to discharge, the remaining said motions shall be stricken from the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees and not acted on during the remainder of that session of Congress.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Adverse report by the Committee on Rules, second and fourth Mondays 3. An adverse report by the Committee on Rules on a resolution proposing a special order of business for the consideration of a public bill or public joint resolution may be called up under clause 6(e) of rule XIII as a privileged question by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner on a day when it is in order to consider a motion to discharge committees under clause 2.	**Derived from clause 4(c), rule XI:** If the Committee on Rules makes an adverse report on any resolution pending before the committee, providing for an order of business for the consideration by the House of any public bill or joint resolution, on days when it shall be in order to call up motions to discharge committees it shall be in order for any Member of the House to call up for consideration by the House such adverse report, and it shall be in order to move the adoption by the House of such resolution adversely reported notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee on Rules, and the Speaker shall recognize the Member seeking recognition for that purpose as a question of the highest privilege.	Proposed clause 3 is derived from existing clause 4(c), rule XI and is additional business in order on the second and fourth Mondays.
District of Columbia business, second and fourth Mondays 4. The second and fourth Mondays of a month shall be set apart for the consideration of such District of Columbia business as may be called up by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight after the disposition of motions to discharge committees and after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only.	**Derived from clause 8, rule XXIV:** 8. The second and fourth Mondays in each month, after the disposition of motions to discharge committees and after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only, shall, when claimed by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, be set apart for the consideration of such business relating to the District of Columbia as may be presented by said committee.	
Private Calendar, first and third Tuesdays 5. (a) On the first Tuesday of a month, the Speaker shall direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Private Calendar after disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only. If two or more Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner object to the consideration of a bill or resolution so called, it shall be recommitted to the committee that reported it. No other business shall be in order before completion of the call of the Private Calendar on this day unless two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present, agree to a motion that the House dispense with the call.	**Derived from clause 6, rule XXIV:** 6. On the first Tuesday of each month after disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only, the Speaker shall direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Private Calendar. Should objection be made by two or more Members to the consideration of any bill or resolution so called, it shall be recommitted to the committee which reported the bill or resolution, and no reservation of objection shall be entertained by the Speaker. Such bills and resolutions, if considered, shall be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. No other business shall be in order on this day unless the House, by two-thirds vote on motion to dispense therewith, shall otherwise determine. On such motion debate shall be limited to five minutes for and five minutes against said motion.	The Private Calendar rule is transferred from rule XXIV to proposed clause 5, rule XV as an order of business matter on special days. In clause 5(a), the words ''before completion of the call of the Private Calendar'' were added to clarify existing practice that the Private Calendar is to be given priority over other business on the first and third Tuesdays, but that other business can be conducted after the call of the Private Calendar or if the call of the calendar is dispensed with by two-thirds vote. In clause 5(b) language has been added to clarify that the call on a third Tuesday can also be dispensed with by a two-thirds vote. The ten minutes debate on a motion to dispense with the call is transferred to clause 5(c).

(b)(1) On the third Tuesday of a month, after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Private Calendar. Preference shall be given to omnibus bills containing the texts of bills or resolutions that have previously been objected to on a call of the Private Calendar. If two or more Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner object to the consideration of a bill or resolution so called (other than an omnibus bill), it shall be recommitted to the committee that reported it. Two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present, may adopt a motion that the House dispense with the call on this day.

(2) Omnibus bills shall be read for amendment by paragraph. No amendment shall be in order except to strike or to reduce amounts of money or to provide limitations. An item or matter stricken from an omnibus bill may not thereafter during the same session of Congress be included in an omnibus bill. Upon passage such an omnibus bill shall be resolved into the several bills and resolutions of which it is composed. The several bills and resolutions, with any amendments adopted by the House, shall be engrossed, when necessary, and otherwise considered as passed severally by the House as distinct bills and resolutions.

(c) The Speaker may not entertain a reservation of the right to object to the consideration of a bill or resolution under this clause. A bill or resolution considered under this clause shall be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. A motion to dispense with the call of the Private Calendar under this clause shall be privileged. Debate on such a motion shall be limited to five minutes in support and five minutes in opposition.

Corrections Calendar, second and fourth Tuesdays

6. (a) After a bill has been favorably reported and placed on either the Union or House Calendar, the Speaker, after consultation with the Minority Leader, may direct the Clerk also to place the bill on the ''Corrections Calendar.'' At any time on the second and fourth Tuesdays of a month, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to call a bill that has been on the Corrections Calendar for three legislative days.

On the third Tuesday of each month after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Private Calendar, preference to be given to omnibus bills containing bills or resolutions which have previously been objected to on a call of the Private Calendar. All bills and resolutions on the Private Calendar so called, if considered, shall be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. Should objection be made by two or more Members to the consideration of any bill or resolution other than an omnibus bill, it shall be recommitted to the committee which reported the bill or resolution and no reservation of objection shall be entertained by the Speaker.

Omnibus bills shall be read for amendment by paragraph, and no amendment shall be in order except to strike out or to reduce amounts of money stated or to provide limitations. Any item or matter stricken from an omnibus bill shall not thereafter during the same session of Congress be included in any omnibus bill.

Upon passage of any such omnibus bill, said bill shall be resolved into the several bills and resolutions of which it is composed, and such original bills and resolutions, with any amendments adopted by the House, shall be engrossed, where necessary, and proceedings thereon had as if said bills and resolutions had been passed in the House severally.

In the consideration of any omnibus bill the proceedings as set forth above shall have the same force and effect as if each Senate and House bill or resolution therein contained or referred to were considered by the House as a separate and distinct bill or resolution.

Derived from clause 4, rule XIII:

4. (a) After a bill has been favorably reported and placed on either the Union or House Calendar, the Speaker may, after consultation with the Minority Leader, file with the Clerk a notice requesting that such bill also be placed upon a special calendar to be known as the ''Corrections Calendar.'' At any time on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to call any bill that has been on the Corrections Calendar for three legislative days.

Existing clause 4, rule XIII providing for a call of the Corrections Calendar on the second and fourth Tuesdays is transferred to the new rule XV since it relates to business in order on special days.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(b) A bill called from the Corrections Calendar shall be considered in the House, is debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the primary committee of jurisdiction, and shall not be subject to amendment except those recommended by the primary committee of jurisdiction or offered by the chairman of the primary committee or a designee. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and any amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

(c) The approval of three-fifths of the Members voting, a quorum being present, shall be required to pass a bill called from the Corrections Calendar. The rejection of a bill so called, or the sustaining of a point of order against it or against its consideration, does not cause its removal from the Calendar to which it was originally referred.

Calendar Call of Committees, Wednesdays

7. (a) On Wednesday of each week, business shall not be in order before completion of the call of the committees (except as provided by clause 4 of rule XIV) unless two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present, agree to a motion that the House dispense with the call. Such a motion shall be privileged. Debate on such a motion shall be limited to five minutes in support and five minutes in opposition.

(b) A bill or resolution on either the House or the Union Calendar, except bills or resolutions that are privileged under the Rules of the House, may be called under this clause. A bill or resolution called up from the Union Calendar shall be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union without motion, subject to clause 3 of rule XVI. General debate on a measure considered under this clause shall be confined to the measure and may not exceed two hours equally divided between a proponent and an opponent.

(c) When a committee has occupied the call under this clause on one Wednesday, it shall not be in order on a succeeding Wednesday to consider unfinished business previously called up by that committee until the other committees have been called in their turn unless—

(1) the previous question has been ordered on such unfinished business; or

(2) the House adopts a motion to dispense with the call under paragraph (a).

(d) If any committee has not been called under this clause during a session of a Congress, then at the next session of that Congress the call shall resume where it left off at the end of the preceding session.

EXISTING RULES

(b) A bill so called shall be considered in the House, shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the primary committee of jurisdiction reporting the bill, and shall not be subject to amendment except those amendments recommended by the primary committee of jurisdiction or those offered by the chairman of the primary committee or a designee. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

(c) A three-fifths vote of the Members voting shall be required to pass any bill called from the Corrections Calendar but the rejection of any such bill, or the sustaining of any point of order against it or its consideration, shall not cause it to be removed from the Calendar to which it was originally referred.

Derived from clause 7, rule XXIV:

7. On Wednesday of each week no business shall be in order except as provided by clause 4 of this rule unless the House by a two-thirds vote on motion to dispense therewith shall otherwise determine. On such a motion there may be debate not to exceed five minutes for and against. On a call of committees under this rule bills may be called up from either the House or the Union Calendar, excepting bills which are privileged under the rules; but bills called up from the Union Calendar shall be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. This rule shall not apply during the last 2 weeks of the session. It shall not be in order for the Speaker to entertain a motion for a recess on any Wednesday except during the last 2 weeks of the session: Provided, That not more that 2 hours of general debate shall be permitted on any measure called up on Calendar Wednesday, and all debate must be confined to the subject matter of the bill, the time to be equally divided between those for and against the bill: Provided further, That whenever any committee shall have occupied one Wednesday it shall not be in order, unless the House by a two-thirds vote shall otherwise determine, to consider any unfinished business previously called up by such committee, unless the previous question had been ordered thereon, upon any succeeding Wednesday until the other committees have been called in their turn under this rule: Provided, That when, during any one session of a Congress, all of the committees of the House are not called under the Calendar Wednesday rule, at the next session of that Congress, the call shall commence where it left off at the end of the preceding session.

COMMENTARY

Proposed clause 7, rule XV, the Calendar Wednesday rule, has been clarified to indicate that the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole to consider Union calendar bills called up on Calendar Wednesday without motion unless a Member raises the question of consideration (proposed clause 3 of rule XVI). No other business in order prior to completion of call of the committees on Calendar Wednesday reflects the current interpretation that other business can be conducted on Wednesdays after the committee have been called without a two-thirds vote being required. Cross references have also been revised and the super-majority voting requirements have been added for consistency.

(e) This rule does not apply during the last two weeks of a session of Congress.

(f) The Speaker may not entertain a motion for a recess on a Wednesday except during the last two weeks of a session of Congress.

RULE XVI.

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

Motions

1. Every motion entertained by the Speaker shall be reduced to writing on the demand of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner and, unless it is withdrawn the same day, shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner offering it. A dilatory motion may not be entertained by the Speaker.

Derived from rule XVI: RULE XVI

ON MOTIONS, THEIR PRECEDENCE, ETC.

1. Every motion made to the House and entertained by the Speaker shall be reduced to writing on the demand of any Member, and shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the Member making it, unless it is withdrawn the same day.

Derived from clause 10, rule XVI: 10. No dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker.

Proposed rule XVI is a consolidation of various current rules relating to procedural motions and questions in the House, and has been structured where possible to maintain current numberings of often cited rules such as the precedence of motions (clause 4) and germaneness (clause 7). Beginning with rule XVI through rule XXII, the recodification presents procedures in the House and in Committee of the Whole in a sequence generally reflecting the various stages of consideration, debate, amendment, recommittal, voting and House-Senate relations. In rule XVI, clauses 1 and 2 on motions and clause 3 on the question of consideration remain the same, except that existing clause 10 on dilatoriness of motions becomes the last sentence of clause 1. In clause 4, provisions concerning the motion to recommit have been transferred to rule XIX, consolidating all rules on the motion to recommit and its relation to the motion for the previous question under rule XIX, while retaining the ordinary motion to refer under clause 4 in the general precedence of motions. The current clause 5 on journalizing the time of adjournment has been moved to clause 2(c) rule II under duties of the Clerk. Current clause 6 on division of the question has been moved ahead to clause 5, combining the portion of existing clause 7 that deals with nondivisibility of the motion to strike and insert. The proposed clause 6 on amendments has been transferred from current rule XIX as all treatment of amendments in the House belongs in one rule. The germaneness rule remains as clause 7 since it is essential to maintain that citation throughout the Precedents. Proposed clause 8 on readings of bills has been transferred from current clause 1 of rule XXI since more logically related to the sequence of motions generally and includes the question of engrossment and third reading by title. In this clause, clarifications have been made to reflect current practice of first reading in full in the House, and second reading for amendment only in Committee of the Whole, with a cross reference to the proposed clause 5 of rule XVII governing consideration in Committee of the Whole.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Withdrawal 2. When a motion is entertained, the Speaker shall state it or cause it to be read aloud by the Clerk before it is debated. The motion then shall be in the possession of the House but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment thereon.	**Derived from clause 2, rule XVI:** 2. When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall state it or (if it be in writing) cause it to be read aloud by the Clerk before being debated, and it shall then be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.	
Question of consideration 3. When a motion or proposition is entertained, the question, ''Will the House now consider it?'' may not be put unless demanded by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.	3. When any motion or proposition is made, the question, Will the House now consider it? shall not be put unless demanded by a Member.	
Precedence of motions 4. (a) When a question is under debate, only the following motions may be entertained (which shall have precedence in the following order): (1) To adjourn. (2) To lay on the table. (3) For the previous question. (4) To postpone to a day certain. (5) To refer. (6) To amend. (7) To postpone indefinitely. (b) A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, or for the previous question shall be decided without debate. A motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, may not be allowed again on the same day at the same stage of the question. (c)(1) It shall be in order at any time for the Speaker, in his discretion, to entertain a motion— (A) that the Speaker be authorized to declare a recess; or (B) that when the House adjourns it stand adjourned to a day and time certain. (2) Either motion shall be of equal privilege with the motion to adjourn and shall be decided without debate.	4. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question (which motions shall be decided without debate), to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to amend, or postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day at the same stage of the question . . . **[Portion transferred to rule XIX]** . . . It shall be in order at any time during a day for the Speaker, in his discretion, to entertain motions that (1) the Speaker be authorized to declare a recess; and (2) when the House adjourns it stand adjourned to a day and time certain. Either motion shall be of equal privilege with the motion to adjourn provided for in this clause and shall be determined without debate.	The Speaker may not entertain a motion for a recess during the call of committees on Calendar Wednesday (proposed clause 7(f) of rule XV). The requirement of existing clause 5, rule XVI that the Journal note the hour of adjournment is transferred to proposed clause 2(c), rule II.
Divisibility 5. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a question shall be divided on the demand of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner before the question is put if it includes propositions so distinct in substance that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition remains. (b)(1) A motion or resolution to elect members to a standing committee of the House, or to a joint standing committee, is not divisible. (2) A resolution or order reported by the Committee on rules providing a special order of business is not divisible.	**Derived from clause 6, rule XVI:** 6. On the demand of any Member, before the question is put, a question shall be divided if it includes propositions so distinct in substance that one being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain: Provided, That any motion or resolution to elect the members or any portion of the members of the standing committees of the House and the joint standing committees shall not be divisible, nor shall any resolution or order reported by the Committee on Rules, providing a special order of business be divisible.	

(c) A motion to strike and insert is not divisible, but rejection of a motion to strike does not preclude another motion to amend.

Derived from clause 7, rule XVI: 7. A motion to strike out and insert is indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall neither preclude amendment nor motion to strike out and insert; . . . **[remainder in clause 7, rule XVI]**

Existing clause 7, rule XVI says ''a motion to strike out being lost shall neither preclude amendment nor motion to strike out and insert″. This is duplicative since a motion to strike out and insert *is* an amendment.

Amendments

6. When an amendable proposition is under consideration, a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order, and it also shall be in order to offer a further amendment by way of substitute for the original motion to amend, to which one amendment may be offered but which may not be voted on until the original amendment is perfected. An amendment may be withdrawn in the House at any time before a decision or amendment thereon. An amendment to the title of a bill or resolution shall not be in order until after its passage or adoption and shall be decided without debate.

Derived from rule XIX: RULE XIX

OF AMENDMENTS

When a motion or proposition is under consideration a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order, and it shall also be in order to offer a further amendment by way of substitute, to which one amendment may be offered, but which shall not be voted on until the original matter is perfected, but either may be withdrawn before amendment or decision is had thereon. Amendments to the title of a bill or resolution shall not be in order until after its passage, and shall be decided without debate.

Germaneness

7. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Derived from clause 7, rule XVI: . . . and no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Readings

8. Bills and joint resolutions are subject to readings as follows:

(a) A first reading is in full when the bill or joint resolution is first considered.

(b) A second reading occurs only when the bill or joint resolution is read for amendment in a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union under clause 5 of rule XVIII.

(c) A third reading precedes passage when the Speaker states the question: ''Shall the bill [or joint resolution] be engrossed [when applicable] and read a third time?'' If that question is decided in the affirmative, then the bill or joint resolution shall be read the final time by title and then the question shall be put on its passage.

Derived from clause 1, rule XXI: RULE XXI

ON BILLS

1. Bills and joint resolutions on their passage shall be read the first time by title and the second time in full, when, if the previous question is ordered, the Speaker shall state, the question to be: Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? and, if decided in the affirmative, it shall be read the third time by title, and the question shall then be put upon its passage.

The proposed clause 8 on readings has been clarified to reflect current practice in the House and in the Committee of the Whole for the actual readings of bill and joint resolutions. There might be only two readings of bills considered in the House-the first reading at the time consideration begins (in full unless dispensed with), and the final reading by title just prior to final passage upon engrossment. There are normally three readings of bills considered in the Committee of the Whole. The first is upon initial consideration in the Committee, the second upon reading for amendment after the completion of general debate, and the third by title after engrossment pending final passage in the House. Special rules from the Rules Committee often waive the first reading in full in Committee of the Whole and often vary the way the bill is read a second time for amendment. The clause then restates the general House rules absent a special variation from the Rules Committee or by unanimous consent.

RULE XVII

DECORUM AND DEBATE.

Derived from: RULE XIV

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Decorum 1. (a) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who desires to speak or deliver a matter to the House shall rise and respectfully address himself to ''Mr. Speaker'' and, on being recognized, may address the House from any place on the floor. When invited by the Chair, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may speak from the Clerk's desk. (b)(1) Remarks in debate shall be confined to the question under debate, avoiding personality. (2)(A) Except as provided in subdivision (B), debate may not include characterizations of Senate action or inaction, references to individual Members of the Senate, or quotations from Senate proceedings. (B) Debate may include references to actions taken by the Senate or by committees thereof that are a matter of public record; references to the pendency or sponsorship in the Senate of bills, resolutions, and amendments; factual descriptions relating to Senate action or inaction concerning a measure then under debate in the House; and quotations from Senate proceedings on a measure then under debate in the House that are relevant to the making of legislative history establishing the meaning of that measure.	1. When any Member desires to speak or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to ''Mr. Speaker'', and, on being recognized, may address the House from any place on the floor or from the Clerk's desk, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personality. Debate may include references to actions taken by the Senate or by committees thereof which are a matter of public record, references to the pendency or sponsorship in the Senate of bills, resolutions, and amendments, factual descriptions relating to Senate action or inaction concerning a measure then under debate in the House, and quotations from Senate proceedings on a measure then under debate in the House and which are relevant to the making of legislative history establishing the meaning of that measure, but may not include characterizations of Senate action or inaction, other references to individual Members of the Senate, or other quotations from Senate proceedings.	Proposed rule XVII becomes a consolidation of various rules governing decorum and debate, including the provisions currently in rule XIV, the use of exhibits currently in rule XXX and secret sessions currently in rule XXIX. The Chair under his power of recognition should have the ability to control when members may speak from the Clerk's desk and thus the phrase ''when invited by the Chair'' is added in clause 1(a). Existing clause 6 of Rule XIV on the right to speak a second time is moved into clause 3 as paragraph (b), since relevant to the manager's or mover's right to close.
Recognition 2. When two or more Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner rise at once, the Speaker shall name the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who is first to speak. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not occupy more than one hour in debate on a question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union except as otherwise provided in this rule.	2. When two or more Members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the Member who is first to speak; and no Member shall occupy more than one hour in debate on any question in the House or in committee, except as further provided in this rule.	Clause 2 is clarified to apply to general debate in the House and in the Committee of the Whole and eliminates the ambiguity concerning standing committees where only the five-minute rule applies.
Managing Debate 3. (a) The Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who calls up a measure may open and close debate thereon. When general debate extends beyond one day, that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall be entitled to one hour to close without regard to the time used in opening. (b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not speak more than once to the same question without leave of the House. (c) A manager of a measure who opposes an amendment thereto is entitled to close controlled debate thereon.	3. The Member reporting the measure under consideration from a committee may open and close, where general debate has been had thereon; and if it shall extend beyond one day, he shall be entitled to one hour to close, notwithstanding he may have used an hour in opening. **Derived from clause 6, rule XIV:** 6. No Member shall speak more than once to the same question without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending, in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every Member choosing to speak shall have spoken.	The ''leave of the House'' referred to in clause 3(b) should be read broadly to include unanimous consent requests and special orders from the Rules Committee. This clause is clarified to enhance the normal ability of the committee manager to close debate. The right of the manager (majority or minority) of the measure representing the committee position to close controlled debate on an amendment is clarified also.

Call to order

4. (a) If a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the Rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may, call to order the offending Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, who shall immediately sit down unless permitted on motion of another Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner to explain. If a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner is called to order, the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner making the call to order shall indicate the words excepted to, which shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's desk and read aloud to the House.

(b) The Speaker shall decide the validity of a call to order. The House, if appealed to, shall decide the question without debate. If the decision is in favor of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner called to order, the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise. If the case requires it, an offending Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall be liable to censure or such other punishment as the House may consider proper. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not be held to answer a call to order, and may not be subject to the censure of the House therefor, if further debate or other business has intervened.

Derived from clause 4, rule XIV: 4. If any Member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any Member may, call him to order; in which case he shall immediately sit down, unless permitted, on motion of another Member, to explain, and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case without debate; if the decision is in favor of the Member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise; and, if the case requires it, he shall be liable to censure or such punishment as the House may deem proper.

5. If a Member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the Member calling him to order shall indicate the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's desk and read aloud to the House; but he shall not be held to answer, nor be subject to the censure of the House therefor, if further debate or other business has intervened.

Comportment

5. When the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not walk out of or across the Hall. When a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner is speaking, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not pass between the person speaking and the Chair. During the session of the House, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not wear a hat or remain by the Clerk's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots. A person may not smoke or use any personal, electronic office equipment, including cellular phones and computers, on the floor of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms is charged with the strict enforcement of this clause.

7. While the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House no Member shall walk out of or across the hall, nor, when a Member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair; and during the session of the House no Member shall wear his hat, or remain by the Clerk's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots or smoke upon the floor of the House; and the Sergeant-at-Arms is charged with the strict enforcement of this clause. Neither shall any person be allowed to smoke or to use any personal, electronic office equipment (including cellular phones and computers) upon the floor of the House at any time.

Exhibits

6. When the use of an exhibit in debate is objected to by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, its use shall be decided without debate by a vote of the House.

Derived from rule XXX: RULE XXX

USE OF EXHIBITS

When the use of any exhibit in debate is objected to by any Member, it shall be determined without debate by a vote of the House.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Galleries 7. During a session of the House, it shall not be in order for a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to introduce to or to bring to the attention of the House an occupant in the galleries of the House. The Speaker may not entertain a request for the suspension of this rule by unanimous consent or otherwise.	8. It shall not be in order for any Member to introduce to or to bring to the attention of the House during its sessions any occupant in the galleries of the House; nor may the Speaker entertain a request for the suspension of this rule by unanimous consent or otherwise.	Proposed clauses 7 and 8 are transferred from existing clauses 8 and 9 of rule XIV.
Congressional Record 8. (a) The Congressional Record shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks made during the proceedings of the House, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner making the remarks. (b) Unparliamentary remarks may be deleted only by permission or order of the House. (c) This clause establishes a standard of conduct within the meaning of clause 3(a)(2) of rule XI.	9. (a) The Congressional Record shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks made during the proceedings of the House, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the Member making the remarks involved. (b) Unparliamentary remarks may be deleted only by permission or order of the House. (c) This clause establishes a standard of conduct within the meaning of clause 4(e)(1)(B) of rule X.	
Secret sessions 9. When confidential communications are received from the President, or when the Speaker or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner informs the House that he has communications that he believes ought to be kept secret for the present, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the Members, Delegates, Resident Commissioner, and officers of the House for the reading of such communications, and debates and proceedings thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the House.	**Derived from rule XXIX:** RULE XXIX SECRET SESSION Whenever confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, or whenever the Speaker or any Member shall inform the House that he has communications which he believes ought to be kept secret for the present, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the Members and officers thereof, and so continue during the reading of such communications, the debates and proceedings thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the House.	
RULE XVIII. **THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.**	**Derived from:** RULE XXIII OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE	
Resolving into the Committee of the Whole 1. Whenever the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Speaker shall leave the chair after appointing a Chairman to preside. In case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Chairman may cause the same to be cleared.	1. (a) In all cases, in forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair after appointing a Member as Chairman to preside, who shall, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, have power to cause the same to be cleared.	Proposed rule XVIII is basically transferred from current rule XXIII, since Committee of the Whole procedures come chronologically prior to motions for the previous question, recommittal, final passage and reconsideration which become rule XIX. The rule is reorganized to clarify the first reading of bills in full (clause 5(a). Obsolete provisions such as consideration of revenue bills and rivers and harbors bills, no longer privileged, are stricken (existing clause 4). This rule maintains provisions relating to voting and quorum procedures unique to Committee of the Whole.

2. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) and in clause 7 of rule XV, the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union by motion. When such a motion is entertained, the Speaker shall put the question without debate: ''Shall the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of this matter?'', naming it.

(b) After the House has adopted a resolution reported by the Committee on Rules providing a special order of business for the consideration of a measure in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Speaker may at any time, when no question is pending before the House, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of that measure without intervening motion, unless the special order of business provides otherwise.

(b) After the House has adopted a special order of business resolution reported by the Committee on Rules providing for the consideration of a measure in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Speaker may at any time within his discretion, when no question is pending before the House, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of that measure without intervening motion, unless the resolution in question provides otherwise.

Proposed clause 2(a) codifies the form of proceeding on a motion to resolve into the Committee of the Whole except where a special order from the Rules Committee authorizes the Speaker to declare the House resolved into Committee of the Whole or under Calendar Wednesday business where the House resolves into Committee of the Whole to consider Union Calendar bills without motion.

Measures requiring initial consideration in the Committee of the Whole

3. All bills, resolutions, or Senate amendments (as provided in clause 3 of rule XXII) involving a tax or charge on the people, raising revenue, directly or indirectly making appropriations of money or property or requiring such appropriations to be made, authorizing payments out of appropriations already made, releasing any liability to the United States for money or property, or referring a claim to the Court of Claims, shall be first considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. A bill, resolution, or Senate amendment that fails to comply with this clause is subject to a point of order against its consideration.

Derived from clause 3, rule XXIII: 3. All motions or propositions involving a tax or charge upon the people, all proceedings touching appropriations of money, or bills making appropriations of money or property, or requiring such appropriation to be made, or authorizing payments out of appropriations already made, or releasing any liability to the United States for money or property, or referring any claim to the Court of Claims, shall be first considered in a Committee of the Whole, and a point of order under this rule shall be good at any time before the consideration of a bill has commenced.

Proposed clause 3 cross references clause 3 of rule XXII regarding Senate amendments requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. This also conforms to definition of Union Calendar bills in proposed clause 1, rule XIII defining propositions which must be considered in Committee of the Whole. Ordinarily a bill requiring consideration in Committee will be so considered under the terms of a special order of business from the Rules Committee. Alternatively, the need for Committee of the Whole may be altered by consideration in the House by unanimous consent or by suspension of the rules.

Order of business

4. (a) Subject to subparagraph (b) business on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union may be taken up in regular order, or in such order as the Committee may determine, unless the measure to be considered was determined by the House at the time of resolving into the Committee of the Whole.

(b) Motions to resolve into the Committee of the Whole for consideration of bills and joint resolutions making general appropriations have precedence under this clause.

4. In Committees of the Whole House business on their calendars may be taken up in regular order, or in such order as the committee may determine, unless the bill to be considered was determined by the House at the time of going into committee, but bills for raising revenue, general appropriation bills, and bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors shall have precedence.

The last portion of the existing clause 4, rule XXIII giving priority to motions to go into Committee of the Whole on revenue, general appropriation bills and rivers and harbors bills is deleted since revenue bills and rivers and harbors bills are no longer privileged to be reported at any time, that privilege having been removed by the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974. General appropriation bills are given privilege under proposed clause 5, rule XIII. Hence the motion to resolve into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering general appropriation bills provided in existing clause 9, rule XVI is unnecessary.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

Reading for amendment

5. (a) Before general debate commences on a measure in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it shall be read in full. When general debate is concluded or closed by order of the House, the measure under consideration shall be read for amendment. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who offers an amendment shall be allowed five minutes to explain it, after which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who shall first obtain the floor shall be allowed five minutes to speak in opposition to it. There shall be no further debate thereon, but the same privilege of debate shall be allowed in favor of and against any amendment that may be offered to an amendment. An amendment, or an amendment to an amendment, may be withdrawn by its proponent only by the unanimous consent of the Committee of the Whole.

(b) When a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner offers an amendment in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Clerk shall promptly transmit five copies of the amendment to the majority committee table and five copies to the minority committee table. The Clerk also shall deliver at least one copy of the amendment to the majority cloakroom and at least one copy to the minority cloakroom.

EXISTING RULES

5. (a) When general debate is closed by order of the House, any Member shall be allowed five minutes to explain any amendment he may offer, after which the Member who shall first obtain the floor shall be allowed to speak five minutes in opposition to it, and there shall be no further debate thereon, but the same privilege of debate shall be allowed in favor of and against any amendment that may be offered to an amendment; and neither an amendment nor an amendment to an amendment shall be withdrawn by the mover thereof unless by the unanimous consent of the committee. Upon the offering of any amendment by a Member, when the House is meeting in the Committee of the Whole, the Clerk shall promptly transmit to the majority committee table five copies of the amendment and five copies to the minority committee table. Further, the Clerk shall deliver at least one copy of the amendment to the majority cloak room and at least one copy to the minority cloak room.

COMMENTARY

Proposed clause 5 is clarified to describe first and second readings of bills in the Committee of the Whole. Proposed clause 8, rule XVI also reflects current practice on readings in the House.

Quorum and voting

6. (a) A quorum of a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is 100 Members. The first time that a Committee of the Whole finds itself without a quorum during a day, the Chairman shall invoke the procedure for a quorum call set forth in clause 2 of rule XX, unless he elects to invoke an alternate procedure set forth in clause 3 or clause 4(a) of rule XX. If a quorum appears, the Committee of the Whole shall continue its business. If a quorum does not appear, the Committee of the Whole shall rise, and the Chairman shall report the names of absentees to the House.

(b)(1) The Chairman may refuse to entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present during general debate.

(2) After a quorum has once been established on a day, the Chairman may entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present only when the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is operating under the five-minute rule and the Chairman has put the pending proposition to a vote.

(3) Upon sustaining a point of order that a quorum is not present, the Chairman may announce that, following a regular quorum call under paragraph (a), the minimum time for electronic voting on the pending question shall be five minutes.

(c) When ordering a quorum call in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Chairman may announce an intention to declare that a quorum is constituted at any time during the quorum call when he determines that a quorum has appeared. If the Chairman interrupts the quorum call by declaring that a quorum is constituted, proceedings under the quorum call shall be considered as vacated, and the Committee of the Whole shall continue its sitting and resume its business.

(d) A quorum is not required in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for adoption of a motion that the Committee rise.

(e) In the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Chairman shall order a recorded vote on a request supported by at least 25 Members.

(f) In the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Chairman may reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting without any intervening business or debate on any or all pending amendments after a recorded vote has been taken on the first pending amendment.

Derived from clause 2, rule XXIII: 2. (a) A quorum of a Committee of the Whole shall consist of one hundred Members. The first time that a Committee of the Whole finds itself without a quorum during any day, the Chairman shall invoke the procedure for the call of the roll under clause 5 of rule XV, unless, in his discretion, he orders a call of the Committee to be taken by the procedure set forth in clause 1 or clause 2(b) of rule XV: Provided, That the Chairman may in his discretion refuse to entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present during general debate only. If on such call, a quorum shall appear, the Committee shall continue its business; but if a quorum does not appear, the Committee shall rise and the Chairman shall report the names of the absentees to the House. After the roll has been once called to establish a quorum during such day, the Chairman may not entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present unless the Committee is operating under the five-minute rule and the Chairman has put the pending motion or proposition to a vote; and if the Chairman sustains a point of order that a quorum is not present after putting the question on such a motion or proposition, he may announce that following a regular quorum call conducted pursuant to the previous provisions of this clause, he will reduce to not less than five minutes the period of time within which a recorded vote on the pending question may be taken if such a vote is ordered. If, at any time during the conduct of any quorum call in a Committee of the Whole, the Chairman determines that a quorum is present, he may, in his discretion and subject to his prior announcement, declare that a quorum is constituted. Proceedings under the call shall then be considered as vacated, and the Committee shall not rise but shall continue its sitting and resume its business.

(b) In the Committee of the Whole, the Chair shall order a recorded vote on request supported by at least twenty-five Members.

(c) In the Committee of the Whole, the Chairman may, in his discretion, reduce to not less than five minutes the period of time within which a rollcall vote by electronic device may be taken without any intervening business or debate on any or all pending amendments after the vote has been taken on the first pending amendment.

Proposed clause 6 clarifies that if the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole utilizes a notice quorum call the first time in the Committee of the Whole and a quorum appears, such quorum call counts and a subsequent point of order cannot be made unless the Chair is putting the question to a vote. If a quorum is established on a recorded vote, that also counts as the first establishment of a quorum.

Proposed clause 6(d) is transferred from the existing clause 6(b), rule XV as more logically included in the Committee of the Whole rule than in the voting rule.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Dispensing with the reading of an amendment 7. It shall be in order in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to move that the Committee of the Whole dispense with the reading of an amendment that has been printed in the bill or resolution as reported by a committee, or an amendment that a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has caused to be printed in the Congressional Record. Such a motion shall be decided without debate.	**Derived from clause 5(b), rule XXIII:** (b) It shall be in order to move in the Committee of the Whole to dispense with the reading of an amendment if the amendment has been printed in the bill as reported from a committee, or if any Member shall have caused the amendment to be printed in the Congressional Record, and to be submitted to the Clerk, or to any responsible staff member designated by the Chairman, of the reporting committee or committees, at least one day prior to floor consideration, and said motion shall be decided without debate.	The ''responsible staff member'' provisions in the existing rule have never been used and are deleted as unworkable.
Closing debate 8. (a) Subject to paragraph (b) at any time after the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union has begun five-minute debate on amendments to any portion of a bill or resolution, it shall be in order to move that the Committee of the Whole close all debate on that portion of the bill or resolution or on the pending amendments only. Such a motion shall be decided without debate. The adoption of such a motion does not preclude further amendment, to be decided without debate. (b) If the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union closes debate on any portion of a bill or resolution before there has been debate on an amendment that a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has caused to be printed in the Congressional Record at least one day before its consideration, the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who caused the amendment to be printed in the Record shall be allowed five minutes to explain it, after which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who shall first obtain the floor shall be allowed five minutes to speak in opposition to it. There shall be no further debate thereon. (c) Material submitted for printing in the Congressional Record under this rule shall indicate the full text of the proposed amendment, the name of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner proposing it, the number of the bill or resolution to which it will be offered, and the point in the bill or resolution or amendment thereto where the amendment is intended to be offered. The amendment shall appear in a portion of the Record designated for that purpose. Amendments to a specified measure submitted for printing in that portion of the Record shall be numbered in the order printed.	**Derived from clause 6, rule XXIII:** 6. The committee may, by the vote of a majority of the members present, at any time after the five minutes' debate has begun upon proposed amendments to any section or paragraph of a bill, close all debate upon such section or paragraph or, at its election, upon the pending amendments only (which motion shall be decided without debate); but this shall not preclude further amendment, to be decided without debate. However, if debate is closed on any section or paragraph under this clause before there has been debate on any amendment which any Member shall have caused to be printed in the Congressional Record at least one day prior to floor consideration of such amendment, the Member who caused such amendment to be printed in the Record shall be given five minutes in which to explain such amendment, after which the first person to obtain the floor shall be given five minutes in opposition to it, and there shall be no further debate thereon; but such time for debate shall not be allowed when the offering of such amendment is dilatory. Material placed in the Record pursuant to this provision shall indicate the full text of the proposed amendment, the name of the proponent Member, the number of the bill to which it will be offered and the point in the bill or amendment thereto where the amendment is intended to be offered, and shall appear in a portion of the Record designated for that purpose. All amendments to a specified measure submitted for printing in that portion of the Record shall be given numerical designations in the order printed.	The term ''portion'' in proposed clause 8 means the pending section, title, or other subdivision of the measure, as the case may be. The five minutes for debate on a printed amendment would be unavailable for a dilatory amendment because the Chair would not recognize a member for the offering of such an amendment under the general prohibition against entertaining dilatory motions in proposed clause 1, rule XVI. Therefore, the rule need not address debatability of dilatory amendments.

Striking the enacting clause

9. A motion that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union rise and report a bill or resolution to the House with the recommendation that the enacting or resolving clause be stricken shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried in the House, shall constitute a rejection of the bill or resolution. Whenever a bill or resolution is reported from the Committee of the Whole with such adverse recommendation and the recommendation is rejected by the House, the bill or resolution shall stand recommitted to the Committee of the Whole without further action by the House. Before the question of concurrence is submitted, it shall be in order to move that the House refer the bill or resolution to a committee, with or without instructions. If a bill or resolution is so referred, then when it is again reported to the House it shall be referred to the Committee of the Whole without debate.

Derived from clause 7, rule XXIII: 7. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection. Whenever a bill is reported from a Committee of the Whole with an adverse recommendation and such recommendation is disagreed to by the House, the bill shall stand recommitted to the said committee without further action by the House, but before the question of concurrence is submitted it is in order to entertain a motion to refer the bill to any committee, with or without instructions, and when the same is again reported to the House it shall be referred to the Committee of the Whole without debate.

Proposed clause 9 states the exact wording of the preferential motion that ''the Committee rise and report the bill to the House with recommendation that the enacting clause or resolving clause be stricken out'' replaces the current description of the ''motion to strike out the enacting clause″, since the motion is only relevant in Committee of the Whole, has been construed to be applicable to resolutions and should be stated in its precise form.

Concurrent resolution on the budget

10. (a) At the conclusion of general debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union on a concurrent resolution on the budget under section 305(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the concurrent resolution shall be considered as read for amendment.

(b) It shall not be in order in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider an amendment to a concurrent resolution on the budget, or an amendment thereto, unless the concurrent resolution, as amended by such amendment or amendments—

(1) would be mathematically consistent except as limited by paragraph (c); and

(2) would contain all the matter set forth in paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider an amendment to a concurrent resolution on the budget, or an amendment thereto, that proposes to change the amount of the appropriate level of the public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution, as reported.

(2) Amendments to achieve mathematical consistency under section 305(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, if offered by direction of the Committee on the Budget, may propose to adjust the amount of the appropriate level of the public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution, as reported, to reflect changes made in other figures contained in the concurrent resolution.

8. At the conclusion of general debate in a Committee of the Whole on any concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 305(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the concurrent resolution shall be considered as having been read for amendment. It shall not be in order in the House or in a Committee of the Whole to consider an amendment to a concurrent resolution on the budget, or any amendment to an amendment thereto, unless the concurrent resolution as amended by such amendment or amendments: (a) would be mathematically consistent (except to the extent that the amendment involved is limited by the third sentence of this clause); and (b) would contain all the matter set forth in paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 301(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. It shall not be in order in the House or in a Committee of the Whole to consider an amendment to a concurrent resolution on the budget, or any amendment to an amendment thereto, which changes the amount of the appropriate level of the public debt set forth in the concurrent resolution as reported; except that the amendments to achieve mathematical consistency which are permitted under section 305(a)(6) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 may include an amendment, offered by or at the direction of the Committee on the Budget, to adjust the amount of such level to reflect any changes made in the other figures contained in the resolution.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Unfunded mandates 11. (a) In the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, an amendment proposing only to strike an unfunded mandate from the portion of the bill then open to amendment, if otherwise in order, may be precluded from consideration only by specific terms of a special order of the House.	**Derived from clause 5(c), rule XXIII:** (c)(1) In the Committee of the Whole, an amendment proposing only to strike an unfunded mandate from the portion of the bill then open to amendment, if otherwise in order, may be precluded from consideration only by specific terms of a special order of the House.	
(b) In this clause the term ''unfunded mandate'' means a Federal intergovernmental mandate the direct costs of which exceed the threshold otherwise specified for a reported bill or joint resolution in section 424(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.	(2) In this paragraph, ''unfunded mandate'' means a Federal intergovernmental mandate the direct costs of which exceed the threshold otherwise specified for a reported bill or joint resolution in section 424(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.	
Applicability of Rules of the House 12. The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union so far as applicable.	**Derived from clause 9, rule XXIII:** 9. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in Committees of the Whole House so far as they may be applicable.	
RULE XIX.		
MOTIONS FOLLOWING THE AMENDMENT STAGE.	**Derived from:** RULE XVII	
Previous question 1. (a) There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being ordered, shall have the effect of cutting off all debate and bringing the House to a direct vote on the immediate question or questions on which it has been ordered. Whenever the previous question has been ordered on an otherwise debatable question on which there has been no debate, it shall be in order to debate that question for 40 minutes, equally divided and controlled by a proponent of the question and an opponent. The previous question may be moved and ordered on a single question, on a series of questions allowable under the rules, or on an amendment or amendments, or may embrace all authorized motions or amendments and include the bill or resolution to its passage, adoption, or rejection.	PREVIOUS QUESTION 1. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being ordered by a majority of Members voting, if a quorum be present, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized motions or amendments and include the bill to its passage or rejection. **Derived from clause 2, rule XXVII: . . .** and the same right of debate shall be allowed whenever the previous question has been ordered on any proposition on which there has been no debate.	In proposed rule XIX, all provisions governing the motion for the previous question and the motion to recommit and for the motion to reconsider are transferred from current clause 4, rule XVI, from clause 1, rule XVII, and from rule XVIII respectively into one rule which generally governs House practice at final passage stage after Committee of the Whole consideration. Also, the provision requiring 40 minutes of debate where the previous question is ordered without debate is transferred from current clause 2 of rule XXVII to clause 1 of this rule. The provision currently in clause 2 of rule XVII prohibiting calls of the House following the ordering of the previous question unless the Speaker actually counts the absence of a quorum has been moved to clause 7(c) of rule XX as more appropriately a quorum matter. In clause 3, the motion to reconsider may only be made by a Member voting ''on the prevailing side'' rather than ''in the majority'' since a tie vote or one-third plus one on a constitutional amendment, though not in the majority would be on the prevailing side.
(b) Incidental questions of order arising during the pendency of a motion for the previous question shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.	**Derived from clause 3, rule XVII:** 3. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.	

Recommit

2. (a) After the previous question has been ordered on passage or adoption of a measure, or pending a motion to that end, it shall be in order to move that the House recommit (or commit, as the case may be) the measure, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee. For such a motion to recommit, the Speaker shall give preference in recognition to a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who is opposed to the measure.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), if a motion that the House recommit a bill or joint resolution on which the previous question has been ordered to passage includes instructions, it shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided between the proponent and an opponent.

(c) On demand of the floor manager for the majority, it shall be in order to debate the motion for one hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

Derived from clause 1, rule XVII: It shall be in order, pending the motion for, or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the Speaker to entertain and submit a motion to commit, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee.

Derived from clause 4, rule XVI: After the previous question shall have been ordered on the passage of a bill or joint resolution one motion to recommit shall be in order, and the Speaker shall give preference in recognition for such purpose to a Member who is opposed to the bill or joint resolution. However, with respect to any motion to recommit with instructions after the previous question shall have been ordered, it always shall be in order to debate such motion for ten minutes before the vote is taken on that motion, except that on demand of the floor manager for the majority it shall be in order to debate such motion for one hour. One half of any debate on such motions shall be given to debate by the mover of the motion and one half to debate in opposition to the motion.

The ''one'' motion to recommit specified in existing clause 4, rule XVI has been interpreted to mean that a proper motion to recommit remains available if prior motions are ruled out of order. The proposed rule eliminates ''one'' and the ambiguity. The source for the proper motion to recommit is based on existing rule XVII.

Reconsideration

3. When a motion has been carried or lost, it shall be in order on the same or succeeding day for a Member on the prevailing side of the question to enter a motion for the reconsideration thereof. The entry of such a motion shall take precedence over all other questions except the consideration of a conference report or a motion to adjourn, and may not be withdrawn after such succeeding day without the consent of the House. Once entered, a motion may be called up for consideration by any Member. During the last six days of a session of Congress, such a motion shall be disposed of when entered.

Derived from: RULE XVIII

RECONSIDERATION

1. When a motion has been made and carried or lost, it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or succeeding day, to move for the reconsideration thereof, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except the consideration of a conference report or a motion to adjourn, and shall not be withdrawn after the said succeeding day without the consent of the House, and thereafter any Member may call it up for consideration: Provided, That such motion, if made during the last six days of a session, shall be disposed of when made.

Entering the motion to reconsider and consideration of the motion are separate propositions. One Member may enter the motion and another Member may call up the motion. The motion must be made or entered within the two-day period allowed by the rule, but once entered remains pending indefinitely.

4. A bill, petition, memorial, or resolution referred to a committee, or reported therefrom for printing and recommitment, may not be brought back to the House on a motion to reconsider.

2. No bill, petition, memorial, or resolution referred to a committee, or reported therefrom for printing and recommitment, shall be brought back into the House on a motion to reconsider; and all bills, petitions, memorials, or resolutions reported from a committee shall be accompanied by reports in writing, which shall be printed.

The last portion of existing clause 2, rule XVIII regarding the printing of reported bills has been eliminated since proposed clause 2, rule XIII already requires the printing of committee reports.

RULE XX.

VOTING AND QUORUM CALLS.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

1. (a) The House shall divide after the Speaker has put a question to a vote by voice as provided in clause 6 of rule I if the Speaker is in doubt or division is demanded. Those in favor of the question shall first rise from their seats to be counted, and then those opposed.

(b) If a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner requests a recorded vote, and that request is supported by at least one-fifth of a quorum, the vote shall be taken by electronic device unless the Speaker invokes another procedure for recording votes provided in this rule. A recorded vote taken in the House under this paragraph shall be considered a vote by the yeas and nays.

(c) In case of a tie vote, a question shall be lost.

2. (a) Unless the Speaker directs otherwise, the Clerk shall conduct a record vote or quorum call by electronic device. In such a case the Clerk shall enter on the Journal and publish in the Congressional Record, in alphabetical order in each category, the names of Members recorded as voting in the affirmative, the names of Members recorded as voting in the negative, and the names of Members answering present as if they had been called in the manner provided in clause 3. Except as otherwise permitted under clause 9 or 10 of this rule or under clause 6 of rule XVIII, the minimum time for a record vote or quorum call by electronic device shall be 15 minutes.

EXISTING RULES

Derived from clause 5(a), rule I: . . . if he doubts, or a division is called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and then those in the negative. If any Member requests a recorded vote and that request is supported by at least one-fifth of a quorum, such vote shall be taken by electronic device, unless the Speaker in his discretion orders clerks to tell the names of those voting on each side of the question, and such names shall be recorded by electronic device or by clerks, as the case may be, and shall be entered in the Journal, together with the names of those not voting. A recorded vote taken pursuant to this paragraph shall be considered a vote by the yeas and nays. Members shall have not less than fifteen minutes to be counted from the ordering of the recorded vote or the ordering of clerks to tell the vote.

Derived from clause 5(a), rule XV: 5. (a) Unless, in his discretion, the Speaker orders the calling of the names of Members in the manner provided for under the preceding provisions of this rule, upon any roll call or quorum call the names of such Members voting or present shall be recorded by electronic device. In any such case, the Clerk shall enter in the Journal and publish in the Congressional Record, in alphabetical order in each category, a list of names of those Members recorded as voting in the affirmative, of those Members recorded as voting in the negative, and of those Members answering present, as the case may be, as if their names had been called in the manner provided for under such preceding provisions. Members shall have not less than fifteen minutes from the ordering of the roll call or quorum call to have their vote or presence recorded.

COMMENTARY

In proposed rule XX, all quorum and voting procedures have been consolidated from existing rule I and rule XV except those unique to the Committee of the Whole. Existing provisions in clause 5 of rule I concerning the Speaker's duties as to procedures for division and recorded votes are moved to clause 1. ''Rollcall votes'' are now described generally as ''record votes'', and are defined in clauses 2, 3 and 4 to include the normal electronic vote, and also votes by backup procedures of rollcall or by recorded tellers. Authority to postpone votes and to order five minute votes is also transferred to new clauses 9 and 10. In clause 7 (currently clause 6(e) of rule XV), the Speaker is foreclosed from entertaining a point of order unless a proposition has been put to a vote. This being the case, those provisions currently in clause 6 (a), (c), and (d) of rule XV which foreclose points of no quorum at certain designated times during the legislative process (e.g., before the prayer, during oath of office, reception of messages) are already obsolete and are therefore stricken, since overtaken by the more general prohibition in clause 6(e).

In proposed clause 1, rule XX, the cross reference to the Speaker's putting the question to voice vote as provided in clause 6, rule I shows the relationship between Speaker's role under that rule and the voting rule. The provision in existing clause 5, rule I that a question loses on a tie vote is carried here as it is more appropriately a voting issue. The minimum of fifteen minutes for a recorded vote in existing clause 5(a), rule I is transferred to proposed clause 2(a).

(b) When the electronic voting system is inoperable or is not used, the Speaker or Chairman may direct the Clerk to conduct a record vote or quorum call as provided in clause 3 or 4.

3. The Speaker may direct the Clerk to conduct a record vote or quorum call by call of the roll. In such a case the Clerk shall call the names of Members, alphabetically by surname. When two or more have the same surname, the name of the State (and, if necessary to distinguish among Members from the same State, the given names of the Members) shall be added. After the roll has been called once, the Clerk shall call the names of those not recorded, alphabetically by surname. Members appearing after the second call, but before the result is announced, may vote or announce a pair.

4. (a) The Speaker may direct a record vote or quorum call to be conducted by tellers. In such a case the tellers named by the Speaker shall record the names of the Members voting on each side of the question or record their presence, as the case may be, which the Clerk shall enter on the Journal and publish in the Congressional Record. Absentees shall be noted, but the doors may not be closed except when ordered by the Speaker. The minimum time for a record vote or quorum call by tellers shall be 15 minutes.

(b) On the demand of a Member, or at the suggestion of the Speaker, the names of Members sufficient to make a quorum in the Hall of the House who do not vote shall be noted by the Clerk, entered on the Journal, reported to the Speaker with the names of the Members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business.

5. (a) In the absence of a quorum, a majority comprising at least 15 Members, which may include the Speaker, may compel the attendance of absent Members.

(b) Subject to clause 7(b) a majority of those present may order the Sergeant-at-Arms to send officers appointed by him to arrest those Members for whom no sufficient excuse is made and shall secure and retain their attendance. The House shall determine on what condition they shall be discharged. Unless the House otherwise directs, the Members who voluntarily appear shall be admitted immediately to the Hall of the House and shall report their names to the Clerk to be entered on the Journal as present.

Derived from clause 1, rule XV: 1. Subject to clause 5 of this rule, upon every roll call the names of the Members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same surname, in which case the name of the State shall be added; and if there be two such Members from the same State, the whole name shall be called, and after the roll has been once called, the Clerk shall call in their alphabetical order the names of those not voting. Members appearing after the second call, but before the result is announced, may vote or announce a pair.

Derived from clause 2(b), rule XV: (b) Subject to clause 5 of this rule, when a call of the House in the absence of a quorum is ordered, the Speaker shall name one or more clerks to tell the Members who are present. The names of those present shall be recorded by such clerks, and shall be entered in the Journal and the absentees noted, but the doors shall not be closed except when so ordered by the Speaker. Members shall have not less than fifteen minutes from the ordering of a call of the House to have their presence recorded.

Derived from clause 3, rule XV: 3. On the demand of any Member, or at the suggestion of the Speaker, the names of Members sufficient to make a quorum in the Hall of the House who do not vote shall be noted by the Clerk and recorded in the Journal, and reported to the Speaker with the names of the Members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business.

Derived from clause 2(a), rule XV: 2. (a) In the absence of a quorum, fifteen Members, including the Speaker, if there is one, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent Members; and those for whom no sufficient excuse is made may, by order of a majority of those present, subject to clause 6(e)(2) of this rule be sent for and arrested, wherever they may be found, by officers to be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for that purpose, and their attendance secured and retained; and the House shall determine upon what condition they shall be discharged. Members who voluntarily appear shall, unless the House otherwise direct, be immediately admitted to the Hall of the House, and they shall report their names to the Clerk to be entered upon the Journal as present.

Proposed clause 2(b) consolidates alternative back-up quorum or voting procedures (either by rollcall authorized by existing clause 1, rule XV or clerk-tellers authorized by existing clause 2(b), rule XV) to make clear that the Speaker has discretion as to which backup procedure to utilize.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

6. (a) When a quorum fails to vote on a question, a quorum is not present, and objection is made for that cause (unless the House shall adjourn)—

(1) there shall be a call of the House;

(2) the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed forthwith to bring in absent Members; and

(3) the yeas and nays on the pending question shall at the same time be considered as ordered.

(b) The Clerk shall record Members by the yeas and nays on the pending question, using such procedure as the Speaker may invoke under clause 2, 3, or 4. Each Member arrested under this clause shall be brought by the Sergeant-at-Arms before the House, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest, and given an opportunity to vote; and his vote shall be recorded. If those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the requisite majority of those voting shall have determined. Thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with.

(c) At any time after Members have had the requisite opportunity to respond by the yeas and nays, but before a result has been announced, the Speaker may entertain a motion that the House adjourn if seconded by a majority of those present, to be ascertained by actual count by the Speaker. If the House adjourns on such a motion, all proceedings under this clause shall be considered as vacated.

7. (a) The Speaker may not entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present unless a question has been put to a vote.

(b) Subject to paragraph (c) the Speaker may recognize a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to move a call of the House at any time. When a quorum is established pursuant to a call of the House, further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with unless the Speaker recognizes for a motion to compel attendance of Members under clause 5(b).

(c) A call of the House shall not be in order after the previous question is ordered unless the Speaker determines by actual count that a quorum is not present.

EXISTING RULES

Derived from clause 4, rule XV: 4. Subject to clause 5 of this rule, whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question, and a quorum is not present and objection is made for that cause, unless the House shall adjourn there shall be a call of the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to bring in absent Members, and the yeas and nays on the pending question shall at the same time be considered as ordered. The Clerk shall call the roll, and each Member as he answers to his name may vote on the pending question, and, after the roll call is completed, each Member arrested shall be brought by the Sergeant-at-Arms before the House, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest and given an opportunity to vote and his vote shall be recorded. If those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote shall together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the majority of those voting shall appear. And thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with. At any time after the roll call has been completed, the Speaker may entertain a motion to adjourn, if seconded by a majority of those present, to be ascertained by actual count by the Speaker; and if the House adjourns, all proceedings under this section shall be vacated.

Derived from clause 6, rule XV: 6. (a) It shall not be in order to make or entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present:

(1) before or during the offering of prayer;

(2) during the administration of the oath of office to the Speaker or Speaker pro tempore or a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner;

(3) during the reception of any message from the President of the United States or the United States Senate; and

(4) during the offering, consideration, and disposition of any motion incidental to a call of the House.

(b) A quorum shall not be required in Committee of the Whole for agreement to a motion that the Committee rise.

(c) After the presence of a quorum is once ascertained on any day on which the House is meeting, a point of order of no quorum may not be made or entertained—

(1) during the reading of the Journal;

(2) during the period after a Committee of the Whole has risen after completing its consideration of a bill or resolution and before the Chairman of the Committee has reported the bill or resolution back to the House; and

COMMENTARY

The provisions of existing clause 6(a), (c), and (d), rule XV are made unnecessary since the proposed clause 7, rule XV (from existing clause 6(e)) controls all these situations and they need not be spelled out separately. Since the Speaker cannot entertain points of no quorum unless he is putting the question to a vote in the House, other prohibitions as to specific times at which point of no quorum cannot be entertained are confusing and unnecessary. The statement in existing clause 6(b), rule XV that a quorum is not required to agree to a motion that the Committee of the Whole rise is transferred to proposed clause 6(d), rule XVIII which governs proceedings in Committee of the Whole.

Proposed clause 7(c), rule XV, prohibiting a call of the House after the previous question is ordered unless the Speaker actually counts the absence of a quorum, is derived from existing clause 2, rule XVII. It is more logical in the voting and quorum rule than in the previous question rule and immediately follows existing provisions that the Speaker has discretion as to when to entertain motions for a call of the House.

(3) during any period of a legislative day when the Speaker is recognizing Members (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner) to address the House under special orders, with no measure or matter then under consideration for disposition by the House.

(d) When the presence of a quorum is ascertained, a further point of order that a quorum is not present may not thereafter be made or entertained until additional business intervenes. For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''business'' does not include any matter, proceeding, or period referred to in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this clause for which a quorum is not required or a point of order of no quorum may not be made or entertained.

(e)(1) Except as provided by subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order to make or entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present unless the Speaker has put the pending motion or proposition to a vote.

(2) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), it shall always be in order for a Member to move a call of the House when recognized for that purpose by the Speaker, and when a quorum has been established pursuant to a call of the House, further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with unless the Speaker, in his discretion, recognizes for a motion under clause (2)(a) of this rule or for a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Derived from clause 2, rule XVII: 2. A call of the House shall not be in order after the previous question is ordered, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by the Speaker that a quorum is not present.

Pairs

8. Pairs shall be announced by the Clerk from a list signed by the Members entering them immediately before the Chair announces the result of a vote by the House or Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The Clerk shall publish the list in the Congressional Record as a part of the proceedings immediately following the names of those not voting.

Derived from clause 2, rule VIII: 2. Pairs shall be announced by the Clerk immediately before the announcement by the Chair of the result of the vote, by the House or Committee of the Whole from a written list furnished him, and signed by the Member making the statement to the Clerk, which list shall be published in the Record as a part of the proceedings, immediately following the names of those not voting. However, pairs shall be announced but once during the same legislative day.

Proposed clause 8, rule XV, announcement of pairs by the Clerk, is moved from clause 2, rule VIII, duties of Members. The last sentence providing that pairs shall be announced only once during a legislative day has been deleted as unnecessary since pairs are not announced at all in modern practice.

Postponement of proceedings

9. (a)(1) When a recorded vote is ordered, or the yeas and nays are ordered, or a vote is objected to under clause 6 on any of the questions specified in subparagraph (2), the Speaker may postpone further proceedings on that question to a designated place in the legislative schedule on that legislative day (in the case of the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal) or within two legislative days (in the case of any other question).

Derived from clause 5, rule I: (b)(1) On any legislative day whenever a recorded vote is ordered or the yeas and nays are ordered, or a vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV on any of the following questions, the Speaker may, in his discretion, postpone further proceedings on each such question to a designated time or place in the legislative schedule on that legislative day in the case of the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, or within two legislative days, in the case of the other questions listed herein:

Proposed clause 9, rule XV is moved from clause 5, rule I since the Speaker's authority to postpone certain votes logically belongs in the voting rule.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(2) The questions described in the subparagraph (1) are as follows:		
(A) The question of passing a bill or joint resolution.	(A) the question of adopting a resolution;	
(B) The question of adopting a resolution or concurrent resolution.	(B) the question of passing a bill;	
(C) The question of agreeing to a motion to instruct managers on the part of the House under clause 7(c) of rule XXII (except that proceedings may not resume on such a question if the managers have filed a report in the House).	(C) the question of agreeing to a motion to instruct conferees as provided in clause 1(c) of rule XXVIII: Provided, however, That proceedings shall not resume on said question if the conferees have filed a report in the House;	
(D) The question of agreeing to a conference report.	(D) the question of agreeing to a conference report;	
(E) The question of agreeing to a motion to recommit a bill considered under clause 6 of rule XV.	(E) the question of agreeing to a motion to recommit a bill considered pursuant to clause 4 of rule XIII;	
(F) The question of ordering the previous question on a question described in subdivision (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E).	(F) the question of ordering the previous question on a question described in subdivision (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E);	
(G) The question of agreeing to an amendment to a bill considered under clause 6 of rule XV.	(G) the question of agreeing to an amendment to a bill considered pursuant to clause 4 of rule XIII; and	
(H) The question of agreeing to a motion to suspend the rules.	(H) the question of agreeing to a motion to suspend the rules.	
(b) At the time designated by the Speaker for further proceedings on questions postponed under paragraph (a), the Speaker shall resume proceedings on each postponed question in the order in which it was considered.	(2) At the time designated by the Speaker for further consideration of proceedings postponed under subparagraph (1), the Speaker shall put each question on which further proceedings were postponed, in the order in which that question was considered.	
(c) After a record vote on a question on which proceedings were postponed under this clause, the Speaker may reduce to five minutes the minimum time for a record vote on any other such question on which proceedings resume without intervening business.	(3) At any time after the vote has been taken on the first question on which the Speaker has postponed further proceedings under this paragraph, the Speaker may, in his discretion, reduce to not less than five minutes the period of time within which a rollcall vote by electronic device on the question may be taken without any intervening business on any or all of the additional questions on which the Speaker has postponed further proceedings under this paragraph.	
(d) If the House adjourns on a legislative day designated for further proceedings on questions postponed under this clause without disposing of such questions, then on the next legislative day the unfinished business is the disposition of such questions in the order in which they were considered.	(4) If the House adjourns before all of the questions on which further proceedings were postponed under this paragraph have been put and determined, then, on the next following legislative day the unfinished business shall be the disposition of all such questions, previously undisposed of, in the order in which the questions were considered.	
Five-minute votes		
10. The Speaker may reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting—	**Derived from clause 5, rule XV:** (b) The Speaker may, in his discretion, reduce to not less than five minutes the time within which a rollcall vote by electronic device may be taken—	
(a) after a record vote on a motion for the previous question, on any underlying question that follows without intervening business;	(1) after a rollcall vote has been ordered on a motion for the previous question, on any underlying question that follows without intervening business;	

(b) after a record vote on an amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, on any subsequent amendment to that bill or resolution reported from the Committee of the Whole;

(c) after a record vote on a motion to recommit a bill, resolution, or conference report, on the question of passage or adoption, as the case may be, of such bill, resolution, or conference report, if the question of passage or adoption follows without intervening business the vote on the motion to recommit; or

(d) as provided in clause 6(b)(3) of rule XVIII, clause 6(f) of rule XVIII, or clause 9 of this rule.

(2) after a rollcall vote has been ordered on an amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, on any subsequent amendment to that bill or resolution reported from the Committee of the Whole; or

(3) after a rollcall vote has been ordered on a motion to recommit a bill, resolution, or conference report thereon, on the question of passage or adoption, as the case may be, of such bill, resolution, or conference report thereon, if the question of passage or adoption follows without intervening business the vote on the motion to recommit; or

Proposed clause 10(d) catalogs the other instances of five-minute electronic voting so that the clause references all six authorities.

Automatic yeas and nays

11. The yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered when the Speaker puts the question on passage of a bill or joint resolution, or on adoption of a conference report, making general appropriations, or increasing Federal income tax rates (within the meaning of clause 5 of rule XXI), or on final adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget or conference report thereon.

Derived from clause 7, rule XV: 7. The yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered when the Speaker puts the question on final passage or adoption of any bill, joint resolution, or conference report making general appropriations or increasing Federal income tax rates, or on final adoption of any concurrent resolution on the budget or conference report thereon.

Ballot votes

12. In a case of ballot for election, a majority of the votes shall be necessary to an election. When there is not such a majority on the first ballot, the process shall be repeated until a majority is obtained. In all balloting blanks shall be rejected, may not be counted in the enumeration of votes, and may not be reported by the tellers.

Derived from: RULE XXXVIII

BALLOT

In all cases of ballot a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election, and where there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot the ballots shall be repeated until a majority be obtained; and in all balloting blanks shall be rejected and not taken into the count in enumeration of votes or reported by the tellers.

RULE XXI.

RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN BILLS.

Reservation of certain points of order

1. At the time a general appropriation bill is reported, all points of order against provisions therein shall be considered as reserved.

Derived from clause 8, rule XXI: 8. At the time any appropriation bill is reported, all points of order shall be considered as reserved.

Clauses 1 and 2 of proposed rule XXI apply to ''general'' appropriation bills or amendments thereto. Examples of general appropriation bills include the 13 regular appropriation bills and most supplemental appropriation bills. Bills or joint resolutions continuing appropriations are not general bills and thus these clauses do not apply.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

General appropriation bills and amendments

2. (a)(1) An appropriation may not be reported in a general appropriation bill, and may not be in order as an amendment thereto, for an expenditure not previously authorized by law, except to continue appropriations for public works and objects that are already in progress.

(2) A reappropriation of unexpended balances of appropriations may not be reported in a general appropriation bill, and may not be in order as an amendment thereto, except to continue appropriations for public works and objects that are already in progress. This subparagraph does not apply to transfers of unexpended balances within the department or agency for which they were originally appropriated that are reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

EXISTING RULES

Derived from clause 2(a), rule XXI: 2. (a) No appropriation shall be reported in a general appropriation bill, or shall be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, except to continue appropriations for public works and objects which are already in progress.

Derived from clause 6, rule XXI: 6. No general appropriation bill or amendment thereto shall be received or considered if it contains a provision reappropriating unexpended balances of appropriations; except that this provision shall not apply to appropriations in continuation of appropriations for public works on which work has commenced, and shall not apply to transfers of unexpended balances within the department or agency for which they were originally appropriated, reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMENTARY

Rule XXI, currently headed ''Bills'', is a disjointed composite of unrelated rules relating to readings of bills, consideration of certain types of bills, and permissibility of provisions therein and amendments thereto. The new heading of rule XXI, ''Restrictions on Certain Bills'' still reflects its diverse nature in order to capture all remaining provisions prior to dealing with House-Senate relations in rule XXII. The rule is restructured to maintain citations to existing clauses (especially clause 2) carried in the Precedents to the greatest extent possible. Since readings of bills currently in clause 1 has been transferred to rule XVI, existing clause 8 of rule XXI on reservation of points of order on general appropriation bills has become clause 1 to fill that void. A new clause 3 has been added on ''Roads'' embodying the prohibition on inclusion of specific provisions in bills, currently contained in the Transportation Committee's jurisdictional statement in rule X. The other prohibition in rule X against one specific road offered to a bill containing another specific road, is removed as obsolete, since the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee doesn't report specific road bills in modern practice. (The germaneness rule also suggests that a point of order would lie against an amendment on a specific road offered to a bill containing only another specific road.) Current clause 5(a) on appropriations in legislative bills has reverted to clause 4—the citation until 1975—in order to have a separate clause 5 on tax and tariff bills.

Existing clause 6, rule XXI on reappropriations is transferred into proposed clause 2(a)(2) since it also deals with general appropriation bills and amendments thereto. It is logical to have one clause dealing with general appropriation bills and assures that a point of order lies only against an item in the bill and not against consideration of the entire bill. The ''works in progress'' exception in the existing clause 6 is modified to conform to the similar ''works in progress'' exception in the existing clause 2(a) to reflect precedents interpreting the clause.

(b) A provision changing existing law may not be reported in a general appropriation bill, including a provision making the availability of funds contingent on the receipt or possession of information not required by existing law for the period of the appropriation, except germane provisions that retrench expenditures by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill (which may include those recommended to the Committee on Appropriations by direction of a legislative committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter) and except rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts.

(c) An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law, including an amendment making the availability of funds contingent on the receipt or possession of information not required by existing law for the period of the appropriation. Except as provided in paragraph (d), an amendment proposing a limitation not specifically contained or authorized in existing law for the period of the limitation shall not be in order during consideration of a general appropriation bill.

(d) After a general appropriation bill has been read for amendment, a motion that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted shall, if offered by the Majority Leader or a designee, have precedence over motions to amend the bill. If such a motion to rise and report is rejected or not offered, amendments proposing limitations not specifically contained or authorized in existing law for the period of the limitation or proposing germane amendments that retrench expenditures by reductions of amounts of money covered by the bill may be considered.

(e) A provision other than an appropriation designated an emergency under section 251(b)(2) or section 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, a rescission of budget authority, or a reduction in direct spending or an amount for a designated emergency may not be reported in an appropriation bill or joint resolution containing an emergency designation under section 251(b)(2) or section 252(e) of such Act and may not be in order as an amendment thereto.

Derived from clause 2, rule XXI: (b) No provision changing existing law shall be reported in a general appropriation bill, including a provision making the availability of funds contingent on the receipt or possession of information not required by existing law for the period of the appropriation, except germane provisions that retrench expenditures by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill, which may include those recommended to the Committee on Appropriations by direction of a legislative committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof, and except rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts.

(c) No amendment to a general appropriation bill shall be in order if changing existing law, including an amendment making the availability of funds contingent on the receipt or possession of information not required by existing law for the period of the appropriation. Except as provided in paragraph (d), no amendment shall be in order during consideration of a general appropriation bill proposing a limitation not specifically contained or authorized in existing law for the period of the limitation.

(d) After a general appropriation bill has been read for amendment, motions that the Committee of the Whole rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted shall, if offered by the Majority Leader or a designee, have precedence over motions to further amend the bill. If any such motion is rejected, amendments proposing limitations not specifically contained or authorized in existing law for the period of the limitation or proposing germane amendments which retrench expenditures by reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill may be considered; but after the vote on any such amendment, the privileged motion made in order under this paragraph may be renewed.

(e) No provision shall be reported in any appropriation bill or joint resolution containing an emergency designation for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(D) or section 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, or shall be in order as an amendment thereto, if the provision or amendment is not designated as an emergency, unless the provision or amendment rescinds budget authority or reduces direct spending, or reduces an amount for a designated emergency.

Proposed clause 2(d), rule XXI indicates that if the motion to rise is not offered in Committee of the Whole following reading for amendment in its entirety, then a proper limitation amendment may be offered. The present form of the rule only permits limitation amendments if the motion to rise is ''rejected''.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(f) During the reading of an appropriation bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it shall be in order to consider en bloc amendments proposing only to transfer appropriations among objects in the bill without increasing the levels of budget authority or outlays in the bill. When considered en bloc under this paragraph, such amendments may amend portions of the bill not yet read for amendment (following disposition of any points of order against such portions) and is not subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.	(f) During the reading of any appropriation bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole, it shall be in order to consider en bloc amendments proposing only to transfer appropriations among objects in the bill without increasing the levels of budget authority or outlays in the bill. When considered en bloc pursuant to this paragraph, such amendments may amend portions of the bill not yet read for amendment (following the disposition of any points of order against such portions) and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.	
Roads 3. A bill providing general legislation in relation to roads may not contain a provision for a specific road.	**Derived from clause 1(q), rule X:** . . . but it shall not be in order for any bill providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provision for any specific road, nor for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road.	Proposed clause 3, rule XXI is currently contained in clause 1(q)(10), rule X, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's jurisdictional statement. It logically belongs in a rule prohibiting consideration of certain bills. This recodification draft also eliminates the present restriction in Transportation's jurisdictional rule against any bill in relation to a specific road embracing a provision in relation to any other specific road.
Appropriations on legislative bills 4. A bill or joint resolution carrying an appropriation may not be reported by a committee not having jurisdiction to report appropriations, and an amendment proposing an appropriation shall not be in order during the consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee not having that jurisdiction. A point of order against an appropriation in such a bill, joint resolution, or amendment thereto may be raised at any time during pendency of that measure for amendment.	**Derived from clause 5, rule XXI:** (a) No bill or joint resolution carrying appropriations shall be reported by any committee not having jurisdiction to report appropriations, nor shall an amendment proposing an appropriation be in order during the consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee not having that jurisdiction. A question of order on an appropriation in any such bill, joint resolution, or amendment thereto may be raised at any time.	The prohibition against appropriating on a legislative bill, currently in clause 5(a), rule XXI, reverts to clause 4, where it existed prior to 1975, in this draft. The ''at any time'' provisions of proposed clause 4 and 5(a) is clarified to reflect precedents from 1946 and 1975 interpreting this phrase.
Tax and tariff measures and amendments 5. (a) A bill or joint resolution carrying a tax or tariff measure may not be reported by a committee not having jurisdiction to report tax or tariff measures, and an amendment in the House or proposed by the Senate carrying a tax or tariff measure shall not be in order during the consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee not having that jurisdiction. A point of order against a tax or tariff measure in such a bill, joint resolution, or amendment thereto may be raised at any time during pendency of that measure for amendment.	(b) No bill or joint resolution carrying a tax or tariff measure shall be reported by any committee not having jurisdiction to report tax and tariff measures, nor shall an amendment in the House or proposed by the Senate carrying a tax or tariff measure be in order during the consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee not having that jurisdiction. A question of order on a tax or tariff measure in any such bill, joint resolution, or amendment thereto may be raised at any time.	

Passage of tax rate increases

(b) A bill or joint resolution, amendment, or conference report carrying a Federal income tax rate increase may not be considered as passed or agreed to unless so determined by a vote of not less than three-fifths of the Members voting, a quorum being present. In this paragraph the term ''Federal income tax rate increase'' means any amendment to subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, or to section 11(b) or 55(b), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that imposes a new percentage as a rate of tax and thereby increases the amount of tax imposed by any such section.

Consideration of retroactive tax rate increases

(c) It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report carrying a retroactive Federal income tax rate increase. In this paragraph—

(1) the term ''Federal income tax rate increase'' means any amendment to subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, or to section 11(b) or 55(b), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that imposes a new percentage as a rate of tax and thereby increases the amount of tax imposed by any such section; and

(2) a Federal income tax rate increase is retroactive if it applies to a period beginning before the enactment of the provision.

Transportation obligation limitations

6. It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would cause obligation limitations to be below the level for any fiscal year set forth in section 8103 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, as adjusted, for the highway category or the mass transit category, as applicable.

RULE XXII.

HOUSE AND SENATE RELATIONS.

(c) No bill or joint resolution, amendment, or conference report carrying a Federal income tax rate increase shall be considered as passed or agreed to unless so determined by a vote of not less than three-fifths of the Members voting. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ''Federal income tax rate increase'' means any amendment to subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, or to section 11(b) or 55(b), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that imposes a new percentage as a rate of tax and thereby increases the amount of tax imposed by any such section.

(d) It shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report carrying a retroactive Federal income tax rate increase. For purposes of the preceding sentence—

(1) the term ''Federal income tax rate increase'' means any amendment to subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, or to section 11(b) or 55(b), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that imposes a new percentage as a rate of tax and thereby increases the amount of tax imposed by any such section; and

(2) a Federal income tax rate increase is retroactive if it applies to a period beginning prior to the enactment of the provision.

Derived from clause 9, rule XXI: 9. It shall not be in order to consider any bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause obligation limitations to be below the level for any fiscal year set forth in section 8103 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, as adjusted, for the highway category or the mass transit category, as applicable.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
Senate amendments 1. A motion to disagree to Senate amendments to a House bill or resolution and to request or agree to a conference with the Senate, or a motion to insist on House amendments to a Senate bill or resolution and to request or agree to a conference with the Senate, shall be privileged in the discretion of the Speaker if offered by direction of the primary committee and of all reporting committees that had initial referral of the bill or resolution.	**Derived from clause 1, rule XX:** . . . That a motion to disagree with the amendments of the Senate to a House bill or resolution and request or agree to a conference with the Senate, or a motion to insist on the House amendments to a Senate bill or resolution and request or agree to a conference with the Senate, shall always be in order if the Speaker, in his discretion, recognizes for that purpose and if the motion is made by direction of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the bill or resolution.	Proposed rule XXII consolidates all provisions currently in rule XX and rule XXVIII relating to Senate amendments, conference reports, and amendments reported from conference in disagreement. Clause 1 is clarified to indicate that the motion to go to conference must be authorized by all reporting committees of initial referral. Clauses 2 and 4 clarify the distinction between privilege in the House of motions to dispose of Senate amendment before and after the stage of disagreement has been reached. Clause 3 has been clarified to make clear that the rules on scope of conference apply to all amendments in disagreement committed to conference, not merely to amendments in the nature of a substitute. Existing clauses 4 and 5 of rule XXVIII contain three separate but similar provisions concerning nongermane Senate provisions in bills or amendments committed to conference and either resolved in conference or reported back in disagreement for disposition by separate vote. Rather than repeat virtually the same procedures with respect to points of order and motions to reject the nongermane matter specified in the point of order, the consolidated clause 10 combines all those provisions in one procedure applicable to any of the three situations.
2. A motion to dispose of House bills with Senate amendments not requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union shall be privileged.	**Derived from clause 2, rule XXIV:** . . . but House bills with Senate amendments which do not require consideration in a Committee of the Whole may be at once disposed of as the House may determine . . .	
3. Except as permitted by clause 1, before the stage of disagreement, a Senate amendment to a House bill or resolution shall be subject to the point of order that it must first be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union if, originating in the House, it would be subject to such a point under clause 3 of rule XVIII.	**Derived from clause 1, rule XX:** Any amendment of the Senate to any House bill shall be subject to the point of order that it shall first be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, if, originating in the House, it would be subject to that point: Provided, however, That . . .	
4. When the stage of disagreement has been reached on a bill or resolution with House or Senate amendments, a motion to dispose of any amendment shall be privileged.		Proposed clause 4 is added since practice has always dictated handling amendments in disagreement as privileged.

5. (a) Managers on the part of the House may not agree to a Senate amendment described in paragraph (b) unless specific authority to agree to the amendment first is given by the House by a separate vote with respect thereto. If specific authority is not granted, the Senate amendment shall be reported in disagreement by the conference committee back to the two Houses for disposition by separate motion.

(b) The managers on the part of the House may not agree to a Senate amendment described in paragraph (a) that—

(1) would violate clause 2 (a)(1) or (c) of rule XXI if originating in the House; or

(2) proposes an appropriation on a bill other than a general appropriation bill.

Derived from clause 2, rule XX: 2. No amendment of the Senate to a general appropriation bill which would be in violation of the provisions of clause 2 of rule XXI, if said amendment had originated in the House, nor any amendment of the Senate providing for an appropriation upon any bill other than a general appropriation bill, shall be agreed to by the managers on the part of the House unless specific authority to agree to such amendment shall be first given by the House by a separate vote on every such amendment.

The last portion of the language in clause 5 has been added to codify existing practice.

6. A Senate amendment carrying a tax or tariff measure in violation of clause 5(a) of rule XXI may not be agreed to.

Currently clause 5(b), rule XXI precludes agreeing to Senate amendments carrying tax or tariff measures.

Conference reports; amendments reported in disagreement

Derived from: RULE XXVIII

CONFERENCE REPORTS

7. (a) The presentation of a conference report shall be in order at any time except during a reading of the Journal or the conduct of a record vote, a vote by division, or a quorum call.

1. (a) The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the House is dividing on any proposition.

(b)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2) the time allotted for debate on a motion to instruct managers on the part of the House shall be equally divided between the majority and minority parties.

(2) If the proponent of a motion to instruct managers on the part of the House and the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the other party identified under subparagraph (1) both support the motion, one-third of the time for debate thereon shall be allotted to a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who opposes the motion on demand of that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

(b) The time allotted for debate on any motion to instruct House conferees shall be equally divided between the majority and minority parties, except that if the proponent of the motion and the Member from the other party are both supporters of the motion, one-third of such debate time shall be allotted to a Member who is opposed to said motion.

(c)(1) A motion to instruct managers on the part of the House, or a motion to discharge all managers on the part of the House and to appoint new conferees, shall be privileged—

(A) after a conference committee has been appointed for 20 calendar days without making a report; and

(B) on the first legislative day after the calendar day on which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner offering the motion announces to the House his intention to do so and the form of the motion.

(2) The Speaker may designate a time in the legislative schedule on that legislative day for consideration of a motion described in subparagraph (1).

(3) During the last six days of a session of Congress, the period of time specified in subparagraph (1)(A) shall be 36 hours.

(c) After House conferees on any bill or resolution in conference between the House and Senate shall have been appointed for twenty calendar days and shall have failed to make a report, it is hereby declared to be a motion of the highest privilege to move to discharge said House conferees and to appoint new conferees, or to instruct said House conferees (but in either case only at a time or place designated by the Speaker in the legislative schedule of the day after the calendar day on which the Member offering the motion announces to the House his intention to do so and the form of the motion); and, further, during the last six days of any session of Congress, it shall be a privileged motion to move to discharge, appoint, or instruct, House conferees after House conferees shall have been appointed thirty-six hours without having made a report.

A committee of conference only exists after *both* Houses have appointed their conferees.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(d) Each conference report to the House shall be printed as a report of the House. Each such report shall be accompanied by a joint explanatory statement prepared jointly by the managers on the part of the House and the managers on the part of the Senate. The joint explanatory statement shall be sufficiently detailed and explicit to inform the House of the effects of the report on the matters committed to conference.	(d) Each report made by a committee of conference to the House shall be printed as a report of the House. As so printed, such report shall be accompanied by an explanatory statement prepared jointly by the conferees on the part of the House and the conferees on the part of the Senate. Such statement shall be sufficiently detailed and explicit to inform the House as to the effect which the amendments or propositions contained in such report will have upon the measure to which those amendments or propositions relate.	
8. (a)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order to consider a conference report until— (A) the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which the conference report and the accompanying joint explanatory statement have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner in the Congressional Record; and (B) copies of the conference report and the accompanying joint explanatory statement have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner for at least two hours. (2) Subparagraph (1)(A) does not apply during the last six days of a session of Congress.	2. (a) It shall not be in order to consider the report of a committee of conference until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) after such report and the accompanying statement shall have been filed in the House, and such consideration then shall be in order only if such report and accompanying statement shall have been printed in the daily edition of the Congressional Record for the day on which such report and statement shall have been filed; but the preceding provisions of this sentence do not apply during the last six days of the session. Nor shall it be in order to consider any conference report unless copies of the report and accompanying statement have been available to Members for at least two hours before the beginning of such consideration: Provided, however, That it shall always be in order to call up for consideration, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 4(b) of rule XI, a report from the Committee on Rules only making in order the consideration of a conference report notwithstanding this restriction. The time allotted for debate in the consideration of any such report shall be equally divided between the majority party and the minority party, except that if the floor manager for the majority and the floor manager for the minority are both supporters of the conference report, one third of such debate time shall be allotted to a Member who is opposed to said conference report.	The authority of the Rules Committee to call up on the same day reported a resolution only waiving availability requirements for a conference report or amendment reported in disagreement, currently in existing clause 2(a) and (b), rule XXVIII, is retained in clause 8(e) of this rule and in clause 6(a)(2), rule XIII since it relates to privileged reports of that committee. The division of debate time for a conference report or amendment reported in disagreement is transferred to clause 8(d) of this rule.

(b)(1) Except as specified in subparagraph (2), it shall not be in order to consider a motion to dispose of a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee until—

(A) the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which the report in disagreement and any accompanying statement have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner in the Congressional Record; and

(B) copies of the report in disagreement and any accompanying statement, together with the text of the Senate amendment, have been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner for at least two hours.

(2) Subparagraph (1)(A) does not apply during the last six days of a session of Congress.

(3) During consideration of a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee on a general appropriation bill, a motion to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment shall be preferential to any other motion to dispose of that amendment if the original motion offered by the floor manager proposes to change existing law and the motion to insist is offered before debate on the original motion by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the amendment or a designee. Such a preferential motion shall be separately debatable for one hour equally divided between its proponent and the proponent of the original motion. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the preferential motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

(c) A conference report or a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee that has been available as provided in paragraph (a) or (b) shall be considered as read when called up.

(b)(1) It shall not be in order to consider any amendment (including an amendment in the nature of a substitute) proposed by the Senate to any measure reported in disagreement between the two Houses by a report of a committee of conference that the committee has been unable to agree, until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) after such report and accompanying statement shall have been filed in the House, and such consideration then shall be in order only if such report and accompanying statement shall have been printed in the daily edition of the Congressional Record for the day on which such report and statement shall have been filed; but the preceding provisions of this sentence do not apply during the last six days of the session. Nor shall it be in order to consider any such amendment unless copies of the report and accompanying statement, together with the text of such amendment, have been available to Members for at least two hours before the beginning of such consideration: Provided, however, That it shall always be in order to call up for consideration, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 4(b) of rule XI, a report from the Committee on Rules only making in order the consideration of such an amendment notwithstanding this restriction. The time allotted for debate on any such amendment shall be equally divided between the majority party and the minority party, except that if the floor manager for the majority and the floor manager for the minority are both supporters of the original motion offered by the floor manager for the majority to dispose of the amendment, one third of such debate time shall be allotted to a Member who is opposed to said motion.

(2) During consideration of such an amendment to a general appropriation bill, if the original motion offered by the floor manager proposes to change existing law, then pending such original motion and before debate thereon one motion to insist on disagreement to the amendment proposed by the Senate shall be preferential to any other motion to dispose of that amendment if offered by the chairman of a committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the amendment or by a designee. Such a preferential motion shall be separately debatable for one hour equally divided between its proponent and the proponent of the original motion. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on such a preferential motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

(c) Any conference report and Senate amendment in disagreement which has been available as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this clause shall be considered as having been read when called up for consideration.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(d)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), the time allotted for debate on a conference report or on a motion to dispose of a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee shall be equally divided between the majority and minority parties. (2) If the floor manager for the majority and the floor manager for the minority both support the conference report or motion, one-third of the time for debate thereon shall be allotted to a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who opposes the conference report or motion on demand of that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner. (e) Under clause 6(a)(2) of rule XIII, a resolution proposing only to waive a requirement of this clause concerning the availability of reports to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner may be considered by the House on the same day it is reported by the Committee on Rules.		Paragraphs (d) and (e) are derived from existing clause 2(a) and (b), rule XXVIII.
9. Whenever a disagreement to an amendment has been committed to a conference committee, the managers on the part of the House may propose a substitute that is a germane modification of the matter in disagreement. The introduction of any language presenting specific additional matter not committed to the conference committee by either House does not constitute a germane modification of the matter in disagreement. Moreover, a conference report may not include matter not committed to the conference committee by either House and may not include a modification of specific matter committed to the conference committee by either or both Houses if that modification is beyond the scope of that specific matter as committed to the conference committee.	3. Whenever a disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute has been committed to a conference committee it shall be in order for the Managers on the part of the House to propose a substitute which is a germane modification of the matter in disagreement, but the introduction of any language in that substitute presenting a specific additional topic, question, issue, or proposition not committed to the conference committee by either House shall not constitute a germane modification of the matter in disagreement. Moreover, their report shall not include matter not committed to the conference committee by either House, nor shall their report include a modification of any specific topic, question, issue, or proposition committed to the conference committee by either or both Houses if that modification is beyond the scope of that specific topic, question, issue, or proposition as so committed to the conference committee.	Clause 5 of this proposed rule also limits conferees' authority to agree to Senate amendments containing legislation or unauthorized appropriations in general appropriation bills or appropriations in legislative bills.

10. (a)(1) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may raise a point of order against nongermane matter, as specified in subparagraph (2), before the commencement of debate on—

(A) a conference report;

(B) a motion that the House recede from its disagreement to a Senate amendment reported in disagreement by a conference committee and concur therein, with or without amendment; or

(C) a motion that the House recede from its disagreement to a Senate amendment on which the stage of disagreement has been reached and concur therein, with or without amendment.

(2) A point of order against nongermane matter is one asserting that a proposition described in subparagraph (1) contains specified matter that would violate clause 7 of rule XVI if it were offered in the House as an amendment to the underlying measure in the form it was passed by the House.

(b) If a point of order under paragraph (a) is sustained, a motion that the House reject the nongermane matter identified by the point of order shall be privileged. Such a motion is debatable for 40 minutes, one-half in favor of the motion and one-half in opposition thereto.

(c) After disposition of a point of order under paragraph (a) or a motion to reject under paragraph (b), any further points of order under paragraph (a) not covered by a previous point of order, and any consequent motions to reject under paragraph (b), shall be likewise disposed of.

4. (a) With respect to any report of a committee of conference called up before the House containing any matter which would be in violation of the provisions of clause 7 of rule XVI if such matter had been offered as an amendment in the House, and which—

(1) is contained in any Senate amendment to that measure (including a Senate amendment in the nature of substitute for the text of that measure as passed by the House) accepted by the House conferees or agreed to by the conference committee with modification; or

(2) is contained in any substitute agreed to by the conference committee;

it shall be in order, at any time after the reading of the report has been completed or dispensed with and before the reading of the statement, or immediately upon consideration of a conference report if clause 2(c) of this rule applies, to make a point of order that such nongermane matter, as described above, which shall be specified in the point of order, is contained in the report. For the purposes of this clause, matter which—

(A) is contained in any substitute agreed to by the conference committee;

(B) is not proposed by the House to be included in the measure concerned as passed by the House; and

(C) would be in violation of clause 7 of rule XVI if such matter had been offered in the House as an amendment to the provisions of that measure as so proposed in the form passed by the House; shall be considered in violation of such clause 7.

(b) If such point of order is sustained, it then shall be in order for the Chair to entertain a motion, which is of high privilege, that the House reject the nongermane matter covered by the point of order. It shall be in order to debate such motion for forty minutes, one-half of such time to be given to debate in favor of, and one-half in opposition to, the motion.

(c) Notwithstanding the final disposition of any point of order made under paragraph (a), or of any motion to reject made pursuant to a point of order under paragraph (b), of this clause, it shall be in order to make further points of order on the ground stated in such paragraph (a), and motions to reject pursuant thereto under such paragraph (b), with respect to other nongermane matter in the report of the committee of conference not covered by any previous point of order which has been sustained.

Existing clauses 4 and 5 of rule XXVIII contain three separate but similar provisions concerning nongermane Senate provisions in bills or amendments committed to conference and either resolved in conference or reported back in disagreement for disposition by separate vote. Rather than repeat virtually the same procedures with respect to points of order and motions to reject the nongermane matter specified in the point of order, the new clause 10 represents an effort to consolidate all those provisions in one procedure applicable to any of the three situations. This new clause makes no substantive change in the way points of order are made and motions to reject considered whether nongermane matter is contained in a conference report, in a motion to recede and concur in a Senate amendment, or in a motion to recede and concur with an amendment In the event that a motion to reject in any of those situations prevails, the new clause restates the pending question or the available alternative motion as currently stated. The test is whether the matter would have been ruled nongermane if offered to the House-passed measure.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

(d)(1) If a motion to reject under paragraph (b) is adopted, then after disposition of all points of order under paragraph (a) and any consequent motions to reject under paragraph (b), the conference report or motion, as the case may be, shall be considered as rejected and the matter remaining in disagreement shall be disposed of under subparagraph (2) or (3), as the case may be.

(2) After the House has adopted one or more motions to reject nongermane matter contained in a conference report under the preceding provisions of this clause—

(A) if the conference report accompanied a House measure amended by the Senate, the pending question shall be whether the House shall recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of so much of the conference report as was not rejected; and

(B) if the conference report accompanied a Senate measure amended by the House, the pending question shall be whether the House shall insist further on the House amendment.

(3) After the House has adopted one or more motions to reject nongermane matter contained in a motion that the House recede and concur in a Senate amendment, with or without amendment, the following motions shall be privileged and shall have precedence in the order stated:

(A) A motion that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment in writing then available on the floor.

(B) A motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment and request a further conference with the Senate.

(C) A motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

(e) If, on a division of the question on a motion described in paragraph (a)(1)(B) or (C), the House agrees to recede, then a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may raise a point of order against nongermane matter, as specified in paragraph (a)(2), before the commencement of debate on concurring in the Senate amendment, with or without amendment. A point of order under this paragraph shall be disposed of according to the preceding provisions of this clause in the same manner as a point of order under paragraph (a).

EXISTING RULES

(d) If any such motion to reject has been adopted, after final disposition of all points of order and motions to reject under the preceding provisions of this clause, the conference report shall be considered as rejected and the question then pending before the House shall be—

(1) whether to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which shall consist of that portion of the conference report not rejected; or

(2) if the last sentence of paragraph (a) of this clause applies, whether to insist further on the House amendment.

If all such motions to reject are defeated, then, after the allocation of time for debate on the conference report as provided in clause 2(a) of this rule, it shall be in order to move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

5. (a)(1) With respect to any amendment (including an amendment in the nature of a substitute) which—

(A) is proposed by the Senate to any measure and thereafter—

(i) is reported in disagreement between the two Houses by a committee of conference; or

(ii) is before the House, the stage of disagreement having been reached; and

(B) contains any matter which would be in violation of the provisions of clause 7 of rule XVI if such matter had been offered as an amendment in the House;

it shall be in order, immediately after a motion is offered that the House recede from its disagreement to such amendment proposed by the Senate and concur therein and before debate is commenced on such motion, to make a point of order that such nongermane matter, as described above, which shall be specified in the point of order, is contained in such amendment proposed by the Senate.

(2) If such point of order is sustained, it then shall be in order for the Chair to entertain a motion, which is of high privilege, that the House reject the nongermane matter covered by the point of order. It shall be in order to debate such motion for forty minutes, one-half of such time to be given to debate in favor of, and one-half in opposition to, the motion.

COMMENTARY

(3) Notwithstanding the final disposition of any point of order made under subparagraph (1), or of any motion to reject made pursuant to a point of order under subparagraph (2), of this paragraph, it shall be in order to make further points of order on the ground stated in such subparagraph (1), and motions to reject pursuant thereto under such subparagraph (2), with respect to other nongermane matter in the amendment proposed by the Senate not covered by any previous point of order which has been sustained.

(4) If any such motion to reject has been adopted, after final disposition of all points of order and motions to reject under the preceding provisions of this clause, the motion to recede and concur shall be considered as rejected, and further motions—

(A) to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment, where appropriate (but the offering of which is not in order unless copies of the language of the Senate amendment, as proposed to be amended by such motion, are then available on the floor when such motion is offered and is under consideration);

(B) to insist upon disagreement to the Senate amendment and request a further conference with the Senate; and

(C) to insist upon disagreement to the Senate amendment; shall remain of high privilege for consideration by the House. If all such motions to reject are defeated, then, after the allocation of time for debate on the motion to recede and concur as provided in clause 2(b) of this rule, it shall be in order to move the previous question on such motion.

(b)(1) With respect to any such amendment proposed by the Senate as described in paragraph (a) of this clause, it shall not be in order to offer any motion that the House recede from its disagreement to such Senate amendment and concur therein with an amendment, unless copies of the language of the Senate amendment, as proposed to be amended by such motion, are then available on the floor when such motion is offered and is under consideration.

(2) Immediately after any such motion is offered and is in order and before debate is commenced on such motion, it shall be in order to make a point of order that nongermane matter, as described in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of this clause, which shall be specified in the point of order, is contained in the language of the Senate amendment, as proposed to be amended by such motion, copies of which are then available on the floor.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
	(3) If such point of order is sustained, it then shall be in order for the Chair to entertain a motion, which is of high privilege, that the House reject the nongermane matter covered by the point of order. It shall be in order to debate such motion for forty minutes, one-half of such time to be given to debate in favor of, and one-half in opposition to, the motion. (4) Notwithstanding the final disposition of any point of order under subparagraph (2), or of any motion to reject made pursuant to a point of order under subparagraph (3), of this paragraph, it shall be in order to make further points of order on the ground stated in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of this clause, and motions to reject pursuant thereto under subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, with respect to other nongermane matter in the language of the Senate amendment, as proposed to be amended by the motion described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, not covered by any previous point of order which has been sustained. (5) If any such motion to reject has been adopted, after final disposition of all points of order and motions to reject under the preceding provisions of this paragraph, the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment shall be considered as rejected, and further motions— (A) to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment, where appropriate (but the offering of which is not in order unless copies of the language of the Senate amendment, as proposed to be amended by such motion, are then available on the floor when such motion is offered and is under consideration); (B) to insist upon disagreement to the Senate amendment and request a further conference with the Senate; and (C) to insist upon disagreement to the Senate amendment; shall remain of high privilege for consideration by the House. If all such motions to reject are defeated, then, after the allocation of time for debate on the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as provided in clause 2(b) of this rule, it shall be in order to move the previous question on such motion.	

(c) If, on a division of a motion that the House recede and concur, with or without amendment, from its disagreement to any such Senate amendment as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this clause, the House agrees to recede, then, before debate is commenced on concurring in such Senate amendment, or on concurring therein with an amendment it shall be in order to make and dispose of points of order and motions to reject with respect to such Senate amendment in accordance with applicable provisions of this clause and to effect final determination of these matters in accordance with such provisions.

From clause 7 of rule XXVIII:

11. It shall not be in order to consider a conference report to accompany a bill or joint resolution that proposes to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 unless—

(a) the joint explanatory statement of the managers includes a tax complexity analysis prepared by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in accordance with section 4022(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998; or

(b) the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means causes such a tax complexity analysis to be printed in the Congressional Record before consideration of the conference report.

7. It shall not be in order to consider the report of a committee of conference which contains any provision amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 unless—

(a) the accompanying joint explanatory statement contains a Tax Complexity Analysis prepared by the Joint Committee on Taxation in accordance with section 4022(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998; or

(b) such Analysis is printed in the Congressional Record prior to the consideration of the report.

Proposed clause 11, rule XXII was added to the rules by the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-206), to be effective after January 1, 1999.

12. (a)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), a meeting of each conference committee shall be open to the public.

(2) In open session of the House, a motion that managers on the part of the House be permitted to close to the public a meeting or meetings of their conference committee shall be privileged, shall be decided without debate, and shall be decided by a record vote.

(b) A point of order that a conference committee failed to comply with paragraph (a) may be raised immediately after the conference report is read or considered as read. If such a point of order is sustained, the conference report shall be considered as rejected, the House shall be considered to have insisted on its amendments or on disagreement to the Senate amendments, as the case may be, and to have requested a further conference with the Senate, and the Speaker may appoint new conferees without intervening motion.

Derived from clause 6, rule XXVIII: 6. (a) Each conference committee meeting between the House and Senate shall be open to the public except when the House, in open session, has determined by a rollcall vote of a majority of those Members voting that all or part of the meeting shall be closed to the public.

(b)(1) After the reading of the report and before the reading of the joint statement, or immediately upon consideration of a conference report if clause 2(c) of this rule applies, a point of order may be made that the committee of conference making the report to the House has failed to comply with paragraph (a) of this clause.

(2) If such point of order is sustained, the conference report shall be considered as rejected, the House shall be considered to have insisted upon its amendment(s) or upon disagreement to the amendment(s) of the Senate, as the case may be, and to have requested a further conference with the Senate, and the Speaker shall be authorized to appoint new conferees without intervening motion.

Once authorized by the House to close a conference committee hearing, the conferees may choose to close only a portion.

RULE XXIII.

STATUTORY LIMIT ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Derived from: RULE XLIX

ESTABLISHMENT OF STATUTORY LIMIT ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

PROPOSED NEW RULES

1. Upon adoption by Congress of a concurrent resolution on the budget under section 301 or 304 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 that sets forth, as the appropriate level of the public debt for the period to which the concurrent resolution relates, an amount that is different from the amount of the statutory limit on the public debt that otherwise would be in effect for that period, the Clerk shall prepare an engrossment of a joint resolution increasing or decreasing, as the case may be, the statutory limit on the public debt in the form prescribed in clause 2. Upon engrossment of the joint resolution, the vote by which the concurrent resolution on the budget was finally agreed to in the House shall also be considered as a vote on passage of the joint resolution in the House, and the joint resolution shall be considered as passed by the House and duly certified and examined. The engrossed copy shall be signed by the Clerk and transmitted to the Senate for further legislative action.

2. The matter after the resolving clause in a joint resolution described in clause 1 shall be as follows: ''That subsection (b) of section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking out the dollar limitation contained in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof '$_____'.'', with the blank being filled with a dollar limitation equal to the appropriate level of the public debt set forth pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 in the relevant concurrent resolution described in clause 1. If an adopted concurrent resolution under clause 1 sets forth different appropriate levels of the public debt for separate periods, only one engrossed joint resolution shall be prepared under clause 1; and the blank referred to in the preceding sentence shall be filled with the limitation that is to apply for each period.

EXISTING RULES

1. Upon the adoption by the Congress (under section 301 or 304 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) of any concurrent resolution on the budget setting forth as the appropriate level of the public debt for the period to which such concurrent resolution relates an amount which is different from the amount of the statutory limit on the public debt that would otherwise be in effect for such period, the enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare an engrossment of a joint resolution, in the form prescribed in clause 2, increasing or decreasing the statutory limit on the public debt. The vote by which the conference report on the concurrent resolution on the budget was agreed to in the House (or by which the concurrent resolution itself was adopted in the House, if there is no conference report) shall be deemed to have been a vote in favor of such joint resolution upon final passage in the House of Representatives. Upon the engrossment of such joint resolution it shall be deemed to have passed the House of Representatives and been duly certified and examined; the engrossed copy shall be signed by the Clerk and transmitted to the Senate for further legislative action; and (upon final passage by both Houses) the joint resolution shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and presented to the President for his signature (and otherwise treated for all purposes) in the manner provided for bills and joint resolutions generally.

2. The matter after the resolving clause in any joint resolution described in clause 1 shall be as follows: ''That subsection (b) of section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking out the dollar limitation contained in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof '$_____'.'', with the blank being filled in with a limitation equal to the appropriate level of the public debt as set forth, pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, in the concurrent resolution on the budget (whether such resolution was adopted under section 301, 304, or 310 of such Act). Only one joint resolution shall be prepared under clause 1 upon the adoption of any concurrent resolution on the budget; and, if the concurrent resolution set forth a different appropriate level of the public debt (pursuant to such section 301(a)(5)) for each of two separate periods, the blank referred to in the preceding sentence shall be filled in with both the limitation which is to apply for the later of the two periods (specifying the date on which that limitation is to take effect) and the limitation which is to apply for the earlier of such periods.

COMMENTARY

Existing rule XLIX becomes rule XXIII relating to the establishment of statutory limit on the public debt and carries without substantive change the procedures for automatic engrossment of a joint resolution adjusting the public debt limit upon final adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget. The phrase ''finally agreed to in the House'' in proposed clause 1 means the vote by which the House adopts the conference report, or if there is no conference report, on the concurrent resolution itself. The last sentence of existing clause 1 is deleted as unnecessary as the transmittal of the engrossment and enrollment of this joint resolution are handled just like any other legislative measure.

3. (a) The report of the Committee on the Budget on a concurrent resolution described in clause 1 and the joint explanatory statement of the managers on a conference report to accompany such a concurrent resolution each shall contain a clear statement of the effect the eventual enactment of a joint resolution engrossed under this rule would have on the statutory limit on the public debt.

(b) It shall not be in order for the House to consider a concurrent resolution described in clause 1, or a conference report thereon, unless the report of the Committee on the Budget or the joint explanatory statement of the managers complies with paragraph (a).

4. Nothing in this rule shall be construed as limiting or otherwise affecting—

(a) the power of the House or the Senate to consider and pass bills or joint resolutions, without regard to the procedures under clause 1, that would change the statutory limit on the public debt; or

(b) the rights of Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, or committees with respect to the introduction, consideration, and reporting of such bills or joint resolutions.

5. In this rule the term ''statutory limit on the public debt'' means the maximum face amount of obligations issued under authority of chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, and obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), as determined under section 3101(b) of such title after the application of section 3101(a) of such title, that may be outstanding at any one time.

RULE XXIV.

CODE OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT.

There is hereby established by and for the House the following code of conduct, to be known as the ''Code of Official Conduct'':

3. The report of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives accompanying any concurrent resolution on the budget under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as well as the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget, shall contain a clear statement of the effect under this rule that the adoption by both the House and the Senate of such concurrent resolution in the form in which it is being reported (and the adoption of the joint resolution thereupon prepared and enrolled under clause 1) would have upon the statutory limit on the public debt. It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives at any time to consider or adopt any concurrent resolution on the budget (or agree to any conference report thereon) if at that time the report accompanying such concurrent resolution (or the joint statement accompanying such conference report) does not comply with the requirements of this clause.

4. Nothing in this rule shall be construed as limiting or otherwise affecting the power of the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider and pass a bill which (without regard to the procedures under clause 1) changes the statutory limit on the public debt most recently established under this rule or otherwise; and the rights of Members and committees of the House with respect to the introduction, consideration, and reporting of any such bill shall be determined as though this rule had not been adopted.

5. As used in this rule, the term ''statutory limit on the public debt'' means the maximum face amount of obligations issued under authority of chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code and obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), determined under section 3101(b) of title 31 after the application of section 3101(a) of title 31 which may be outstanding at any one time.

Derived from: RULE XLIII

CODE OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

There is hereby established by and for the House of Representatives the following code of conduct, to be known as the ''Code of Official Conduct'':

Rules XXIV–XXVII—Conduct of Members, Officers and Employees

Proposed rules XXIV through XXVII consolidate all rules relating to the official conduct of Members, officers and employees in a sequential order, beginning with the Code of Conduct which is existing rule XLIII. Provisions relating to procedures of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct are transferred from clause 4(e) of rule X into new clause 3 of rule XI as more appropriately a matter of committee procedure.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

1. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall conduct himself at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House.

2. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall adhere to the spirit and the letter of the Rules of the House and to the rules of duly constituted committees thereof.

3. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not receive compensation and may not permit compensation to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position in Congress.

4. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not accept gifts except as provided by clause 5 of rule XXVI.

5. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not accept an honorarium for a speech, a writing for publication, or other similar activity.

6. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner—

(a) shall keep his campaign funds separate from his personal funds;

(b) may not convert campaign funds to personal use in excess of an amount representing reimbursement for legitimate and verifiable campaign expenditures; and

(c) may not expend funds from his campaign account that are not attributable to bona fide campaign or political purposes.

7. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall treat as campaign contributions all proceeds from testimonial dinners or other fund-raising events.

8. (a) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer of the House may not retain an employee who does not perform duties in the offices of the employing authority commensurate with the compensation he receives.

(b) In the case of a committee employee who works under the direct supervision of a member of the committee other than a chairman, the chairman may require that such member affirm in writing that the employee has complied with clause 8(a) (subject to clause 7 of rule X) as evidence of compliance by the chairman with this clause and with clause 7 of rule X.

EXISTING RULES

1. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall conduct himself at all times in a manner which shall reflect creditably on the House of Representatives.

2. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall adhere to the spirit and the letter of the Rules of the House of Representatives and to the rules of duly constituted committees thereof.

3. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall receive no compensation nor shall he permit any compensation to accrue to his beneficial interest from any source, the receipt of which would occur by virtue of influence improperly exerted from his position in the Congress.

4. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall not accept gifts except as provided by the provisions of rule LI (Gift Rule).

5. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall accept no honorarium for a speech, writing for publication, or other similar activity.

6. A Member of the House of Representatives shall keep his campaign funds separate from his personal funds. A Member shall convert no campaign funds to personal use in excess of reimbursement for legitimate and verifiable campaign expenditures and shall expend no funds from his campaign account not attributable to bona fide campaign or political purposes.

7. A Member of the House of Representatives shall treat as campaign contributions all proceeds from testimonial dinners or other fund raising events.

8. A Member or officer of the House of Representatives shall retain no one under his payroll authority who does not perform official duties commensurate with the compensation received in the offices of the employing authority. In the case of committee employees who work under the direct supervision of a Member other than a chairman, the chairman may require that such Member affirm in writing that the employees have complied with the preceding sentence (subject to clause 6 of rule XI) as evidence of the chairman's compliance with this clause and with clause 6 of rule XI.

COMMENTARY

9. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not discharge and may not refuse to hire an individual, or otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of the race, color, religion, sex (including marital or parental status), disability, age, or national origin of such individual, but may take into consideration the domicile or political affiliation of such individual.

10. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who has been convicted by a court of record for the commission of a crime for which a sentence of two or more years' imprisonment may be imposed should refrain from participation in the business of each committee of which he is a member, and a Member should refrain from voting on any question at a meeting of the House or of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, unless or until judicial or executive proceedings result in reinstatement of the presumption of his innocence or until he is reelected to the House after the date of such conviction.

11. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not authorize or otherwise allow an individual, group, or organization not under the direction and control of the House to use the words ''Congress of the United States,'' ''House of Representatives,'' or ''Official Business,'' or any combination of words thereof, on any letterhead or envelope.

12. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), an employee of the House who is required to file a report under rule XXVII may not participate personally and substantially as an employee of the House in a contact with an agency of the executive or judicial branches of Government with respect to nonlegislative matters affecting any nongovernmental person in which the employee has a significant financial interest.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if an employee first advises his employing authority of a significant financial interest described in paragraph (a) and obtains from his employing authority a written waiver stating that the participation of the employee in the activity described in paragraph (a) is necessary. A copy of each such waiver shall be filed with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

9. A Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall not discharge or refuse to hire any individual, or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex (including marital or parental status), handicap, age, or national origin, but may take into consideration the domicile or political affiliation of such individual.

10. A Member of the House of Representatives who has been convicted by a court of record for the commission of a crime for which a sentence of two or more years' imprisonment may be imposed should refrain from participation in the business of each committee of which he is a member and should refrain from voting on any question at a meeting of the House, or of the Committee of the Whole House, unless or until judicial or executive proceedings result in reinstatement of the presumption of his innocence or until he is reelected to the House after the date of such conviction.

11. A Member of the House of Representatives shall not authorize or otherwise allow a non-House individual, group, or organization to use the words ''Congress of the United States'', ''House of Representatives'', or ''Official Business'', or any combination of words thereof, on any letterhead or envelope.

12. (a) Except as provided by paragraph (b), any employee of the House of Representatives who is required to file a report pursuant to rule XLIV shall refrain from participating personally and substantially as an employee of the House of Representatives in any contact with any agency of the executive or judicial branch of Government with respect to nonlegislative matters affecting any nongovernmental person in which the employee has a significant financial interest.

(b) Paragraph (a) shall not apply if an employee first advises his employing authority of his significant financial interest and obtains from his employing authority a written waiver stating that the participation of the employee is necessary. A copy of each such waiver shall be filed with the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

13. Before a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may have access to classified information, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed:

> ''I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service with the House of Representatives, except as authorized by the House of Representatives or in accordance with its Rules.''

Copies of the executed oath (or affirmation) shall be retained by the Clerk as part of the records of the House.

14. In this Code of Official Conduct, the term ''officer or employee of the House'' means an individual whose compensation is disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer.

RULE XXV.

LIMITATIONS ON USE OF OFFICIAL FUNDS.

Limitations on use of official and unofficial accounts

1. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not maintain, or have maintained for his use, an unofficial office account. Funds may not be paid into an unofficial office account.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, if an amount from the Official Expenses Allowance of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner is paid into the House Recording Studio revolving fund for telecommunications satellite services, the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may accept reimbursement from nonpolitical entities in that amount for transmission to the Clerk for credit to the Official Expenses Allowance.

3. In this rule the term ''unofficial office account'' means an account or repository in which funds are received for the purpose of defraying otherwise unreimbursed expenses allowable under section 162(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as ordinary and necessary in the operation of a congressional office, and includes a newsletter fund referred to in section 527(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

EXISTING RULES

13. Before any Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives may have access to classified information, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed:

> ''I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service with the House of Representatives, except as authorized by the House of Representatives or in accordance with its Rules.''

Copies of the executed oath shall be retained by the Clerk of the House as part of the records of the House.

As used in this Code of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives—(a) the terms ''Member'' and ''Member of the House of Representatives'' include the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and each Delegate to the House; and (b) the term ''officer or employee of the House of Representatives'' means any individual whose compensation is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Derived from: RULE XLV

PROHIBITION OF UNOFFICIAL OFFICE ACCOUNTS

1. No Member may maintain or have maintained for his use an unofficial office account.

2. After the date of adoption of this rule, no funds may be paid into any unofficial office account.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, if an amount from the Official Expenses Allowance of a Member is paid into the House Recording Studio revolving fund for telecommunications satellite services, the Member may accept reimbursement from non-political entities in that amount for transmission to the Clerk of the House of Representatives for credit to the Official Expenses Allowance.

4. For purposes of this rule—

(a) the term ''unofficial office account'' means an account or repository into which funds are received for the purpose of defraying otherwise unreimbursed expenses allowable under section 162(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as ordinary and necessary in the operation of a congressional office, and includes any newsletter fund referred to in section 527(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and

(b) the term ''Member'' means any Member of, Delegate to, or Resident Commissioner in, the House of Representatives.

COMMENTARY

Proposed rule XXV transfers existing rules XLV and XLVI relating to limitations on use of official and unofficial accounts, limitations on the use of the frank, and existing clause 2(n)(5) and 5(e) of rule XI and clause 8 of rule I on prohibitions on use of funds by Members not elected to a succeeding Congress, into one rule on limitations of use of official funds.

Limitations on use of the frank

4. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall mail franked mail under section 3210(d) of title 39, United States Code at the most economical rate of postage practicable.

5. Before making a mass mailing, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall submit a sample or description of the mail matter involved to the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards for an advisory opinion as to whether the proposed mailing is in compliance with applicable provisions of law, rule, or regulation.

6. A mass mailing that is otherwise frankable by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner under the provisions of section 3210(e) of title 39, United States Code, is not frankable unless the cost of preparing and printing it is defrayed exclusively from funds made available in an appropriation Act.

7. A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not send a mass mailing outside the congressional district from which he was elected.

8. In the case of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, a mass mailing is not frankable under section 3210 of title 39, United States Code, when it is postmarked less than 60 days before the date of a primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which he is a candidate for public office. If the mail matter is of a type that is not customarily postmarked, the date on which it would have been postmarked, if it were of a type customarily postmarked, applies.

Derived from: RULE XLVI

LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF THE FRANK

1. Any franked mail which is mailed by a Member under section 3210(d) of title 39, United States Code, shall be mailed at the equivalent rate of postage which assures that such mail will be sent by the most economical means practicable.

2. A Member shall, before making any mass mailing, submit a sample or description of the mail matter involved to the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards for an advisory opinion as to whether such proposed mailing is in compliance with applicable provisions of law, rule, or regulation.

3. Any mass mailing which otherwise is frankable by a Member under the provisions of section 3210(e) of title 39, United States Code, shall not be frankable unless the cost of preparing and printing such mass mailing is defrayed exclusively from funds made available in any appropriations Act.

4. A Member may not send any mass mailing outside the congressional district from which the Member was elected.

5. In the case of any Representative in the House of Representatives, other than a Representative at Large, who is a candidate for any statewide public office, any mass mailing shall not be frankable under section 3210 of title 39, United States Code, when the same is delivered to any address which is not located in the area constituting the congressional district from which any such individual was elected.

6. In the case of any Member, any mass mailing shall not be frankable under section 3210 of title 39, United States Code, when the same is postmarked less than sixty days immediately before the date of any primary or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which such Member is a candidate for public office. If mail matter is of a type which is not customarily postmarked, the date on which such matter would have been postmarked if it were of a type customarily postmarked shall apply.

Existing clause 5 of rule XLVI is unnecessary given the breadth of existing clause 4 (proposed clause 7, rule XXV). The recodification therefore deletes the clause.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
9. In this rule the term ''mass mailing'' means, with respect to a session of Congress, a mailing of newsletters or other pieces of mail with substantially identical content (whether such pieces of mail are deposited singly or in bulk, or at the same time or different times), totaling more than 500 pieces of mail in that session, except that such term does not include a mailing— (a) of matter in direct response to a communication from a person to whom the matter is mailed; (b) from a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to other Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, or Senators, or to Federal, State, or local government officials; or (c) of a news release to the communications media.	7. For purposes of this rule-(a) the term ''mass mailing'' means, with respect to a session in Congress, any mailing of newsletters or other pieces of mail with substantially identical content (whether such mail is deposited singly or in bulk, or at the same time or different times), totaling more than 500 pieces in that session, except that such term does not include any mailing— (1) of matter in direct response to a communication from a person to whom the matter is mailed; (2) from a Member to other Members of Congress, or to Federal, State, or local government officials; or (3) of a news release to the communications media. (b) The term ''Member'' means any Member of the House of Representatives, a Delegate to the House of Representatives, or the Resident Commissioner in the House of Representatives. (c) The term ''Members of Congress'' means Senators and Representatives in, and Delegates and Resident Commissioners to, the Congress.	
Prohibition on use of funds by Members not elected to succeeding Congress 10. Funds from the applicable accounts described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X, including funds from committee expense resolutions, and funds in any local currencies owned by the United States may not be made available for travel by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator after the date of a general election in which he was not elected to the succeeding Congress or, in the case of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who is not a candidate in a general election, after the earlier of the date of such general election or the adjournment sine die of the last regular session of the Congress.	**Derived from clause 8, rule I:** However, expenses may not be paid from the applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(h)(1) of rule X for travel of a Member after the date of the general election of Members in which the Member has not been elected to the succeeding Congress, or in the case of a Member who is not a candidate in such general election, the earlier of the date of such general election or the adjournment sine die of the last regular session of the Congress.	This proposed clause combines prohibitions on funds for travel currently in clause 8, rule I, clause 2(n)(5), rule XI and clause 5(e), rule XI.

Derived from clause 2(n)(5), rule XI: (5) No local currencies owned by the United States may be made available under this paragraph for the use outside of the United States for defraying the expenses of a member of any committee after—

(A) the date of the general election of Members in which the Member has not been elected to the succeeding Congress; or

(B) in the case of a Member who is not a candidate in such general election, the earlier of the date of such general election or the adjournment sine die of the last regular session of the Congress.

Derived from clause 5(e), rule XI: (e) No primary expense resolution or additional expense resolution of a committee may provide for the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred by any member of the committee for travel by the member after the date of the general election of Members in which the Member is not elected to the succeeding Congress, or in the case of a Member who is not a candidate in such general election, the earlier of the date of such general election or the adjournment sine die of the last regular session of the Congress.

RULE XXVI.

LIMITATIONS ON OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS.

Outside earned income; honoraria

1. (a) Except as provided by paragraph (b), a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not—

(1) have outside earned income attributable to a calendar year that exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of that calendar year; or

(2) receive any honorarium.

(b) In the case of an individual who becomes a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, such individual may not have outside earned income attributable to the portion of a calendar year that occurs after such individual becomes a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee that exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of that calendar year multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days the individual is a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee during that calendar year and the denominator of which is 365.

Derived from: RULE XLVII

LIMITATIONS ON OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT AND EARNED INCOME

1. (a)(1) Except as provided by subparagraph (2), in calendar year 1991 or thereafter, a Member or an officer or employee of the House may not—

(A) have outside earned income attributable to such calendar year which exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of such calendar year; or

(B) receive any honorarium.

(2) In the case of any individual who becomes a Member or an officer or employee of the House during calendar year 1991 or thereafter, such individual may not have outside earned income attributable to the portion of that calendar year which occurs after such individual becomes a Member, officer or employee which exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of such calendar year multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of days such individual is a Member, officer, or employee during such calendar year and the denominator of which is 365.

Proposed rule XXVI combines existing rule XLVII on limitations on outside earned income, and rule LI on acceptance of gifts, and also includes existing rule XLI regarding officers and employees of the House who are agents for claims against the government as new clause 11. These provisions commonly address existing rules relating to potential conflicts of interest.

Obsolete provisions in the existing rule, such as its application to years after 1991 in the provisions limiting outside employment and income, have been deleted.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(c) A payment in lieu of an honorarium that is made to a charitable organization on behalf of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not be received by that Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee. Such a payment may not exceed $2,000 or be made to a charitable organization from which the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee or a parent, sibling, spouse, child, or dependent relative of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, derives a financial benefit.	(3) In calendar year 1991 or thereafter, any payment in lieu of an honorarium which is made to a charitable organization on behalf of a Member, officer or employee of the House may not be received by such individual. No such payment shall exceed $2,000 or be made to a charitable organization from which such individual or a parent, sibling, spouse, child, or dependent relative of such individual derives any financial benefit.	
	(b)(1) Except as provided by subparagraph (2), in calendar year 1990, a Member may not have outside earned income (including honoraria received in such calendar year) attributable to such calendar year which exceeds 30 percent of the annual pay as a Member to which the Member was entitled in 1989. (2) In the case of any individual who becomes a Member during calendar year 1990, such individual may not have outside earned income (including honoraria) attributable to the portion of that calendar year which occurs after such individual becomes a Member which exceeds 30 percent of $89,500 multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of days such individual is a Member during such calendar year and the denominator of which is 365.	Existing clause 1(b), rule XLVII applied only in calendar year 1990 and has therefore been deleted as obsolete.
2. A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not— (a) receive compensation for affiliating with or being employed by a firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity that provides professional services involving a fiduciary relationship; (b) permit his name to be used by such a firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity; (c) receive compensation for practicing a profession that involves a fiduciary relationship; (d) serve for compensation as an officer or member of the board of an association, corporation, or other entity; or (e) receive compensation for teaching, without the prior notification and approval of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	2. On or after January 1, 1991, a Member or an officer or employee of the House shall not— (1) receive compensation for affiliating with or being employed by a firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity which provides professional services involving a fiduciary relationship; (2) permit that Member's, officer's, or employee's name to be used by any such firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity; (3) receive compensation for practicing a profession which involves a fiduciary relationship; (4) serve for compensation as an officer or member of the board of any association, corporation, or other entity; or (5) receive compensation for teaching, without the prior notification and approval of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	

Copyright royalties

3. (a) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not receive an advance payment on copyright royalties. This paragraph does not prohibit a literary agent, researcher, or other individual (other than an individual employed by the House or a relative of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee) working on behalf of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee with respect to a publication from receiving an advance payment of a copyright royalty directly from a publisher and solely for the benefit of that literary agent, researcher, or other individual.

(b) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not receive copyright royalties under a contract entered into on or after January 1, 1996, unless that contract is first approved by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct as complying with the requirement of clause 4(d)(1)(E) (that royalties are received from an established publisher under usual and customary contractual terms).

3. A Member, officer, or employee of the House may not—

(1) receive any advance payment on copyright royalties, but this paragraph does not prohibit any literary agent, researcher, or other individual (other than an individual employed by the House or a relative of that Member, officer, or employee) working on behalf of that Member, officer, or employee with respect to a publication from receiving an advance payment of a copyright royalty directly from a publisher and solely for the benefit of that literary agent, researcher, or other individual; or

(2) receive any copyright royalties pursuant to a contract entered into on or after January 1, 1996, unless that contract is first approved by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct as complying with the requirement of clause 4(e)(5) (that royalties are received from an established publisher pursuant to usual and customary contractual terms).

Definitions

4. (a)(1) In this rule, except as provided in subparagraph (2), the term ''officer or employee of the House'' means an individual (other than a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner) whose pay is disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer, who is paid at a rate equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for GS–15 of the General Schedule, and who is so employed for more than 90 days in a calendar year; and

(2) when used with respect to an honorarium, the term ''officer or employee of the House'' means an individual (other than a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner) whose salary is disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer.

(b) In this rule the term ''honorarium'' means a payment of money or a thing of value for an appearance, speech, or article, by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, excluding any actual and necessary travel expenses incurred by that Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee (and one relative) to the extent that such expenses are paid or reimbursed by any other person. The amount otherwise determined shall be reduced by the amount of any such expenses to the extent that such expenses are not so paid or reimbursed.

4. For the purposes of this rule—(a) The term ''Member'' means any Member of the House of Representatives, a Delegate to the House of Representatives, or the Resident Commissioner in the House of Representatives.

(b)(1) Except as provided by paragraph (2), the term ''officer or employee of the House'' means any individual (other than a Member) whose pay is disbursed by the Clerk and who is paid at a rate equal to or greater than the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS–16 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, and so employed for more than 90 days in a calendar year.

(2) When used with respect to honoraria, the term ''officer or employee of the House'' means any individual (other than a Member) whose salary is disbursed by the Clerk.

(c) The term ''honorarium'' means a payment of money or any thing of value for an appearance, speech, or article, by a Member or an officer or employee of the House, excluding any actual and necessary travel expenses incurred by such individual (and one relative) to the extent that such expenses are paid or reimbursed by any other person, and the amount otherwise determined shall be reduced by the amount of any such expenses to the extent that such expenses are not paid or reimbursed.

In the existing definition of the term ''officer or employee of the House'', the grade of GS–16 in the General Schedule of the civil service no longer exists. Therefore the reference is updated to a rate of 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for GS–15 to maintain that standard.

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(c) In this rule the term ''travel expenses'' means, with respect to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer or, employee of the House, or a relative of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, the cost of transportation, and the cost of lodging and meals while away from his residence or principal place of employment.	(d) The term ''travel expenses'' means, with respect to a Member or an officer or employee of the House, or a relative of any such individual, the cost of transportation, and the cost of lodging and meals while away from his or her residence or principal place of employment.	
(d)(1) In this rule the term ''outside earned income'' means, with respect to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, wages, salaries, fees, and other amounts received or to be received as compensation for personal services actually rendered, but does not include—	(e) The term ''outside earned income'' means, with respect to a Member, officer or employee, wages, salaries, fees, and other amounts received or to be received as compensation for personal services actually rendered but does not include—	
(A) the salary of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee;	(1) the salary of such individual as a Member, officer or employee;	
(B) any compensation derived by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House for personal services actually rendered before the adoption of this rule or before he became a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee;	(2) any compensation derived by such individual for personal services actually rendered prior to the effective date of this rule or becoming such a Member, officer or employee, whichever occurs later;	The phrase ''whichever occurs later'' in subparagraph (2) is deleted as unnecessary.
(C) any amount paid by, or on behalf of, a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House to a tax-qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan and received by him from such a plan;	(3) any amount paid by, or on behalf of, a Member, officer or employee, to a tax-qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan and received by such individual from such a plan;	
(D) in the case of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House engaged in a trade or business in which he or his family holds a controlling interest and in which both personal services and capital are income-producing factors, any amount received by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, so long as the personal services actually rendered by him in the trade or business do not generate a significant amount of income; or	(4) in the case of a Member, officer or employee engaged in a trade or business in which the individual or his family holds a controlling interest and in which both personal services and capital are income-producing factors, any amount received by such individual so long as the personal services actually rendered by the individual in the trade or business do not generate a significant amount of income; and	
(E) copyright royalties received from established publishers under usual and customary contractual terms; and	(5) copyright royalties received from established publishers pursuant to usual and customary contractual terms.	
(2) outside earned income shall be determined without regard to community property law.	Outside earned income shall be determined without regard to any community property law.	
(e) In this rule the term ''charitable organization'' means an organization described in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.	(f) The term ''charitable organization'' means an organization described in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.	
	Derived from: RULE LI	
Gifts	GIFT RULE	
5. (a)(1) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not knowingly accept a gift except as provided in this clause.	1. (a) No Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall knowingly accept a gift except as provided in this rule.	

(2)(A) In this clause the term ''gift'' means a gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other item having monetary value. The term includes gifts of services, training, transportation, lodging, and meals, whether provided in kind, by purchase of a ticket, payment in advance, or reimbursement after the expense has been incurred.

(B)(i) A gift to a family member of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, or a gift to any other individual based on that individual's relationship with the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, shall be considered a gift to the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee if it is given with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee and the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee has reason to believe the gift was given because of his official position.

(ii) If food or refreshment is provided at the same time and place to both a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House and the spouse or dependent thereof, only the food or refreshment provided to the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee shall be treated as a gift for purposes of this clause.

(3) The restrictions in subparagraph (1) do not apply to the following:

(A) Anything for which the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor.

(B) A contribution, as defined in section 301(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) that is lawfully made under that Act, a lawful contribution for election to a State or local government office, or attendance at a fundraising event sponsored by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) A gift from a relative as described in section 109(16) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (2 U.S.C. App. 109(16)).

(D)(i) Anything provided by an individual on the basis of a personal friendship unless the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House has reason to believe that, under the circumstances, the gift was provided because of his official position and not because of the personal friendship.

(ii) In determining whether a gift is provided on the basis of personal friendship, the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall consider the circumstances under which the gift was offered, such as:

(b)(1) For the purpose of this rule, the term ''gift'' means any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other item having monetary value. The term includes gifts of services, training, transportation, lodging, and meals, whether provided in kind, by purchase of a ticket, payment in advance, or reimbursement after the expense has been incurred.

(2)(A) A gift to a family member of a Member, officer, or employee, or a gift to any other individual based on that individual's relationship with the Member, officer, or employee, shall be considered a gift to the Member, officer, or employee if it is given with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Member, officer, or employee and the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe the gift was given because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee.

(B) If food or refreshment is provided at the same time and place to both a Member, officer, or employee and the spouse or dependent thereof, only the food or refreshment provided to the Member, officer, or employee shall be treated as a gift for purposes of this rule.

(c) The restrictions in paragraph (a) shall not apply to the following:

(1) Anything for which the Member, officer, or employee pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor.

(2) A contribution, as defined in section 301(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) that is lawfully made under that Act, a lawful contribution for election to a State or local government office, or attendance at a fundraising event sponsored by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(3) A gift from a relative as described in section 109(16) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–521).

(4)(A) Anything provided by an individual on the basis of a personal friendship unless the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe that, under the circumstances, the gift was provided because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and not because of the personal friendship.

(B) In determining whether a gift is provided on the basis of personal friendship, the Member, officer, or employee shall consider the circumstances under which the gift was offered, such as:

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(I) The history of his relationship with the individual giving the gift, including any previous exchange of gifts between them.	(i) The history of the relationship between the individual giving the gift and the recipient of the gift, including any previous exchange of gifts between such individuals.	
(II) Whether to his actual knowledge the individual who gave the gift personally paid for the gift or sought a tax deduction or business reimbursement for the gift.	(ii) Whether to the actual knowledge of the Member, officer, or employee the individual who gave the gift personally paid for the gift or sought a tax deduction or business reimbursement for the gift.	
(III) Whether to his actual knowledge the individual who gave the gift also gave the same or similar gifts to other Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioners, officers, or employees of the House.	(iii) Whether to the actual knowledge of the Member, officer, or employee the individual who gave the gift also at the same time gave the same or similar gifts to other Members, officers, or employees.	
(E) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(3), a contribution or other payment to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House that is otherwise lawfully made in accordance with the restrictions and disclosure requirements of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	(5) Except as provided in clause 3(c), a contribution or other payment to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee that is otherwise lawfully made in accordance with the restrictions and disclosure requirements of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	
(F) A gift from another Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House or Senate.	(6) Any gift from another Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or the House of Representatives.	
(G) Food, refreshments, lodging, transportation, and other benefits—	(7) Food, refreshments, lodging, transportation, and other benefits—	
(i) resulting from the outside business or employment activities of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House (or other outside activities that are not connected to his duties as an officeholder), or of his spouse, if such benefits have not been offered or enhanced because of his official position and are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances;	(A) resulting from the outside business or employment activities (or other outside activities that are not connected to the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder) of the Member, officer, or employee, or the spouse of the Member, officer, or employee, if such benefits have not been offered or enhanced because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances;	
(ii) customarily provided by a prospective employer in connection with bona fide employment discussions; or	(B) customarily provided by a prospective employer in connection with bona fide employment discussions; or	
(iii) provided by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in connection with a fundraising or campaign event sponsored by such organization.	(C) provided by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in connection with a fundraising or campaign event sponsored by such an organization.	
(H) Pension and other benefits resulting from continued participation in an employee welfare and benefits plan maintained by a former employer.	(8) Pension and other benefits resulting from continued participation in an employee welfare and benefits plan maintained by a former employer.	
(I) Informational materials that are sent to the office of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House in the form of books, articles, periodicals, other written materials, audiotapes, videotapes, or other forms of communication.	(9) Informational materials that are sent to the office of the Member, officer, or employee in the form of books, articles, periodicals, other written materials, audiotapes, videotapes, or other forms of communication.	

(J) Awards or prizes that are given to competitors in contests or events open to the public, including random drawings.

(K) Honorary degrees (and associated travel, food, refreshments, and entertainment) and other bona fide, nonmonetary awards presented in recognition of public service (and associated food, refreshments, and entertainment provided in the presentation of such degrees and awards).

(L) Training (including food and refreshments furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the training) if such training is in the interest of the House.

(M) Bequests, inheritances, and other transfers at death.

(N) An item, the receipt of which is authorized by the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, or any other statute.

(O) Anything that is paid for by the Federal Government, by a State or local government, or secured by the Government under a Government contract.

(P) A gift of personal hospitality (as defined in section 109(14) of the Ethics in Government Act) of an individual other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.

(Q) Free attendance at a widely attended event permitted under subparagraph (4).

(R) Opportunities and benefits that are-

(i) available to the public or to a class consisting of all Federal employees, whether or not restricted on the basis of geographic consideration;

(ii) offered to members of a group or class in which membership is unrelated to congressional employment;

(iii) offered to members of an organization, such as an employees' association or congressional credit union, in which membership is related to congressional employment and similar opportunities are available to large segments of the public through organizations of similar size;

(iv) offered to a group or class that is not defined in a manner that specifically discriminates among Government employees on the basis of branch of Government or type of responsibility, or on a basis that favors those of higher rank or rate of pay;

(v) in the form of loans from banks and other financial institutions on terms generally available to the public; or

(10) Awards or prizes which are given to competitors in contests or events open to the public, including random drawings.

(11) Honorary degrees (and associated travel, food, refreshments, and entertainment) and other bona fide, nonmonetary awards presented in recognition of public service (and associated food, refreshments, and entertainment provided in the presentation of such degrees and awards).

(12) Training (including food and refreshments furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the training) provided to a Member, officer, or employee, if such training is in the interest of the House of Representatives.

(13) Bequests, inheritances, and other transfers at death.

(14) Any item, the receipt of which is authorized by the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, or any other statute.

(15) Anything which is paid for by the Federal Government, by a State or local government, or secured by the Government under a Government contract.

(16) A gift of personal hospitality (as defined in section 109(14) of the Ethics in Government Act) of an individual other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.

(17) Free attendance at a widely attended event permitted pursuant to paragraph (d).

(18) Opportunities and benefits which are-

(A) available to the public or to a class consisting of all Federal employees, whether or not restricted on the basis of geographic consideration;

(B) offered to members of a group or class in which membership is unrelated to congressional employment;

(C) offered to members of an organization, such as an employees' association or congressional credit union, in which membership is related to congressional employment and similar opportunities are available to large segments of the public through organizations of similar size;

(D) offered to any group or class that is not defined in a manner that specifically discriminates among Government employees on the basis of branch of Government or type of responsibility, or on a basis that favors those of higher rank or rate of pay;

(E) in the form of loans from banks and other financial institutions on terms generally available to the public; or

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(vi) in the form of reduced membership or other fees for participation in organization activities offered to all Government employees by professional organizations if the only restrictions on membership relate to professional qualifications.	(F) in the form of reduced membership or other fees for participation in organization activities offered to all Government employees by professional organizations if the only restrictions on membership relate to professional qualifications.	
(S) A plaque, trophy, or other item that is substantially commemorative in nature and that is intended for presentation.	(19) A plaque, trophy, or other item that is substantially commemorative in nature and which is intended for presentation.	
(T) Anything for which, in an unusual case, a waiver is granted by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	(20) Anything for which, in an unusual case, a waiver is granted by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	
(U) Food or refreshments of a nominal value offered other than as a part of a meal.	(21) Food or refreshments of a nominal value offered other than as a part of a meal.	
(V) Donations of products from the district or State that the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner represents that are intended primarily for promotional purposes, such as display or free distribution, and are of minimal value to any single recipient.	(22) Donations of products from the State that the Member represents that are intended primarily for promotional purposes, such as display or free distribution, and are of minimal value to any individual recipient.	
(W) An item of nominal value such as a greeting card, baseball cap, or a T-shirt.	(23) An item of nominal value such as a greeting card, baseball cap, or a T-shirt.	
(4)(A) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may accept an offer of free attendance at a widely attended convention, conference, symposium, forum, panel discussion, dinner, viewing, reception, or similar event, provided by the sponsor of the event, if—	(d)(1) A Member, officer, or employee may accept an offer of free attendance at a widely attended convention, conference, symposium, forum, panel discussion, dinner, viewing, reception, or similar event, provided by the sponsor of the event, if—	
(i) the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House participates in the event as a speaker or a panel participant, by presenting information related to Congress or matters before Congress, or by performing a ceremonial function appropriate to his official position; or	(A) the Member, officer, or employee participates in the event as a speaker or a panel participant, by presenting information related to Congress or matters before Congress, or by performing a ceremonial function appropriate to the Member's, officer's, or employee's official position; or	
(ii) attendance at the event is appropriate to the performance of the official duties or representative function of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House.	(B) attendance at the event is appropriate to the performance of the official duties or representative function of the Member, officer, or employee.	
(B) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House who attends an event described in subdivision (A) may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at the event for an accompanying individual.	(2) A Member, officer, or employee who attends an event described in subparagraph (1) may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at the event for an accompanying individual.	
(C) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, or the spouse or dependent thereof, may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at a charity event, except that reimbursement for transportation and lodging may not be accepted in connection with the event.	(3) A Member, officer, or employee, or the spouse or dependent thereof, may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at a charity event, except that reimbursement for transportation and lodging may not be accepted in connection with the event.	

(D) In this paragraph the term ''free attendance'' may include waiver of all or part of a conference or other fee, the provision of local transportation, or the provision of food, refreshments, entertainment, and instructional materials furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the event. The term does not include entertainment collateral to the event, nor does it include food or refreshments taken other than in a group setting with all or substantially all other attendees.

(5) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not accept a gift the value of which exceeds $250 on the basis of the personal friendship exception in subparagraph (3)(D) unless the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct issues a written determination that such exception applies. A determination under this subparagraph is not required for gifts given on the basis of the family relationship exception in subparagraph (3)(C).

(6) When it is not practicable to return a tangible item because it is perishable, the item may, at the discretion of the recipient, be given to an appropriate charity or destroyed.

(b)(1)(A) A reimbursement (including payment in kind) to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House from a private source other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal for necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses for travel to a meeting, speaking engagement, factfinding trip, or similar event in connection with his duties as an officeholder shall be considered as a reimbursement to the House and not a gift prohibited by this clause, if the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee—

(i) in the case of an employee, receives advance authorization, from the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works, to accept reimbursement; and

(ii) discloses the expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed and the authorization to the Clerk within 30 days after the travel is completed.

(B) For purposes of subdivision (A), events, the activities of which are substantially recreational in nature, are not considered to be in connection with the duties of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House as an officeholder.

(2) Each advance authorization to accept reimbursement shall be signed by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer of the House under whose direct supervision the employee works and shall include—

(A) the name of the employee;

(B) the name of the person who will make the reimbursement;

(4) For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''free attendance'' may include waiver of all or part of a conference or other fee, the provision of local transportation, or the provision of food, refreshments, entertainment, and instructional materials furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the event. The term does not include entertainment collateral to the event, nor does it include food or refreshments taken other than in a group setting with all or substantially all other attendees.

(e) No Member, officer, or employee may accept a gift the value of which exceeds $250 on the basis of the personal friendship exception in paragraph (c)(4) unless the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct issues a written determination that such exception applies. No determination under this paragraph is required for gifts given on the basis of the family relationship exception.

(f) When it is not practicable to return a tangible item because it is perishable, the item may, at the discretion of the recipient, be given to an appropriate charity or destroyed.

2. (a)(1) A reimbursement (including payment in kind) to a Member, officer, or employee from a private source other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal for necessary transportation, lodging and related expenses for travel to a meeting, speaking engagement, factfinding trip or similar event in connection with the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder shall be deemed to be a reimbursement to the House of Representatives and not a gift prohibited by this rule, if the Member, officer, or employee—

(A) in the case of an employee, receives advance authorization, from the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works, to accept reimbursement, and

(B) discloses the expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed and the authorization to the Clerk of the House of Representatives within 30 days after the travel is completed.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (a)(1), events, the activities of which are substantially recreational in nature, shall not be considered to be in connection with the duties of a Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder.

(b) Each advance authorization to accept reimbursement shall be signed by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works and shall include—

(1) the name of the employee;

(2) the name of the person who will make the reimbursement;

PROPOSED NEW RULES	EXISTING RULES	COMMENTARY
(C) the time, place, and purpose of the travel; and	(3) the time, place, and purpose of the travel; and	
(D) a determination that the travel is in connection with the duties of the employee as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.	(4) a determination that the travel is in connection with the duties of the employee as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.	
(3) Each disclosure made under subparagraph (1)(A) of expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed shall be signed by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer (in the case of travel by that Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer) or by the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works (in the case of travel by an employee) and shall include—	(c) Each disclosure made under paragraph (a)(1) of expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed shall be signed by the Member or officer (in the case of travel by that Member or officer) or by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works (in the case of travel by an employee) and shall include—	
(A) a good faith estimate of total transportation expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;	(1) a good faith estimate of total transportation expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;	
(B) a good faith estimate of total lodging expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;	(2) a good faith estimate of total lodging expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;	
(C) a good faith estimate of total meal expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;	(3) a good faith estimate of total meal expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;	
(D) a good faith estimate of the total of other expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;	(4) a good faith estimate of the total of other expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;	
(E) a determination that all such expenses are necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses as defined in subparagraph (4); and	(5) a determination that all such expenses are necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses as defined in paragraph (d); and	
(F) in the case of a reimbursement to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer, a determination that the travel was in connection with his duties as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or officer is using public office for private gain.	(6) in the case of a reimbursement to a Member or officer, a determination that the travel was in connection with the duties of the Member or officer as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the Member or officer is using public office for private gain.	
(4) In this paragraph the term ''necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses''—	(d) For purposes of this clause, the term ''necessary transportation, lodging and related expenses''—	
(A) includes reasonable expenses that are necessary for travel for a period not exceeding four days within the United States or seven days exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless approved in advance by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct;	(1) includes reasonable expenses that are necessary for travel for a period not exceeding 4 days within the United States or 7 days exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless approved in advance by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct;	
(B) is limited to reasonable expenditures for transportation, lodging, conference fees and materials, and food and refreshments, including reimbursement for necessary transportation, whether or not such transportation occurs within the periods described in subdivision (A);	(2) is limited to reasonable expenditures for transportation, lodging, conference fees and materials, and food and refreshments, including reimbursement for necessary transportation, whether or not such transportation occurs within the periods described in subparagraph (1);	
(C) does not include expenditures for recreational activities, nor does it include entertainment other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event, except for activities or entertainment otherwise permissible under this clause; and	(3) does not include expenditures for recreational activities, nor does it include entertainment other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event, except for activities or entertainment otherwise permissible under this rule; and	

(D) may include travel expenses incurred on behalf of either the spouse or a child of the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee.

(5) The Clerk shall make available to the public all advance authorizations and disclosures of reimbursement filed under subparagraph (1) as soon as possible after they are received.

(c) A gift prohibited by paragraph (a)(1) includes the following:

(1) Anything provided by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to an entity that is maintained or controlled by a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House.

(2) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal on the basis of a designation, recommendation, or other specification of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House (not including a mass mailing or other solicitation directed to a broad category of persons or entities), other than a charitable contribution permitted by paragraph (d).

(3) A contribution or other payment by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House.

(4) A financial contribution or expenditure made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal relating to a conference, retreat, or similar event, sponsored by or affiliated with an official congressional organization, for or on behalf of Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, or employees of the House.

(d)(1) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal in lieu of an honorarium to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House are not considered a gift under this clause if it is reported as provided in subparagraph (2).

(2) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee who designates or recommends a contribution to a charitable organization in lieu of an honorarium described in subparagraph (1) shall report within 30 days after such designation or recommendation to the Clerk—

(A) the name and address of the registered lobbyist who is making the contribution in lieu of an honorarium;

(B) the date and amount of the contribution; and

(C) the name and address of the charitable organization designated or recommended by the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

(4) may include travel expenses incurred on behalf of either the spouse or a child of the Member, officer, or employee.

(e) The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make available to the public all advance authorizations and disclosures of reimbursement filed pursuant to paragraph (a) as soon as possible after they are received.

3. A gift prohibited by clause 1(a) includes the following:

(a) Anything provided by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to an entity that is maintained or controlled by a Member, officer, or employee.

(b) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal on the basis of a designation, recommendation, or other specification of a Member, officer, or employee (not including a mass mailing or other solicitation directed to a broad category of persons or entities), other than a charitable contribution permitted by clause 4.

(c) A contribution or other payment by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee.

(d) A financial contribution or expenditure made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal relating to a conference, retreat, or similar event, sponsored by or affiliated with an official congressional organization, for or on behalf of Members, officers, or employees.

4. (a) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal in lieu of an honorarium to a Member, officer, or employee shall not be considered a gift under this rule if it is reported as provided in paragraph (b).

(b) A Member, officer, or employee who designates or recommends a contribution to a charitable organization in lieu of honoraria described in paragraph (a) shall report within 30 days after such designation or recommendation to the Clerk of the House of Representatives—

(1) the name and address of the registered lobbyist who is making the contribution in lieu of honoraria;

(2) the date and amount of the contribution; and

(3) the name and address of the charitable organization designated or recommended by the Member.

PROPOSED NEW RULES

The Clerk shall make public information received under this subparagraph as soon as possible after it is received.

(e) In this clause—

(1) the term ''registered lobbyist'' means a lobbyist registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or any successor statute; and

(2) the term ''agent of a foreign principal'' means an agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

(f) All the provisions of this clause shall be interpreted and enforced solely by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is authorized to issue guidance on any matter contained in this clause.

Claims against the Government

6. A person may not be an officer or employee of the House, or continue in its employment, if he acts as an agent for the prosecution of a claim against the Government or if he is interested in such claim, except as an original claimant or in the proper discharge of official duties.

RULE XXVII.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

1. The Clerk shall send a copy of each report filed with the Clerk under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 within the seven-day period beginning on the date on which the report is filed to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. By August 1 of each year, the Clerk shall compile all such reports sent to him by Members within the period beginning on January 1 and ending on June 15 of each year and have them printed as a House document, which shall be made available to the public.

2. For the purposes of this rule, the provisions of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 shall be considered Rules of the House as they pertain to Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, officers, and employees of the House.

RULE XXVIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

EXISTING RULES

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make public information received pursuant to this paragraph as soon as possible after it is received.

5. For purposes of this rule—

(a) the term ''registered lobbyist'' means a lobbyist registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or any successor statute; and

(b) the term ''agent of a foreign principal'' means an agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

6. All the provisions of this rule shall be interpreted and enforced solely by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is authorized to issue guidance on any matter contained in this rule.

Derived from: RULE XLI

QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

No person shall be an officer or employee of the House, or continue in its employment, who shall be an agent for the prosecution of any claim against the Government or be interested in such claim otherwise than as an original claimant or than in the proper discharge of official duties.

Derived from: RULE XLIV

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

1. A copy of each report filed with the Clerk under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 shall be sent by the Clerk within the seven-day period beginning the date on which the report is filed to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. By August 1 of each year, the Clerk shall compile all such reports sent to him by Members within the period beginning on January 1 and ending on June 15 of each year and have them printed as a House document, which document shall be made available to the public.

2. For the purposes of this rule, the provisions of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 shall be deemed to be a rule of the House as it pertains to Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives.

Derived from: RULE XLII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

COMMENTARY

Proposed rule XXVII consists of existing rule XLIV relating to financial disclosure, and incorporates by reference title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

1. The provisions of law that constituted the Rules of the House at the end of the previous Congress shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and the rules of parliamentary practice comprised by Jefferson's Manual shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Rules and orders of the House.

2. In these rules words importing the masculine gender include the feminine as well.

The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual and the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House and joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Proposed rule XXVIII transfers existing rule XLII ''General Provisions'' to include the incorporation by reference of existing laws, including the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 currently constituting the Rules of the House, and to Jefferson's Manual. New clause 2 is a rule of construction concerning gender. A general provisions rule should be the last rule.

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

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

(Mr. MOAKLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, before we begin, I really want to take this opportunity to congratulate my dear friend for many years and the new chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), in his new position and wish him a reign filled with fairness and fair process and a record number of open rules.

My good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), has set a very good tone for his chairmanship. He ran the recodification task force. And as my Democratic colleagues, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), will attest, he was bipartisan, he was fair, and he always acted as a gentleman. The task force came up with a way to make the House rules clear and more orderly.

I also want to thank the Parliamentarian, Charlie Johnson, and his colleagues, Tom Duncan and John Sullivan, Muftiah McCartin and Tom Wickham, for their very outstanding work on recodification. Mr. Speaker, I do not think enough people realize the depth of knowledge and expertise advising the Chair requires, but these people do the Congress an excellent service and deserve our appreciation.

Mr. Speaker, aside from a good recodification, today's rules package contains a handful of rules changes to which we in the minority object. Specifically, this rules package gives the chairman of the Committee on the Budget a blank check to write the budget resolution for fiscal year 1999.

Why do we need to do this, Mr. Speaker? Well, because my Republican colleagues failed to pass a budget last year. For the first time, for the very first time since the Budget Act was created, my Republican colleagues just could not get their act together. We all know they spent so much time on expensive partisan investigation that they failed to complete one of the most serious and one of the most basic responsibilities of the House, the adoption of the budget resolution.

It is one more way for my Republican colleagues to circumvent the committee process, to avoid hearing from the public, and to write legislation that makes a few powerful people very happy but ignores the rest.

Mr. Speaker, this is becoming a very worrisome pattern. Just because my Republican colleagues hold the slim majority in Congress does not mean that they can bypass the legislative process. Passing laws, enacting budgets is very serious business and should be treated as such. But even worse than that, even worse than what is in the rules is what is not in it.

Although the Democratic party won five more seats last November, this rule package does nothing to change the ratio of Democrats to Republicans on committees to better reflect the ratio of the House. By failing to do so, Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues are really denying millions upon millions of Americans their right to fair representation on congressional committees.

Although the Democrats make up 49 percent of the Congress, Mr. Speaker, they do not occupy 49 percent of the committee slots.

Mr. Speaker, I have a chart here from the Congressional Research Service which shows that three of the most unfair Congresses during the last 45 years in terms of committee ratios were all Republican Congresses.

Let me repeat, Mr. Speaker, over the last 40 years, the three most unfair Congresses, according to committee ratios, were all Republican, and the Republicans only controlled three Congresses in the last 40 years.

I include for the RECORD the chart that shows that.

HOUSE COMMITTEES, PARTY RATIOS—86TH–106TH CONGRESSES

Congress	House	Distribution of seats				Total committee seats	Distribution of com. seats				Percent Com. maj. compared to percent House maj.
		Number		Percentage			Number		Percentage		
		Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep		Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	
106*	435	211	223	48.51	51.26	819	367	450	44.81	54.95	3.68
105*	435	207	227	47.59	52.18	804	356	446	44.28	55.47	3.29
104*	435	204	230	46.90	52.87	786	348	435	44.27	55.34	2.47
103	435	258	176	59.31	40.46	876	531	343	60.62	39.16	1.31
102	435	267	167	61.38	38.39	855	528	325	61.75	38.01	0.38
101	435	260	175	59.77	40.23	819	500	319	61.05	38.95	1.28
100	435	258	177	59.31	40.69	809	493	316	60.94	39.06	1.63
99	435	253	182	58.16	41.84	788	473	315	60.03	39.97	1.86
98	435	268	167	61.61	38.39	768	489	279	63.67	36.33	2.06
97	435	243	192	55.86	44.14	750	436	314	58.13	41.87	2.27
96	435	277	158	63.68	36.32	752	483	269	64.23	35.77	0.55
95	435	292	143	67.13	32.87	779	527	252	67.65	32.35	0.52
94	435	290	145	66.67	33.33	771	519	252	67.32	32.68	0.65
93	435	243	192	55.86	44.14	688	393	295	57.12	42.88	1.26
92	435	255	180	58.62	41.38	659	392	267	59.48	40.52	0.86
91	435	243	192	55.86	44.14	636	362	274	56.92	43.08	1.06
90	435	248	187	57.01	42.99	613	353	260	57.59	42.41	0.57
89	435	295	140	67.82	32.18	602	407	195	67.61	32.39	(0.21)
88	435	258	177	59.31	40.69	594	354	240	59.60	40.40	0.29
87	437	262	175	59.95	40.05	584	350	234	59.93	40.07	(0.02)
86	436	283	153	64.91	35.09	575	365	210	63.48	36.52	(1.43)

Source for data for the 86th–95th Congresses is U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Committees, ''Final Report of the Select Committees on Committees U.S. House of Representatives'' (Washington; GPO, 1980), pp. 449–507. For the 96th and 97th Congresses, sources are Congressional Directory, and Congressional Record. For the 98th–105th Congresses, sources are Congressional Yellow Book, and Vital Statistics on Congress, 1997–1998. Data for 106th Congress are current estimates based on projected committee assignments. For the 106th Congress, data do not reflect post-election resignations. In the 86th and 87th Congresses, the House membership was increased to accommodate the admission of Alaska and Hawaii to the Union. Ratios do not include Resident Commissioners, or Delegates. Independents are calculated in the data for totals. Percentages in parentheses are negative, all others are positive. Percentages were calculated by computer, and reflect rounding. Asterisks indicate Congresses when Republicans were the majority, all other Congresses represent data when Democrats were the majority.

For the last 5 years, Republicans have awarded themselves more committee seats than fairness would dictate.

In this Congress, they control 54.9 percent of the committee seats, but yet only have 51 percent of the Congress. In other words, Mr. Speaker, the Republican leadership, and I want the Speaker to understand this because he just said how fair he is going to be, the Republican leadership has taken 30 committee seats away from Democratic Members.

Now, I think the best way to treat this new Congress in a very civil manner and a very fair manner is to distribute the seats according to the number of Congressmen that are elected. By stacking congressional committees with Republican Members, my Republican colleagues have ensured that they have the votes to derail the proposals of the American people, the ones that they are clamoring for and then some.

The Republican leadership is telling the millions of Americans who elected Democratic representatives to forget about protecting Social Security, forget about enacting managed care programs and shoring up our schools.

With this rules package, Mr. Speaker, the congressional committees are stacked at the outset, and it is going to be very difficult to enact anything that the Republican leadership does not want, despite the overwhelming results of last November's election.

One such issue is protecting the surplus of the Social Security trust fund. The Senate has already a point of order against spending budget surpluses. I think the House should follow suit. Until we can ensure that Social Security will be protected well into the next millennium, we have no business

spending the surplus on anything but Social Security checks.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the motion to recommit because if the motion to recommit passes, it will allow us to make the committee ratios closer to the ratio in the House and it will allow us to prevent Members from using the Social Security trust fund surplus to fund anything until Social Security itself is secure.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question so that we can offer an amendment to allow the citizens from Washington, D.C., the voice of their delegate, a voice in the Congress, to give disabled access to the House floor and also to prevent House Members from intimidating interest groups.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), vice chairman of the committee, my very good friend from Sanibel.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to wish all of my colleagues a happy new year.

As we begin the 106th Congress today we all share in the commitment to move forward with the agenda of the American people, as we have heard in the statements already made this morning by leadership, including providing more efficient and responsive government, something we all want, tax reform, education reform, preservation of Social Security and protecting our national security, all those big challenges that we have as a body to take on.

Before we can proceed on these matters, however, we must put in place the rules under which we will operate. This rules package is fairly thin, actually. It does not need to be big. It is not particularly controversial and I do not think it should be at all.

The message here is that the rules we have, put in place by the reforms that began in 1995 when we took over as a majority, are working pretty well. I am proud to have been part of the effort in 1995 and the refinements we made in 1997, all of which assured us that only modest adjustment would be needed now in 1999, and that is what we are here about today, some modest adjustments.

I want to particularly applaud the chairman of the Committee on Rules, my friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), the ranking member, my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), as well as all the Parliamentarians and staff, all of whom worked for literally years on the recodification of our rules reflected in today's package.

This effort, which leads to fewer, easier-to-read rules for this House, without making substantive changes in those rules, was indeed a monumental task. As anyone who has tried to follow the arcane specifics of House rules and parliamentary proceedings knows, this streamlining and housekeeping is truly a public service. I congratulate them for the work done.

All in all, I urge Members to support the basic package, which provides some commonsense updates and revisions to the rules of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak a little longer about one provision of this package, that which extends the life of the Cox Select Committee on China, for the limited specific purpose of facilitating declassification of its report.

I was privileged to serve on this committee, which worked in a quiet, deliberative, efficient and bipartisan manner under the leadership of the chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. COX), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS), to conclude our serious and complicated business. The request the Select Committee makes of this House for an additional 3 months, without any additional funds, is very reasonable. A declassified version of the report will helpfully advance public understanding of our complicated relationship with China on the subject of transfer of technology and its effect on our national security, something that we are all charged with the responsibility for.

Having said that, I urge my colleagues to consider this package as favorable.

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

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

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) on his statement.

Mr. Speaker, we have some problems with the rules, but we definitely support the extension of the Cox Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker, although I will be opposing the resolution establishing the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 106th Congress, I want to note for my colleagues my support for the provision which will extend for three months the life of the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China (PRC).

The Select Committee in late December unanimously approved a lengthy classified report of its investigation of issues related to the transfer of United States technology to the PRC. As the Ranking Democrat of the Select Committee, I joined with Chairman CHRIS COX in sending a copy of the report to the President with a request that it be expeditiously declassified.

I want to underscore that the Select Committee's investigation is over. The extension provision makes clear that for the next three months, the Select Committee will be engaged solely in activities associated with the declassification and public release of the report. This will require a very small staff and no funds beyond some portion of those originally provided to the Select Committee, but neither obligated nor expended during the 105th Congress.

I believe the House needs to have the Select Committee in place to facilitate the declassification process. I support the Select Committee's extension to serve that limited purpose.

□ 1445

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

(Mr. NADLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, last year, along with the former Committee on Rules chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), I introduced House Resolution 529, the Plain English In Law Rule.

When we introduced the resolution, there was a broad consensus that the idea was sound; and I was assured by the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) that the House Republican leadership was in agreement with the proposal and that it would be incorporated into the rules package in the 106th Congress. I do not know why this was not done. I am not aware of any opposition whatsoever to this proposal, and I offer it as an amendment now.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that most of our amendments and bills are practically incomprehensible consisting, as they do, of a series of provisions adding a word or phrase in the middle of line 3 or line 5 on page 8 of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment would require that any bill or amendment clearly show the changes that would be made in the law by the bill or amendment. This should be accomplished by requiring the paragraph to be amended to be set forth in the bill or amendment with the old language proposed to be omitted in brackets and the new language proposed to be added in italics.

So a Member will be able, at a glance, to read the law as it is and as it is proposed to be, easily understanding the effect of the proposed bill or amendment. Most State legislatures draft their bills this way.

My amendment would cost no money and would allow Members and the public to be better informed about our proposal, about our proposed legislation. Again, I know of no opposition. I have been pushing this now for 4 years. I urge its adoption as an amendment today. If it is not adopted as an amendment, I urge the Republican leadership to consider it subsequently in this session.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) the very, very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

(Mr. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend, the gentleman from California, for yielding to me.

The rules package for the 106th Congress includes two amendments proposed by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: one concerning the ethics rules and standards applicable to consultants retained by the House, and one that eases the honoraria ban for certain low-level House employees.

I am submitting for inclusion in the record a pair of brief memoranda prepared by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct that summarizes these amendments. These memoranda cite to rule numbers in use prior to the recodification of the rules.

I also wish to state that the amendment concerning consultants is intended solely to subject consultants to applicable provisions of the House Code of Conduct. It is not intended to confer on any consultant the status of employee generally, nor does it subject consultants to any other provision of House rules or public law applicable to Members, officers, or employees of the House by virtue of such status.

In particular, consultants remain distinct from and are not to be considered employees with respect to the Internal Revenue Code, Federal appropriations law, the Congressional Accountability Act, and any of the statutory provisions relating to retirement or other benefits available to employees of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the documents I referred to above are as follows:

AMENDMENT OF THE HONORARIUM PROHIBITION

Rules Change.—Amend the honorarium provisions of House Rules 43 and 47 to permit certain lower-level House employees to receive honoraria (i.e., compensation for an article, speech or appearance) for activities unrelated to official duties. These amendments will bring the rules into conformity with the Supreme Court's decision in *United States* v. *National Treasury Employee's Union (''NTEU'')*,[1] which struck down the honorarium ban found in §501(b) of the Ethics in Government Act as applied to lower-level Executive Branch employees.

Discussion.—Under both statutory provisions and House rules amendments enacted in the Ethics in Government Act of 1989, all Members, officers and employees are prohibited from receiving any honoraria.

NTEU was a class-action lawsuit that challenged the constitutionality of the honoraria ban as applied to executive branch employees. The Supreme Court held that the statutory honoraria prohibition was an impermissible infringement on the free speech of lower-level executive branch employees. Following the NTEU decision, the Justice Department, absent clear guidance from Congress to the contrary, has been unwilling to enforce the statutory prohibition against any federal employee, including those employees not covered by the NTEU decision.

The Supreme Court's ruling in NTEU suggested it would be constitutionally permissible for Congress to draft a statute (1) to prohibit Members of Congress, senior-level congressional employees, and senior-level executive branch officials and employees from receiving any honoraria, and (2) to prohibit lower-level federal employees from receiving an honorarium where an impermissible nexus exists between either the employees' congressional status or official duties and the subject matter of the activities, the reason the honorarium is paid, or the identity of the party paying the honorarium.

The officers and employees who would be allowed to receive honoraria under the terms of the amendment are those paid at a rate less than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for GS–15. In calendar year 1998, the rate was $87,030, and in 1999 this rate will be slightly higher.

LOBBYING BY HOUSE COMMITTEE CONSULTANTS

Rules Change.—Amend House Rule 43, the Code of Official Conduct, to make it key provisions applicable to consultants, including the requirement that they conduct themselves in a manner that reflects creditably on the House (clause 1), the conflict-of-interest provision (clause 3), and the gift rule (clause 4).

Discussion.—Controversy was generated in the 105th Congress by the practice of House committees retaining individuals under contracts that allow them to lobby the House on behalf of their other clients. Attorneys and other individuals are retained under a statutory provision that authorizes House and Senate committees to retain consultants for the purpose of providing certain services on a short-term basis.[1] Pursuant to implementing regulations issued by the House Oversight Committee, any House committee consultant is to act as an independent contractor and not as a committee employee.

However, both the Senate and the Executive Branch have taken the position that even though an individual is not formally designated as a government employee, the individual will be subject to the major ethics rules that apply to employees if he or she is (1) performing a governmental function and (2) working under the supervision of a Federal officer or employee. Indeed, it appears to be anomalous that a consultant who is, for example, leading a House committee investigation is subject to no ethics rules whatsoever, but both the Members who sit on the employing committee, as well as the committee employees who are working on the investigation, are subject to the full range of the rules.

The standard form consultant contract issued by the House Oversight Committee includes a provision that bars lobbying, but that prohibition can be waived. At times the Standards Committee has been asked to endorse a consultant contract that another committee is proposing to enter into, but Standards Committee policy has been to decline to do so unless the contract prohibits lobbying.

The amendment to House Rule 43 would subject consultants to the basic ethics rules—including rules under which lobbying of the House during the term of the contract would be prohibited—and would likewise subject them to Standards Committee jurisdiction. The amendment would not subject consultants to the entire range of the ethics rules. The Committee is aware that such an approach would be unduly burdensome for individuals who are to serve the House for a limited period of time only, and would unnecessarily diminish the pool of talent available to the House for short-term projects. The Committee would implement this amendment consistent with this concept.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI).

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I would like to just refer a little bit to what the ranking member of the Committee on Rules talked about.

We talked about bipartisanship this morning, and I think the new Speaker really raised his hands, and he obviously reached out. One of the problems, however, is in the rule that the Republicans have just offered; and that is, it would basically allow the Chair of the Budget Committee to be the Committee on Rules and pretty much do anything he wants. He does not have to have any finding of facts. He can basically direct the Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and also the Committee on Ways and Means on the whole reconciliation process. This is not the way to start off in a bipartisan fashion.

Secondly, we have in our bill, the Democrats, what we would hope that the Republicans would put in their bill, a provision that Speaker-elect LIVINGSTON 3 weeks ago talked about, he wanted to make it actually H.R. 2; and that would have been to take the Social Security surplus, the Social Security account off budget.

As we all know, there is a lot of talk about using spending programs, perhaps the defense increase that the President and Republicans are talking about, tax cuts the Republicans are talking about, to use from the Social Security surplus.

What our provision will basically do is preserve that surplus unless and until the Social Security trustees basically say that there is a budget surplus that exceeds the social security surplus. Right now, we are going to have $1.5 trillion worth of surpluses over the next 10 years. Nine percent of that is in the area of Social Security.

If in fact we use that for tax cuts or for spending programs, we are going to really default to our senior citizens who will be retiring in large numbers during the baby boom populations in the year 2009 and beyond. We cannot afford to let that happen.

This is a simple way basically to make sure that we preserve the Social Security surplus for future generations of Americans and not use it and squander it as we may do in this Congress if we are not careful.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. WEYGAND).

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of our motion to move the previous question because of an unfairness that we have within our rules system right now, Mr. Speaker.

Presently we are silent in our rules regarding handicapped access to the floor, allowing handicapped individuals to have aides and services that they may need to be on this floor, whether it be a staffer or a Member.

We have proposed an amendment that would allow for handicapped persons to bring such aides and services onto the floor unless the Speaker so decides that such would be a very difficult thing to occur. The difficulty would be expense for the operations of the House.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago in the Senate, a staffer who had an expertise that

[1] 513 U.S. 454, 115 S.Ct. 1003 (1995).

[1] 2 U.S.C. §72a(i).

was necessary for the Member to have on the floor was denied access to the floor simply because she needed a seeing-eye dog. The rules in the Senate were silent. But they immediately changed it to allow for handicapped individuals to have those aides and services to be brought on the floor.

While our Parliamentarian and the clerks have indicated that would not be a problem here, our rule is also silent on that particular issue.

I ask the House to adopt a rule that will provide for a prospective, a proactive means of making sure that handicapped individuals be allowed onto the floor with the kinds of aides and services they need.

The Speaker just a little while ago talked about bipartisanship and fairness. Is it not fair that the same rules that we impose upon other government agencies and other individuals be so imposed upon us here on this floor? If this is a hallowed place, should not it be hallowed for all people who enter this chamber, and should not we allow all those people that need handicapped accessibility and services and aides be allowed on this floor?

Certainly right now, Mr. Speaker, the rules do not provide so. I ask for the majority's support to allow for those individuals to be here on the floor.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the bipartisanship that is apparent in some of these rules. A rules package worthy of this House, however, would return the vote in the Committee of the Whole to the taxpaying District's residents.

Some rules inevitably reflect partisan desires in either caucus. But surely there is no partisan answer to the question: Should taxpaying American citizens have voting representation in the Committee of the Whole in this body. The House said yes in 1993. The Court of Appeals and the U.S. District Court said yes when it was challenged.

The people I represent have met every obligation of citizenship. They have fought and died in every war. They sent more people to fight in Desert Storm than 47 States. Yet, it is our taxpaying status that might most move this tax-conscious body. We are third, per capita, in Federal income taxes sent to the Federal Treasury; $1.7 billion sent last year.

Do I have to remind this body that our forefathers went to war over taxation without representation? Make peace with the District of Columbia on the vote that was taken away in 1993.

We have a tough new mayor who has helped bring the city out of insolvency. We have a brand-new oversight-conscious city council. The city is running surpluses. Yet every law my city enacts comes here before it becomes law. Every cent we raise in the District must be appropriated by this body, although this body gives us no Federal payment.

Should I have to stand here voteless and watch others vote on local revenue raised in my city and local laws passed by my council? I ask for the vote as a minimal recognition of the citizens who live in our Nation's capital. Do not leave the people who live here to watch you vote while having none of their own.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS).

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, there has been much said recently about the rule of law and bipartisanship. The proposed amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) to Rule XXIV, clause 14 of the Rules of this House would enhance both.

With his amendment, we can cast a bipartisan vote that would protect the integrity of the lawmaking process. With this amendment, we can strengthen the rule of law by improving the rules by which we pass our laws. Specifically, this amendment says that our power as Members should be used to pass public laws, to punish private citizens for their political party affiliation.

Mr. Speaker, for a half a century, our Nation and its veterans stood up against a form of government that said one's job depended upon one's political party affiliation. It was wrong then, and it is wrong today.

This is a common-sense amendment that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) has proposed. In the spirit of the comity of this day, I would urge Republicans and Democrats to support that amendment. Let our words and deeds be bipartisan.

In conclusion, let me let the amendment speak for itself. It says that a Member, Delegate or Resident Commissioner may not in his official capacity intervene, including threatening to deny access, to prevent the hiring of, or to encourage the dismissal of an individual by any lobbying organization, trade association, or law firm based upon the political party affiliation of such individual.

A Member who is a member of the leadership may not attempt to intimidate any interest group by threatening to base its decisions about scheduling legislation for consideration by the House based upon the pattern of political contributions by such interest group.

I urge Members on a bipartisan basis to vote against the previous question. Let us add this common-sense, fair amendment to the rules of the people's House.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY).

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I am one of those Members who hopes that 1999 will be a year in which both parties and the President come together to enact legislation to preserve and strengthen Social Security for the 21st century.

I was delighted with the emphasis Speaker HASTERT made on Social Security in his remarks. The rule we are proposing ought to serve as the bipartisan point of departure for important debate on Social Security. We ought to agree today, the first day of this Congress, that all of the revenue generated by Social Security will be dedicated to Social Security, that all budget surpluses will be saved until the long-term solvency of Social Security is secure.

Unlike the Senate, there is no House rule at present against consideration of a bill that uses the surplus generated by Social Security. Our rule proposed in this motion would provide for the first time real enforcement of Social Security's off-budget status.

The rule also maintains fiscal discipline and keeps our country on the course to a budget that is balanced and does not rely on Social Security to conceal deficits in the rest of the budget. According to the Congressional Budget Office, 98 percent of the unified budget surplus over the next 10 years is Social Security money.

Let us adopt this rule. If we do not, the temporary surpluses from Social Security may be dissipated, spent, devastating our ability to preserve the long-term solvency of Social Security. Let us agree, we are going to fix Social Security; and starting today, we are going to commit that Social Security dollars will only be used for Social Security benefits.

□ 1500

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time my Chairman has remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) has 11 minutes remaining; the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) has 13½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT).

(Mr. SPRATT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Democratic rules which will be offered on the motion to recommit and against the Republican rules for many reasons, but 2 in particular which affect the budget.

First, let me give everyone in this House a reason to vote for the motion to recommit if we are for saving Social Security. Our rules will make it out of order in this House to consider any bill or any amendment that would make any use of the budget surplus that stems from the surplus in the Social Security Trust Fund for anything other than Social Security. We even go a step further. We say that no budget surplus of any kind can be used for anything until Social Security is in actuarial bonds for 75 years. So if we

truly want to take Social Security off budget and protect it, save it first, then we should vote for the motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I also have to say with concern that the rules proposed by the majority will amend rule XXVIII and give the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget the unilateral power to set budget totals and committee spending allocations for fiscal years 1999 through 2003. This is a sweeping grant of authority, and I can only infer, because no one has explained it to me or consulted me about it, that the reason we are taking this extraordinary step is that last year, for the first time in 24 years, this House, this Congress failed to pass a concurrent budget resolution. This rule change would allow the House in effect to pretend that we passed that resolution even though we really did not.

This raises an important question, this phantom resolution. What are the spending and revenue levels going to be? Are they the levels that were in the House-passed resolution which the Senate, the other body would not agree to? Are they the caps in the balanced budget agreement of 1997? Are we abandoning the BBA? Are we going to require the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Transportation and the Committee on Commerce to cut $56 billion?

This is not necessary, it is not wise, and it is not unprecedented. Every member has 2 good reasons to vote for the motion to recommit.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the dean of the House.

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Democratic motion to recommit, which will occur shortly, and to object to the unfair ratios that the Republican majority has established for standing committees. I urge a ''no'' vote on the rule. We held an election just 2 months ago, and the American people voted in nearly equal numbers for Democrats and Republicans. On the House floor, 51 percent of the Members are Republicans. But in the Committee on Commerce, they will control 54.7 percent of the seats. The difference is the largest that has ever occurred in our committee in the past 50 years.

This is a very simple attempt to rig the results of the election against the people who they voted. And it is also an attempt to deny the American people who voted for a Democratic Congressman the same rights as those who voted for a Republican Congressman. It totally denigrates the concept of one man, one vote.

This is not just simply a matter of numbers. It is a matter of fairness and equality and democracy. It is unfair to Members who serve here.

But there is a greater unfairness, and that unfairness is that Members of this body who are Democrats achieve less weight to their vote than do Members who happen to be Republicans. What is important here is that this action denies the people the right to have issues of importance to them debated here in the House of Representatives in a fair and proper fashion, with proper weight being given to the vote of each voting American citizen.

Let me give an example. In the past Congress, with bipartisan support, the Congress nearly passed the Patients' Bill of Rights to allow patients and their doctors to make medical decisions rather than bureaucrats in HMOs. I am convinced that with the result of the recent elections, we could be successful in passing that legislation this year. However, by stacking the Committee on Commerce with a greater number of Republicans than the numbers would actually be justified in the House, the bill is probably going to get buried in the committee and we are going to then be compelled to address the problem under the mechanism of a discharge petition in order to have the people's will, which was clearly expressed, carried out.

The answer to the problems that we confront is simple. Establish committees that reflect the House as a whole. Force committees to work out their partisan differences before bringing them to the floor. Let the will of the American people, freely and clearly expressed in the last election, be felt and be heard here.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I will insert an analysis and a table showing the majority and minority ratios of the Committee on Commerce over the past years. The analysis shows that the ratios established by the Republican majority of the Congress for the Committee on Commerce are the most disproportionate and unfair of any of the past Congresses.

Does this sound like democracy? No. Does it sound like bipartisanship? No. Does it sound like comity and fair treatment? Clearly not. I urge a ''no'' vote on the rule, and I urge a vote on the motion to recommit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, December 16, 1998.

MEMORANDUM

To: Democratic Members and Member-Designates, Committee on Commerce.
From: The Honorable John D. Dingell.
Subject: Commerce Committee Ratios.

Over Democratic objections, the Republican Leadership has chosen committee ratios for the 106th Congress that significantly overstate the narrow Republican margin given by the voters last month. As for the Commerce Committee, the Republicans have decided that there will be 29 Republicans and 24 Democrats. The ratio for the 106th Congress is, unfortunately, the most unfair ratio established for the Commerce minority in the past 50 years. It should hardly be a surprise that the ratio established for the current congress has been the second most unfair.

As the accompanying chart shows, the ratio in the 105th Congress for our committee reflects the largest differential between Committee majority percentage and House majority percentage in 50 years (2.95%). The ratio established for the 106th Congress sets an even greater differential of 3.45%. Simply put, the Republicans are padding their meager advantage in the House.

Other than the current Congress, ratios have always been set in a manner that if a majority seat were transferred to the minority, it would result in a majority percentage that would be less than the majority percentage in the House. Put in a more positive way, until the Republicans took control in 1994, the test was this: *Assuming a given Committee size,* ratios have always been set that give the majority just enough seats to give them a majority Committee percentage that is greater than their percentage in the House.[1]

What does this mean for the 106th Congress? Our current ratio is 28–23. The Republican leadership now wants a 29–24 ratio. Given a committee size of 53, under historical practice we should be entitled to at least a 28–25 ratio, which would still give the Republicans a larger percentage than they hold in the House. If this unfair Committee ratio is not changed, the unfairness will be replicated in the Subcommittee ratios as well. This will mean many fewer Subcommittee slots for Democratic Members than we deserve.

Committee ratios were the first test of the new Republican House Leadership's claims of bipartisanship. Mr. Livingston and the rest have failed that test. This Republican unfairness greatly reduces the likelihood of a constructive and productive relationship in the forthcoming Congress.

[1] In the 86th, 89th, 90th, and 92nd Congresses, the majority Committee advantage was actually worse than the House advantage, but current Caucus rules would prohibit such a result.

Congress	House			Commerce			Analysis					
							Percentage					
	Dem	Rep	Maj. pct.	Dem	Rep	Maj. pct.	House	Commerce	Dif.	House	If switch	Dif.
81	263	171	60.46	17	11	60.71	60.46	60.71	0.25	60.46	57.14	−3.32
82	234	199	53.79	17	13	56.67	53.79	56.67	2.87	53.79	53.33	−0.46
83	213	221	50.80	14	16	53.33	50.80	53.33	2.53	50.80	50.00	−0.80
84	232	203	53.33	17	14	54.84	53.33	54.84	1.51	53.33	51.61	−1.72
85	234	201	53.79	18	15	54.55	53.79	54.55	0.75	53.79	51.52	−2.28
86	283	153	65.06	21	12	63.64	65.06	63.64	−1.42	65.06	60.61	−4.45
87	262	175	60.23	20	13	60.61	60.23	60.61	0.38	60.23	57.58	−2.65
88	258	176	59.31	20	13	60.61	59.31	60.61	1.30	59.31	57.58	−1.73
89	295	140	67.82	22	11	66.67	67.82	66.67	−1.15	67.82	63.64	−4.18
90	248	187	57.01	18	14	56.25	57.01	56.25	−0.76	57.01	53.13	−3.89
91	243	192	55.86	21	16	56.76	55.86	56.76	0.89	55.86	54.05	−1.81
92	255	180	58.62	25	18	58.14	58.62	58.14	−0.48	58.62	55.81	−2.81
93	242	192	55.63	25	19	56.82	55.63	56.82	1.19	55.63	54.55	−1.09
94	291	144	66.90	30	14	68.18	66.90	68.18	1.29	66.90	65.91	−0.99
95	292	143	67.13	30	14	68.18	67.13	68.18	1.06	67.13	65.91	−1.22
96	277	158	63.68	27	15	64.29	63.68	64.29	0.61	63.68	61.90	−1.77
97	242	192	55.63	24	18	57.14	55.63	57.14	1.51	55.63	54.76	−0.87
98	269	166	61.84	26	15	63.41	61.84	63.41	1.58	61.84	60.98	−0.86
99	253	182	58.16	25	17	59.52	58.16	59.52	1.36	58.16	57.14	−1.02
100	258	177	59.31	25	17	59.52	59.31	59.52	0.21	59.31	57.14	−2.17
101	260	175	59.77	26	17	60.47	59.77	60.47	0.70	59.77	58.14	−1.63
102	267	167	61.38	27	16	62.79	61.38	62.79	1.41	61.38	60.47	−0.91
103	258	176	59.31	27	17	61.36	59.31	61.36	2.05	59.31	59.09	−0.22
104	204	230	52.87	23	27	54.00	52.87	54.00	1.13	52.87	52.00	−0.87
105	207	226	51.95	23	28	54.90	51.95	54.90	2.95	51.95	52.94	0.99
106	211	223	51.26	24	29	54.72	51.26	54.72	3.45	51.26	52.83	1.57
106	211	223	51.26	25	29	53.70	51.26	53.70	2.44	51.26	51.85	0.59
106	211	223	51.26	26	29	52.73	51.26	52.73	1.46	51.26	50.91	−0.36
106	211	223	51.26	27	29	51.79	51.26	51.79	0.52	51.26	50.00	−1.26
106	211	223	51.26	25	28	52.83	51.26	52.83	1.57	51.26	50.94	−0.32

The Bottom Line: The 105th Congress had the highest differential ever between majority ratio on committee and in the House (2.95%). The 105th Congress was also the first Congress in 50 years in which a committee seat could have been switched from Majority to Minority, and the Committee would still have a higher majority ratio than in House in general (.99%). If Republicans have 29 seats in the 106th Congress, Democrats could have 27 seats, and the ratio would still be above the House ratio. If the Committee were set at 53 Members, then a 28–25 ratio would still be above the House ratio.

Notes: Ratios for all Congresses do not include other parties. Committee ratios for 106th Congress assumes various scenarios. ''If switch'' means what the Committee ratio would have been if a Majority seat had been switched to the Minority.

The differential column shows that in every Congress (except the 105th and 106th) the resultant Committee majority percentage would have been less than the House majority percentage.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, on this first day of this new Congress, we must recommit ourselves to saving Social Security first. By adopting our Democratic rule, the House can stand both for Social Security and against fiscal insecurity.

A few months ago, our Republican colleagues on this very floor attempted to fund election-year tax breaks out of the surplus generated by the Social Security Trust Fund. Their ill-advised proposal, which was ultimately not approved, would have used payroll taxes paid for by all Americans to fund tax breaks for a few Americans. That was wrong, and in 1999, by the adoption of this rule, we can prevent the compounding of that wrong.

Those of us who have struggled to achieve a balanced Federal budget know that our job is not complete. For this year, we would have no balance in the Federal budget were it not for the surplus generated by the payroll taxes in Social Security. Indeed, this year, we would have a $51 billion deficit without those Social Security revenues.

Our proposed Democratic rule would say that if one wants tax cuts, and I, for one, would like to see some tax cuts, pay for that lost revenue by closing tax loopholes and ending preferential treatment for the few special interests. But do not finance even more preferential tax treatment for the few by taking from the payroll taxes that are paid by the many, and which workers see go out of their paycheck every time they get a paycheck. And certainly, do not pay for tax breaks this year, or new spending, for that matter, by irresponsibly adding to the national debt.

To our Republican friends we say, do not make Social Security more insecure, and do not undermine the progress that we have been making on Federal deficit control that is so very important to our country's unprecedented economic vitality.

This Congress has convened under a cloud of uncertainty, created by the insistence that we proceed with a prolonged impeachment trial, no matter what the cost to the country. Let us at least in this first policy vote of 1999 in the House say that we will save Social Security first by adopting a Democratic pay-as-you-go rule that we are advancing today.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA) kindly come to the well of the House and take the oath of office at this time.

Mr. BARCIA appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM).

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the optimism that has been flowing from this body all today, and in doing that, recognize that there are parts of the Republican rules package that I support and I think everyone does, but there are 2 glaring omissions. One is in the area of committee ratios, something that we on the blue dogs and our caucus in general suggested that it would be a good way to start this Congress by saying that all committees should have the ratios as made up in the House.

Unfortunately, many of the committee chairmen, Mr. Speaker, did not see fit to do that. I think that is a mistake for us, because I think it would produce the bipartisan legislation a lot better if we have balanced committees. The Democratic package provides for that.

But the area I am particularly concerned about and hopeful that we can have bipartisan cooperation on is Social Security reform. I have worked extremely hard with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) and other Members on this side of the aisle, along with Members on my side of the aisle, to bring us to a point where we can seriously discuss Social Security.

The Democratic rules package contains an important provision that will reaffirm and strengthen our commitment to make Social Security secure for future generations. The Democratic rules package strengthens our budget rules to clarify that there is no surplus to be spent for any purpose until we balance the budget without counting Social Security, and prevents us from any budget surplus being used to do anything else. This will bring a greater honesty to the budget process and will ensure that fixing Social Security reform is our highest priority.

We should not talk about spending budget surpluses so long as we are counting the Social Security Trust Fund surplus. Under current projections, there is no surplus available to use for any purpose unless we are willing to use the Social Security Trust Fund. The conservative thing to do with the budget surplus is to be conservative. Do not spend it. It is extremely important that we follow the path of fiscal responsibility.

I encourage all Members who are committed to maintaining fiscal discipline and maintaining the integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund to vote for the Democratic rules package to maintain this fiscal discipline.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am awaiting the arrival of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR). I do not know if he is going to make it, but if he does, I will yield in the midst of my speech.

(Mr. MOAKLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

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

I will have a motion to recommit. The motion requires fair committee ratios and establishes a point of order to protect Social Security. I ask Members to vote for that motion to recommit.

I also urge Members to vote ''no'' on the previous question, because if the previous question is defeated, I will offer an amendment and the amendment will provide for a vote in the Committee of the Whole for the delegate from the District of Columbia.

It will also provide access to the House floor for individuals needing supporting aids or services.

It will also prohibit House Members from improperly influencing hiring decisions of interest groups and prohibiting House leaders from basing decisions about scheduling legislation on patterns of political contributions from the interest groups that advocate any kind of legislation.

Also, Mr. Speaker, it would require all bills and all resolutions to be written in plain English.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I will insert for the RECORD the text of the amendment.

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MOAKLEY OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the amendment made by this resolution to clause 3 of rule III of the Rules of the House of Representatives, add at the end the following new paragraph:

''(c) In a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Delegate to the House from the District of Columbia shall possess the same powers and privileges as Members of the House.''.

In the amendment made by this resolution to clause 6 of rule XVIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, add at the end the following new paragraph:

''(g) Whenever a recorded vote on any question has been decided by a margin within which the vote cast by the Delegate from the District of Columbia has been decisive, the Committee of the Whole shall automatically rise and the Speaker shall put that question de novo without intervening debate or other business. Upon the announcement of the vote on that question, the Committee of the Whole shall resume without intervention.''.

In the amendment made by this resolution to rule IV of the Rules of the House of Representatives, redesignate clauses 6 and 7 as clauses 7 and 8, respectively, and after clause 5, insert the following new clause:

''6. An individual with a disability who is entitled to the privilege of the floor may bring any necessary supporting aids and services (including service dogs, wheelchairs, and interpreters) onto the floor unless the Sergeant-at-Arms determines that the use of such supporting aids and services would place a significant difficulty or expense on the operations of the House.''.

In the amendment made by this resolution to rule XXIV of the Rules of the House of Representatives, redesignate clause 14 as clause 15, and after clause 13, add the following new clause:

''14. (a) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not, in his official capacity, intervene (including threatening to deny access) to prevent the hiring of or to encourage the dismissal of an individual by any lobbying organization, trade association, or law firm based on the political party affiliation of such individual.

''(b) A Member who is a member of the leadership may not attempt to intimidate an interest group by threatening to base his decisions about scheduling legislation for consideration by the House based on the pattern of political contributions by such interest group.''.

In the amendment made by this resolution to rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, at the end add the following new clauses:

''7. A section or other provision of a bill or joint resolution which amends a law shall be in the form of a comparative print of the law proposed to be amended showing by black brackets and italics the omissions and the insertions proposed to be made in the law.

''8. An amendment to a section or other provision of a bill or joint resolution which is to be offered when a subcommittee or committee considers such bill or joint resolution or when such bill or joint resolution is to be considered in the House sitting as the Committee of the Whole House shall be in the form of a comparative print of the section or other provision proposed to be amended showing by black brackets and italics the omissions and the insertions proposed to be made in the section or other provision.''.

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

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

I am going to take the next few minutes to respond to some of the criticisms of this package, but I do want to begin, as I had in my opening remarks, in underscoring that we are in the midst of what is a truly historic and extraordinarily positive development for this House.

As Speaker HASTERT said in his speech that he delivered in the well, he wants to rebuild the faith in this institution. There is no doubt about the fact that that is necessary, and it is very, very important. And while it may be seen by many as simply an inside baseball issue, trying to make the process of law-making more understandable for the average American is an important thing. Quite frankly, trying to make the process of law-making more understandable for the average member of the United States Congress is an important thing, and I believe that with this bipartisan package which we have been working for 2 years on, with the parliamentarians, with the Democratic staff, our very able Republican staff, we, I am happy to say, have been able to cut nearly in half, from 51 to 28, the number of rules that will govern this institution.

So it seems to me that, having done that, we are making tremendous strides.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that my friend, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), is here and might like to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), who has yielded back the balance of his time, be able to reclaim time so we can get words of wisdom from my very good friend here.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR).

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) for his leadership.

I also thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for his courtesies and kindnesses this afternoon in allowing me to add my comments to this debate on the rules package.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard on the floor already this afternoon a lot of talk about a new spirit of cooperation; about working together, Republicans and Democrats alike. I think this is very encouraging. I think this should be nurtured, and I think we should strive in the direction of the comments that were made by both the Democratic leader and by the new Speaker this afternoon.

But I think we can begin that process right now, in a few minutes, on voting on the rules package. The rules are the rules which will govern how we act and how we will relate to each other for the next 2 years, what we will be voting on in the next few minutes.

What we are looking for in order to come the halfway that the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT) mentioned in his speech is some sign from the majority that indeed they respect our numbers, they respect the fact that we represent 49 percent of this House.

Those numbers need to be reflected in the committee ratios in which we serve. If they are not, if they are not, then literally millions of Americans will be disenfranchised from representation on the committees that make a difference in their lives.

I just wanted to add, Mr. Speaker, my comments and thoughts on committee ratios. The Democratic package I think is much more balanced, much fairer this way. I think it is going to have to be through reaching out of this

kind, something that may not be that well understood in the general public, but is certainly understood within this institution. That kind of reaching out is just so important and critical in terms of developing this relationship that will hopefully produce a productive Congress.

I hope the majority will recognize the fact that we do not have our fair ratios on committees, and we need them. I hope Members will support our motion to recommit, which will put that in balance.

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

Mr. Speaker, in talking about this spirit of bipartisanship that I had mentioned earlier, we have in fact worked in a bipartisan way on this issue of completely recodifying the rules, going from 51 down to 28 rules. 1880 is the last time that any kind of project like this was undertaken, so I think it has been necessary, and it is very, very appropriate.

We have taken a lot of the outdated and obsolete provisions and made them history, and I think now have a package which does not substantively change the rules of the House themselves, but does in fact create a more understandable, workable process. I am very, very encouraged by that, and I am encouraged that the minority has chosen to join us in support of it.

Mr. Speaker, there were a number of provisions that have been raised during the past little while, during the debate. I would like to take a few minutes, for the RECORD, to respond to those items, and then we will look forward to an exciting vote on the previous question, a motion to commit, and then what I hope will be finally passage of this measure.

First, in relation to the question of granting Delegates the right to vote with respect to the Committee of the Whole, in 1993 a Federal judge found a House rule change to allow Delegate voting in the Committee of the Whole could be unconstitutional, so that clearly was addressed at that time.

I want to say, on the issue of social security, I understand the desire of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to preserve social security, and we are very concerned about the preservation of social security, as was stated by the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT) in his opening speech here today.

But we not only want to preserve social security, we want to strengthen it, because preservation of the status quo in fact creates a very, very serious problem for those who are looking towards retirement. We desperately need to find alternatives for those who want to have confidence that their retirement is going to be there. Our goal is not only to preserve but to strengthen it, and I think we have a very, very good chance to do that.

With respect to the issues that were raised by two individuals who had contacted me, I include for the RECORD letters that I sent to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. WEYGAND) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

The letters referred to are as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RULES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1999.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR JERRY: It was good to talk to you today about your ''Plain English in Law Rule'' proposal. I recall your thoughtfully prepared testimony on H. Res. 529 that you submitted to the House Rules Committee on September 17.

As you know, clause 3(e) of rule XIII (the Ramseyer rule) provides that whenever a committee reports a bill, a comparative print of the amendment and the statute must be included in its accompanying report or document, if the bill or joint resolution repeals or amends any statute or part of a statute. During consideration of the opening day rules package for the 106th Congress, H. Res. 529 was discussed at great length. However, there is significant concern that the proposal would be difficult to institute in practice, and that it would be cost prohibitive and would tremendously expand the workload of House Legislative Counsel.

If you would like to discuss this matter in greater detail, please feel free to contact me or Vince Randazzo at 5–9191. As always, I welcome your continued input on ways to improve House procedure.

Sincerely,

DAVID DREIER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RULES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1999.

Hon. BOB WEYGAND,
Cannon House Office Building, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR BOB: Thank you for contacting me regarding your proposed amendment to the rules of the House to permit disabled individuals who have access to the House floor to bring supporting services.

I am aware of your sincere interest in this issue, your testimony before the Rules Committee last September and your correspondence with former Chairman Jerry Solomon.

I support the objective of your proposal, and have been informed that the Office of the Parliamentarian, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Rules Committee staff have all concluded that the existing language of clause 2 of rule IV, relating to the Hall of the House, already permits floor access to those needing support services. While the Senate may have needed an affirmative change in its precedents to achieve this objective, the rules of the House are already flexible enough to allow for such access.

If you would like to discuss this matter in greater detail, please feel free to contact me or Eric Pelletier at 5–9191. As always, I welcome your continued input on ways to improve House procedure.

Sincerely,

DAVID DREIER.

The gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. WEYGAND) very appropriately raises a question or concern about those Members or others who are here on the Floor who might need assistance because they would need a seeing eye dog, or have some other problem that would lead to them needing assistance.

It is very, very clear in the rules that under the broad guidelines that the Speaker has that that authority is there. So we know from meetings that have been held with the Clerk and with others who would have jurisdiction, and within the Speaker's office, that that is clearly addressed and taken care of. If anyone needs any kind of assistance here on the Floor, they certainly will be able to utilize that.

With reference to the issue that the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) raised and discussions that were held in testifying before the Committee on Rules, and in conversations that he had with my predecessor, Mr. Solomon, we very much want to have the ability for Members to see changes in laws side by side, the so-called Ramseyer provision which allows that.

No issue is voted on the House Floor without that provision already being put into place. It is there, and so any Member who is prepared to vote on an issue today has the opportunity to see what the current law is and what the changes are.

The concern that we have with the provision that has come forward from the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) is that every single bill that has been introduced, and I myself have introduced five bills today, very, very important measures on campaign finance reform; dealing with the reduction of the capital gains tax; dealing with health care, so that the average American will have a chance to get into the Federal Employee Health Benefits program; so people are able to use flexible acts, we have lots of legislation that has been put out there.

I do not know exactly how far the measures that I have are going to go, but if we look at the tremendous cost burden that would be created from putting together that Ramseyer or side-by-side provision in the bill, with italics, it would virtually double the length or in many cases more than double the length of bills that are there, so the cost to the taxpayer would be tremendous.

But I totally agree with the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that we should not have measures here on the Floor addressed and voted on unless we are able to see what kinds of changes are made in current law. I think we have addressed a number of these items.

On the issue of the budget concerns, let me just repeat, as I did in my opening remarks, because Congress failed to adopt a concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1999, the Congressional Budget Act is unenforceable, absent the establishment of budget allocations for committees in the House, so this does not have the force of law. This is simply an internal provision.

Then I want to address the issue that my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) brought up, the committee ratio question. It is a very, very important one and very justifiable, to raise questions about it.

But I would say to my friend that if we look at the past nearly quarter of a

century, over the past quarter of a century Republicans have controlled this institution for 4 years. That is 4 out of nearly a quarter of a century. We have never in that quarter of a century period seen the committee ratios reflect the overall makeup of the House of Representatives, especially on those exclusive committees that we have.

So I think we are following a pattern that is right on target, which has been used overwhelmingly by my friends on the other side of the aisle, which has been in place here. We are proceeding in a fair and balanced way.

I want to do the best job that I possibly can as chairman of the Committee on Rules. I want the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) for many years to have the opportunity to serve as ranking member of the Committee on Rules. I think we can work well together in a very fair and balanced way. I do believe that this recodification plan is the first in a very, very important pattern that I hope will continue in the future.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following amendment, which was referred to earlier.

The amendment referred to is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 5 TO BE OFFERED BY MR. MOAKLEY OF MASSACHUSETTS IF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION IS DEFEATED

In the amendment made by this resolution to clause 3 of rule III of the Rules of the House of Representatives, add at the end the following new paragraph:

''(c) In a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Delegate to the House from the District of Columbia shall possess the same powers and privileges as Members of the House.''.

In the amendment made by this resolution to clause 6 of rule XVIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, add at the end the following new paragraph:

''(g) Whenever a recorded vote on any question has been decided by a margin within which the vote cast by the Delegate from the District of Columbia has been decisive, the Committee of the Whole shall automatically rise and the Speaker shall put that question de novo without intervening debate or other business. Upon the announcement of the vote on that question, the Committee of the Whole shall resume without intervention.''.

In the amendment made by this resolution to rule IV of the Rules of the House of Representatives, redesignate clauses 6 and 7 as clauses 7 and 8, respectively, and after clause 5, insert the following new clause:

''6. An individual with a disability who is entitled to the privilege of the floor may bring any necessary supporting aids and services (including service dogs, wheelchairs, and interpreters) onto the floor unless the Sergeant-at-Arms determines that the use of such supporting aids and services would place a significant difficulty or expense on the operations of the House.''.

In the amendment made by this resolution to rule XXIV of the Rules of the House of Representatives, redesignate clause 14 as clause 15, and after clause 13, add the following new clause:

''14. (a) A Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may not, in his official capacity, intervene (including threatening to deny access) to prevent the hiring of or to encourage the dismissal of an individual by any lobbying organization, trade association, or law firm based on the political party affiliation of such individual.

''(b) A Member who is a member of the leadership may not attempt to intimidate an interest group by threatening to base his decisions about scheduling legislation for consideration by the House based on the pattern of political contributions by such interest group.''.

In the amendment made by this resolution to rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, at the end add the following new clauses:

''7. A section or other provision of a bill or joint resolution which amends a law shall be in the form of a comparative print of the law proposed to be amended showing by black brackets and italics the omissions and the insertions proposed to be made in the law.

''8. An amendment to a section or other provision of a bill or joint resolution which is to be offered when a subcommittee or committee considers such bill or joint resolution or when such bill or joint resolution is to be considered in the House sitting as the Committee of the Whole House shall be in the form of a comparative print of the section or other provision proposed to be amended showing by black brackets and italics the omissions and the insertions proposed to be made in the section or other provision.''.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 207, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—216

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Paul
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Upton
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—207

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Goode
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pickett
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt

Stabenow	Tierney	Watt (NC)
Stenholm	Towns	Waxman
Strickland	Traficant	Weiner
Stupak	Turner	Wexler
Tanner	Udall (CO)	Weygand
Tauscher	Udall (NM)	Wise
Taylor (MS)	Velazquez	Woolsey
Thompson (CA)	Vento	Wu
Thompson (MS)	Visclosky	Wynn
Thurman	Waters	

NOT VOTING—4

Burr	Manzullo
Jenkins	Pitts

□ 1547

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER (during the vote). The Chair announces that any Member-elect who failed to take the oath of office may present himself or herself in the well of the House prior to completion of the vote on the previous question on the resolution now pending or any other rollcall vote.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS-ELECT

The SPEAKER (during the vote). Will the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BRYANT), the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) kindly come to the well of the House and take the oath of office at this time.

Mr. BRYANT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GOODE, and Ms. SLAUGHTER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear what you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now Members of the United States Congress.

Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. BERMAN changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO COMMIT OFFERED BY MR. MOAKLEY

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MOAKLEY moves to commit the resolution H. Res. 5 to a select committee comprised of the majority leader and the minority leader with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

In the amendment made by this resolution to clause 5(a)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, add at the end the following new sentence: ''The ratio of majority party members to minority party members in the distribution of committee seats shall reflect the ratio of majority party members to minority party members in the House.''.

At the end, add the following new rule:

''RULE XXIX

''PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE

''1. This rule requires that all direct spending and revenue legislation be fully paid for until the Social Security Trust Fund is actuarially sound. After the Trust Fund becomes actuarially sound, this rule requires that such legislation be fully paid for except to the extent that the Federal budget is in surplus without counting the Social Security Trust Fund.

''2. For purposes of this rule, the term—

''(1) 'Social Security Trust Fund' means the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Disability Insurance Trust Fund, combined, established by title II of the Social Security Act;

''(2) 'Social Security solvency certification' means a written statement by the Board of Trustees of the Social Security Trust Fund that the Fund is in actuarial balance for the 75-year period used in the most recent annual report of that Board pursuant to rule 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act;

''(3) 'direct spending legislation' means any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending as that term is defined by and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except any provision that funds or continues in effect the deposit insurance guarantee commitment in effect on the date of agreement to this rule;

''(4) 'to be fully paid for' means that net reduction in revenues do not exceed net reduction in direct spending, or net increases in outlays do not exceed net increases in revenues, when those increases and reductions are calculated relative to an estimate of current law;

''(5) 'current year' means the fiscal year starting on October 1 of the prior calendar year; and

''(6) 'budget year' means the fiscal year starting on October 1 of the current calendar year.

''3. (a) It shall not be in order to consider any direct spending or revenue legislation unless in the form proposed for consideration and during each of the applicable time periods specified in paragraph (b)—

''(1) that legislation fully pays for itself, or

''(2) that legislation is fully paid for when counting any credits available under paragraph (c).

''(b) For purposes of this clause, the applicable time periods are—

''(1) the current year and the budget year,

''(2) the five fiscal years following the current year, and

''(3) the five fiscal years following the time period specified in subparagraph (2).

''(c)(1) For purposes of paragraph (a) and with respect to direct spending or revenue legislation previously enacted during the current calendar year, the net extent (if any) by which all such legislation is more than fully paid for in one of the applicable time period shall count as a credit for that time period.

''(2) Once enacted, legislation considered pursuant to a reconciliation directive shall not be counted as previously enacted legislation for purposes of subparagraph (1), but such legislation itself shall be subject to the requirements of this rule.

''(3) When a Social Security solvency certification is issued, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall insert it in the Congressional Record. At the beginning of the first calendar year thereafter, projected budget surpluses (if any) shall be included as a separate entry on the Pay-As-You-Go scorecard and count as credits for purposes of paragraph (a). At the beginning of each subsequent calendar year, the previous entry of surpluses shall be replaced by an updated entry. For the purpose of the prior two sentences, surpluses shall—

''(A) be calculated excluding all the receipts and outlays of the Social Security Trust Fund (and any other off-budget Federal entity), and

''(B) be calculated separately for each of the applicable time period.

''4. For purposes of this rule, the levels of outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits under current law or resulting from proposed legislation for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion to commit is not debatable.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to commit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to commit offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY).

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 201, nays 218, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—201

Abercrombie	Doyle	Lofgren
Ackerman	Edwards	Lowey
Allen	Engel	Lucas (KY)
Andrews	Eshoo	Luther
Baird	Etheridge	Maloney (CT)
Baldacci	Evans	Maloney (NY)
Baldwin	Fattah	Markey
Barcia	Filner	Martinez
Barrett (WI)	Ford	Mascara
Becerra	Frank (MA)	Matsui
Bentsen	Frost	McCarthy (MO)
Berkley	Gejdenson	McCarthy (NY)
Berman	Gephardt	McDermott
Berry	Gonzalez	McGovern
Bishop	Goode	McIntyre
Blagojevich	Gordon	McKinney
Blumenauer	Green (TX)	McNulty
Bonior	Gutierrez	Meehan
Borski	Hall (OH)	Menendez
Boswell	Hall (TX)	Millender-McDonald
Boucher	Hastings (FL)	Minge
Boyd	Hill (IN)	Mink
Brady (PA)	Hilliard	Moakley
Brown (CA)	Hinchey	Moore
Brown (FL)	Hinojosa	Moran (VA)
Brown (OH)	Hoeffel	Murtha
Capps	Holden	Nadler
Capuano	Hooley	Napolitano
Cardin	Inslee	Neal
Carson	Jackson (IL)	Oberstar
Clay	Jackson-Lee (TX)	Olver
Clayton	Jefferson	Ortiz
Clement	John	Owens
Clyburn	Johnson, E. B.	Pascrell
Condit	Jones (OH)	Pastor
Conyers	Kanjorski	Payne
Costello	Kaptur	Pelosi
Coyne	Kennedy	Peterson (MN)
Cramer	Kildee	Phelps
Crowley	Kilpatrick	Pickett
Cummings	Kind (WI)	Pomeroy
Danner	Kleczka	Price (NC)
Davis (IL)	Klink	Rahall
DeFazio	Kucinich	Rangel
DeGette	LaFalce	Reyes
Delahunt	Lampson	Rivers
DeLauro	Lantos	Rodriguez
Deutsch	Larson	Roemer
Dicks	Lee	Rothman
Dingell	Levin	Roybal-Allard
Dixon	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Doggett	Lipinski	Sabo
Dooley		

Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—218

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Paul
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Upton
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Blunt
Davis (FL)
Holt
Jenkins
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Obey
Pallone

☐ 1606

Mr. PORTMAN and Mr. GRAHAM changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. GONZALEZ changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 4, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 4, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 204, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—217

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Paul
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Upton
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—204

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Goode
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pickett
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—6

Blunt
Bonior
Cardin
Hefley
Jenkins
Lipinski

☐ 1624

Mr. BILBRAY changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

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 within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the resolution just adopted.

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

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MAJORITY MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 6) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby elected to serve on standing committees as follows:

Committee on Agriculture: Mr. Combest, Chairman; Mr. Barrett of Nebraska; Mr. Boehner; Mr. Ewing; Mr. Goodlatte; Mr. Pombo; Mr. Canady; Mr. Smith of Michigan; Mr. Everett; Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma; Mrs. Chenoweth; Mr. Hostettler; Mr. Chambliss; Mr. LaHood; Mr. Moran of Kansas; Mr. Schaffer; Mr. Thune; Mr. Jenkins; Mr. Cooksey; Mr. Calvert; Mr. Gutknecht; Mr. Riley; Mr. Walden; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Ose; Mr. Hayes; and Mr. Fletcher.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Young of Florida, Chairman; Mr. Regula; Mr. Lewis of California; Mr. Porter; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Skeen; Mr. Wolf; Mr. DeLay; Mr. Kolbe; Mr. Packard; Mr. Callahan; Mr. Walsh; Mr. Taylor of North Carolina; Mr. Hobson; Mr. Istook; Mr. Bonilla; Mr. Knollenberg; Mr. Miller of Florida; Mr. Dickey; Mr. Kingston; Mr. Frelinghuysen; Mr. Wicker; Mr. Forbes; Mr. Nethercutt; Mr. Cunningham; Mr. Tiahrt; Mr. Wamp; Mr. Latham; Mrs. Northup; Mr. Aderholt; Mrs. Emerson; Mr. Sununu; Ms. Granger; and Mr. Peterson of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Spence, Chairman; Mr. Stump; Mr. Hunter; Mr. Kasich; Mr. Bateman; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Weldon of Pennsylvania; Mr. Hefley; Mr. Saxton; Mr. Buyer; Mrs. Fowler; Mr. McHugh; Mr. Talent; Mr. Everett; Mr. Bartlett of Maryland; Mr. McKeon; Mr. Watts of Oklahoma; Mr. Thornberry; Mr. Hostettler; Mr. Chambliss; Mr. Hilleary; Mr. Scarborough; Mr. Jones; Mr. Graham; Mr. Ryun of Kansas; Mr. Riley; Mr. Gibbons; Mrs. Bono; Mr. Pitts; Mr. Hayes; Mr. Kuykendall; and Mr. Sherwood.

Committee on Banking and Financial Services: Mr. Leach, Chairman; Mr. McCollum; Mrs. Roukema; Mr. Bereuter; Mr. Baker; Mr. Lazio; Mr. Bachus; Mr. Castle; Mr. King; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Royce; Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma; Mr. Metcalf; Mr. Ney; Mr. Barr of Georgia; Mrs. Kelly; Mr. Paul; Mr. Weldon of Florida; Mr. Ryun of Kansas; Mr. Cook; Mr. Riley; Mr. Hill of Montana; Mr. LaTourette; Mr. Manzullo; Mr. Jones of North Carolina; Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin; Mr. Ose; Mr. Sweeney; Mrs. Biggert; Mr. Terry; Mr. Green of Wisconsin; and Mr. Toomey.

Committee on the Budget: Mr. Kasich, Chairman; Mr. Chambliss; Mr. Shays; Mr. Herger; Mr. Miller of Florida; Mr. Franks of New Jersey; Mr. Smith of Michigan; Mr. Nussle; Mr. Hoekstra; Mr. Radanovich; Mr. Bass; Mr. Gutknecht; Mr. Hilleary; Mr. Sununu; Mr. Pitts; Mr. Knollenberg; Mr. Thornberry; Mr. Ryun of Kansas; Mr. Green of Wisconsin; Mr. Fletcher; Mr. Gary Miller of California; Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin; and Mr. Toomey.

Committee on Commerce: Mr. Bliley, Chairman; Mr. Tauzin; Mr. Oxley; Mr. Bilirakis; Mr. Barton of Texas; Mr. Upton; Mr. Stearns; Mr. Gillmor; Mr. Greenwood; Mr. Cox; Mr. Deal of Georgia; Mr. Largent; Mr. Burr of North Carolina; Mr. Bilbray; Mr. Whitefield; Mr. Ganske; Mr. Norwood; Mr. Coburn; Mr. Lazio; Mrs. Cubin; Mr. Rogan; Mr. Shimkus; Ms. Wilson; Mr. Shadegg; Mr. Pickering; Mr. Fossella; Mr. Blunt; Mr. Bryant; and Mr. Ehrlich.

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Mr. Goodling, Chairman; Mr. Petri; Mrs. Roukema; Mr. Ballenger; Mr. Barrett of Nebraska; Mr. Boehner; Mr. Hoekstra; Mr. McKeon; Mr. Castle; Mr. Sam Johnson of Texas; Mr. Talent; Mr. Greenwood; Mr. Graham; Mr. Souder; Mr. McIntosh; Mr. Norwood; Mr. Paul; Mr. Schaffer; Mr. Upton; Mr. Deal of Georgia; Mr. Hilleary; Mr. Ehlers; Mr. Salmon; Mr. Tancredo; Mr. Fletcher; and Mr. DeMint.

Committee on Government Reform: Mr. Burton of Indiana, Chairman; Mr. Gilman; Mrs. Morella; Mr. Shays; Mr. Cox; Ms. Ros-Lehtinen; Mr. McHugh; Mr. Horn; Mr. Mica; Mr. Davis of Virginia; Mr. McIntosh; Mr. Souder; Mr. Scarborough; Mr. LaTourette; Mr. Sandord; Mr. Barr of Georgia; Mr. Miller of Florida; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Terry; Mrs. Biggert; Mr. Walden; Mr. Ose; and Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin.

Committee on House Administration: Mr. Thomsas, Chairman; Mr. Boehner; Mr. Ehlers; Mr. Ney; Mr. Mica; and Mr. Ewing.

Committee on International Relations: Mr. Gilman, Chairman; Mr. Goodling; Mr. Leach; Mr. Hyde; Mr. Bereuter; Mr. Smith of New Jersey; Mr. Burton of Indiana; Mr. Gallegly (when sworn); Ms. Ros-Lehtinen; Mr. Ballenger; Mr. Rohrabacher; Mr. Manzullo; Mr. Royce; Mr. King; Mr. Chabot; Mr. Sanford; Mr. Salmon; Mr. Houghton; Mr. Campbell; Mr. McHugh; Mr. Brady of Texas; Mr. Burr of North Carolina; Mr. Gillmor; Mr. Radanovich; Mr. Cooksey; and Mr. Tancredo.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Hyde, Chairman; Mr. Sensenbrenner; Mr. McCollum; Mr. Gekas; Mr. Coble; Mr. Smith of Texas; Mr. Gallegly (when sworn); Mr. Canady; Mr. Goodlatte; Mr. Buyer; Mr. Bryant; Mr. Chabot; Mr. Barr of Georgia; Mr. Jenkins; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Pease; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Rogan; Mr. Graham; and Mrs. Bono.

Committee on Resources: Mr. Young of Alaska, Chairman; Mr. Tauzin; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Saxton; Mr. Gallegly (when sworn); Mr. Duncan; Mr. Hefley; Mr. Doolittle; Mr. Gilchrest; Mr. Calvert; Mr. Pombo; Mrs. Cubin; Mrs. Chenoweth; Mr. Radanovich; Mr. Jones; Mr. Thornberry; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Brady of Texas; Mr. Peterson of Pennsylvania; Mr. Hill of Montana; Mr. Schaffer; Mr. Gibbons; Mr. Sounder; Mr. Walden; Mr. Sherwood; Mr. Hayes; Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Tancredo.

Committee on Rules: Mr. Dreier, Chairman; Mr. Goss; Mr. Linder; Ms. Pryce of Ohio; Mr. Diaz-Balart; Mr. Hastings of Washington; Mrs. Myrick; Mr. Sessions; and Mr. Reynolds.

Committee on Science: Mr. Sensenbrenner, Chairman; Mr. Boehlert; Mr. Smith of Texas; Mrs. Morella; Mr. Weldon of Pennsylvania; Mr. Rohrabacher; Mr. Barton of Texas; Mr. Calvert; Mr. Smith of Michigan; Mr. Bartlett of Maryland; Mr. Ehlers; Mr. Weldon of Florida; Mr. Gutknecht; Mr. Ewing; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Brady of Texas; Mr. Cook; Mr. Nethercutt; Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma; Mr. Green of Wisconsin; Mr. Kuykendall; Mr. Gary Miller of California; and Mrs. Biggert.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Talent, Chairman; Mr. Combest; Mr. Hefley; Mr. Manzullo; Mr. Bartlett of Maryland; Mr. LoBiondo; Mrs. Kelly; Mr. Chabot; Mr. English; Mr. McIntosh; Mr. Hill of Montana; Mr. Pitts; Mr. Forbes; Mr. Sweeney; Mr. Toomey; and Mr. DeMint.

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: Mr. Smith of Texas, Chairman.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Mr. Shuster, Chairman; Mr. Young of Alaska; Mr. Petri; Mr. Boehlert; Mr. Bateman; Mr. Coble; Mr. Duncan; Mr. Ewing; Mr. Gilchrest; Mr. Horn; Mr. Franks of New Jersey; Mr. Mica; Mr. Quinn; Mrs. Fowler; Mr. Ehlers; Mr. Bachus; Mr. LaTourette; Mrs. Kelly; Mr. LaHood; Mr. Baker; Mr. Bass; Mr. Ney; Mr. Metcalf; Mr. Pease; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Cook; Mr. Cooksey; Mr. Thune; Mr. LoBiondo; Mr. Watts of Oklahoma; Mr. Moran of Kansas; Mr. Doolittle; Mr. Terry; Mr. Sherwood; Mr. Gary Miller of California; Mr. Sweeney; and Mr. DeMint.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Stump, Chairman; Mr. Smith of New Jersey; Mr. Bilirakis; Mr. Spence; Mr. Everett; Mr. Buyer; Mr. Quinn; Mr. Bachus; Mr. Stearns; Mr. Moran of Kansas; Mr Hayworth; Mrs. Chenoweth; Mr. LaHood; and Mr. Simpson.

Committee on Ways and Means: Mr. Archer, Chairman; Mr. Crane; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Shaw; Mrs. Johnson of Connecticut; Mr. Houghton; Mr. Herger; Mr. McCrery; Mr. Camp; Mr. Ramstad; Mr. Nussle; Mr. Sam Johnson of Texas; Ms. Dunn; Mr. Collins; Mr. Portman; Mr. English; Mr. Watkins; Mr. Hayworth; Mr. Weller; Mr. Hulshof; Mr. McInnis; Mr. Lewis of Kentucky; and Mr. Foley.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma (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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MINORITY MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 7) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That the following named Members, Delegates and the Resident Commissioner be, and are hereby, elected to serve on standing committees as follows:

Committee on Agriculture: Mr. Stenholm, Texas; Mr. Brown, California; Mr. Condit, California; Mr. Peterson, Minnesota; Mr. Dooley, California; Mrs. Clayton, North Carolina; Mr. Minge, Minnesota; Mr. Hillard, Alabama; Mr. Pomeroy, North Dakota; Mr. Holden, Pennsylvania; Mr. Bishop, Georgia; Mr. Thompson, Mississippi; Mr. Baldacci, Maine; Mr. Berry, Arkansas; Mr. Goode, Virginia; Mr. McIntyre, North Carolina; Ms. Stabenow, Michigan; Mr. Etheridge, North Carolina; Mr. John, Louisiana; Mr. Boswell,

Iowa; Mr. Phelps, Illinois; Mr. Lucas, Kentucky; and Mr. Thompson, California.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Obey, Wisconsin; Mr. Murtha, Pennsylvania; Mr. Dicks, Washington; Mr. Sabo, Minnesota; Mr. Dixon, California; Mr. Hoyer, Maryland (When Sworn); Mr. Mollohan, West Virginia (When Sworn); Ms. Kaptur, Ohio; Ms. Pelosi, California; Mr. Visclosky, Indiana; Mrs. Lowey, New York; Mr. Serrano, New York; Ms. DeLauro, Connecticut; Mr. Moran, Virginia; Mr. Olver, Massachusetts; Mr. Pastor, Arizona; Mrs. Meek, Florida; Mr. Price, North Carolina; Mr. Edwards, Texas; Mr. Cramer, Alabama; Mr. Clyburn, South Carolina; Mr. Hinchey, New York; Ms. Roybal-Allard, California; Mr. Farr, California (When Sworn); Mr. Jackson, Illinois; Ms. Kilpatrick, Michigan; Mr. Boyd, Florida.

Committee on Banking and Financial Services: Mr. LaFalce, New York; Mr. Vento, Minnesota; Mr. Frank, Massachusetts; Mr. Kanjorski, Pennsylvania; Ms. Waters, California; Mrs. Maloney, New York; Mr. Gutierrez, Illinois; Ms. Velazquez, New York; Mr. Watt, North Carolina; Mr. Ackerman, New York; Mr. Bentsen, Texas; Mr. Maloney, Connecticut; Ms. Hooley, Oregon; Ms. Carson, Indiana; Mr. Weygand, Rhode Island; Mr. Sherman, California; Mr. Sandlin, Texas; Mr. Meeks, New York; Ms. Lee, California; Mr. Virgil Goode, Virginia; Mr. Mascara, Pennsylvania; Mr. Inslee, Washington; Ms. Schakowsky, Illinois; Mr. Moore, Kansas; Mr. Gonzalez, Texas; Ms. Tubbs Jones, Ohio; Mr. Capuano, Massachusetts.

Committee on the Budget: Mr. Spratt, South Carolina; Mr. McDermott, Washington; Ms. Rivers, Michigan; Mr. Thompson, Mississippi; Mr. Minge, Minnesota; Mr. Bentsen, Texas; Mr. Davis, Florida; Mr. Weygand, Rhode Island; Mrs. Clayton, North Carolina; Mr. Price, North Carolina; Mr. Markey, Massachusetts; Mr. Kleczka, Wisconsin; Mr. Clement, Tennessee; Mr. Moran, Virginia; Ms. Hooley, Oregon; Mr. Lucas, Kenducky; Mr. Holt, New Jersey; Mr. Hoeffel, Pennsylvania; Ms. Baldwin, Wisconsin.

Committee on Commerce: Mr. Dingell, Michigan; Mr. Waxman, California; Mr. Markey, Massachusetts; Mr. Hall, Texas; Mr. Boucher, Virginia; Mr. Towns, New York; Mr. Pallone, New Jersey; Mr. Brown, Ohio; Mr. Gordon, Tennessee; Mr. Deutsch, Florida; Mr. Rush, Illinois; Ms. Eshoo, California; Mr. Klink, Pennsylvania; Mr. Stupak, Michigan; Mr. Engel, New York; Mr. Sawyer, Ohio; Mr. Wynn, Maryland; Mr. Green, Texas; Ms. McCarthy, Missouri; Mr. Strickland, Ohio; Ms. DeGette, Colorado; Mr. Barrett, Wisconsin; Mr. Luther, Minnesota; Mrs. Capps, California.

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Mr. Clay, Missouri; Mr. George Miller, California (when sworn); Mr. Kildee, Michigan; Mr. Martinez, California; Mr. Owens, New York; Mr. Payne, New Jersey; Mrs. Mink, Hawaii; Mr. Andrews, New Jersey; Mr. Roemer, Indiana; Mr. Scott, Virginia; Ms. Woolsey, California; Mr. Romero-Barcelo, Puerto Rico; Mr. Fattah, Pennsylvania; Mr. Hinojosa, Texas; Mrs. McCarthy, New York; Mr. Tierney, Massachusetts; Mr. Kind, Wisconsin; Ms. Sanchez, California; Mr. Ford, Tennessee; Mr. Kucinich, Ohio; Mr. Wu, Oregon; Mr. Holt, New Jersey.

Committee on Government Reform (and Oversight): Mr. Waxman, California; Mr. Lantos, California; Mr. Wise, West Virginia; Mr. Owens, New York; Mr. Towns, New York; Mr. Kanjorski, Pennsylvania; Mr. Condit, California; Mrs. Mink, Hawaii; Mrs. Maloney, New York; Mrs. Norton, District of Columbia; Mr. Fattah, Pennsylvania; Mr. Cummings, Maryland; Mr. Kucinich, Ohio; Mr. Blagojevich, Illinois; Mr. Davis, Illinois; Mr. Tierney, Massachusetts; Mr. Turner, Texas; Mr. Allen, Maine, Mr. Ford, Tennessee.

Committee on House Administration: Mr. Hoyer, Maryland (When Sworn).

Committee on International Relations: Mr. Gejdenson, Connecticut; Mr. Lantos, California; Mr. Berman, California; Mr. Ackerman, New York; Mr. Faleomavaega, American Samoa; Mr. Martinez, California; Mr. Payne, New Jersey; Mr. Menendez, New Jersey; Mr. Brown, Ohio; Ms. McKinney, Georgia; Mr. Hastings, Florida; Ms. Danner, Missouri; Mr. Hillard, Alabama; Mr. Sherman, California; Mr. Wexler, Florida; Mr. Rothman, New Jersey; Mr. Davis, Florida; Mr. Crowley, New York; Mr. Hoeffel, Pennsylvania.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Conyers, Michigan; Mr. Frank, Massachusetts; Mr. Berman, California; Mr. Boucher, Virginia; Mr. Nadler, New York; Mr. Scott, Virginia; Mr. Watt, North Carolina, Ms. Lofgren, California; Ms. Jackson-Lee, Texas; Mrs. Waters, California; Mr. Meehan, Massachusetts; Mr. Delahunt, Massachusetts; Mr. Wexler, Florida; Mr. Rothman, New Jersey; Ms. Baldwin, Wisconsin; Mr. Weiner, New York.

Committee on National Security: Mr. Skelton, Missouri; Mr. Sisisky, Virginia; Mr. Spratt, South Carolina; Mr. Ortiz, Texas; Mr. Pickett, Virginia; Mr. Evans, Illinois; Mr. Taylor, Mississippi; Mr. Abercrombie, Hawaii; Mr. Meehan, Massachusetts; Mr. Underwood, Guam; Mr. Kennedy, Rhode Island; Mr. Blagojevich, Illinois; Mr. Reyes, Texas; Mr. Allen, Maine; Mr. Snyder, Arkansas; Mr. Turner, Texas; Mr. Smith, Washington; Ms. Sanchez, California; Mr. Maloney, Connecticut; Mr. McIntyre, North Carolina; Mr. Rodriguez, Texas; Ms. McKinney, Georgia; Ms. Tauscher, California; Mr. Brady, Pennsylvania; Mr. Andrews, New Jersey; Mr. Hill, Indiana; Mr. Thompson, California.

Committee on Resources: Mr. George Miller, California (When Sworn); Mr. Rahall, West Virginia; Mr. Vento, Minnesota; Mr. Kildee, Michigan; Mr. DeFazio, Oregon; Mr. Faleomavaega, American Samoa; Mr. Abercrombie; Hawaii; Mr. Ortiz, Texas; Mr. Pickett, Virginia; Mr. Pallone, New Jersey; Mr. Dooley, California; Mr. Romero-Barcelo, Puerto Rico; Mr. Underwood, Guam; Mr. Kennedy, Rhode Island; Mr. Smith, Washington; Mr. Delahunt, Massachusetts; Mr. John, Louisiana; Ms. Christian-Green, Virgin Islands; Mr. Kind, Wisconsin; Mr. Inslee, Washington; Ms. Napolitano, California; Mr. Udall, New Mexico; Mr. Udall, Colorado; Mr. Crowley, New York.

Committee on Rules: Mr. Moakley, Massachusetts; Mr. Frost, Texas; Mr. Hall, Ohio; Mrs. Slaughter, New York.

Committee on Science: Mr. Brown, California; Mr. Hall, Texas; Mr. Gordon, Tennessee; Mr. Traficant; Ohio; Mr. Costello, Illinois; Mr. Roemer, Indiana; Mr. Barcia, Michigan; Ms. Johnson, Texas; Ms. Woolsey, California; Mr. Hastings, Florida; Ms. Rivers, Michigan; Ms. Lofgren, California; Mr. Doyle, Pennsylvania; Ms. Jackson-Lee, Texas; Ms. Stabenow, Michigan; Mr. Etheridge, North Carolina; Mr. Lampson, Texas; Ms. Lee, California; Mr. Larson, Connecticut; Mr. Udall, Colorado; Mr. Wu, Oregon.

Committee on Small Business: Ms. Velazquez, New York; Mr. Sisisky, Virginia; Ms. Millender-McDonald, California; Mr. Davis, Illinois; Mrs. McCarthy, New York; Mr. Pascrell, New Jersey; Mr. Hinojosa, Texas; Ms. Christian-Green, Virgin Islands; Mr. Brady, Pennsylvania; Mr. Udall, New Mexico; Mr. Moore, Kansas; Ms. Tubbs Jones, Ohio; Mr. Gonzalez, Texas; Mr. Phelps, Illinois; Ms. Napolitano, California.

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: Mr. Berman, California; Mr. Sabo, Minnesota; Mr. Pastor, Arizona; Mr. Fattah, Pennsylvania; Ms. Lofgren, California.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Mr. Oberstar, Minnesota; Mr. Rahall, West Virginia; Mr. Borski, Pennsylvania; Mr. Lipinski, Illinois; Mr. Wise, West Virginia; Mr. Traficant, Ohio; Mr. DeFazio, Oregon; Mr. Clement, Tennessee; Mr. Costello, Illinois; Ms. Norton, District of Columbia; Mr. Nadler, New York; Ms. Danner, Missouri; Mr. Menendez, New Jersey; Ms. Brown, Florida; Mr. Barcia, Michigan; Mr. Filner, California; Ms. Johnson, Texas; Mr. Mascara, Pennsylvania; Mr. Taylor, Mississippi; Ms. Millender-McDonald, California; Mr. Cummings, Maryland; Mr. Blumenauer, Oregon; Mr. Sandlin, Texas; Ms. Tauscher, California; Mr. Pascrell, New Jersey; Mr. Boswell, Iowa; Mr. McGovern, Massachusetts; Mr. Holden, Pennsylvania; Mr. Lampson, Texas; Mr. Baldacci, Maine; Mr. Berry, Arkansas; Mr. Shows, Mississippi; Mr. Baird, Washington; Ms. Berkley, Nevada.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Evans, Illinois; Mr. Filner, California; Mr. Gutierrez, Illinois; Ms. Brown, Florida; Mr. Doyle, Pennsylvania; Mr. Peterson, Minnesota; Mrs. Carson, Indiana; Mr. Reyes, Texas; Mr. Snyder, Arkansas; Mr. Rodriguez, Texas; Mr. Shows, Mississippi.

Committee on Ways and Means: Mr. Rangel, New York; Mr. Stark (When Sworn); California; Mr. Matsui, California; Mr. Coyne, Pennsylvania; Mr. Levin, Michigan; Mr. Cardin, Maryland; Mr. McDermott, Washington; Mr. Kleczka, Wisconsin; Mr. Lewis, Georgia; Mr. Neal, Massachusetts; Mr. McNulty, New York; Mr. Jefferson, Louisiana; Mr. Tanner, Tennessee; Mr. Becerra, California; Ms. Thurman, Florida; Mr. Doggett, Texas.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Dixon, California.

Mr. FROST (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 Texas?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MINORITY MEMBER TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 8) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That the following named Member is, and is hereby, elected to serve on standing committees as follows:

Committee on Banking and Financial Institutions: Mr. Sanders.

Committee on Government Reform (and Oversight): Mr. Sanders.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUSE GIFT RULE AMENDMENT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 5 and as the designee of the majority leader, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 9) amending clause 5 of rule XXVI, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That subparagraph (1) of clause 5(a) of rule XXVI is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(A)'' before ''A Member''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subdivision:

''(B) A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may accept a gift (other than cash or cash equivalent) that the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee reasonably and in good faith believes to have a value of less than $50 and a cumulative value from one source during a calendar year of less than $100. A gift having a value of less than $10 does not count toward the $100 annual limit. Formal recordkeeping is not required by this subdivision, but a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall make a good faith effort to comply with this subdivision.''.

Mr. HANSEN (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 Utah?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 5, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) each will control 30 minutes as the designee of their respective leaders.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution which would amend the House gift rule so as to conform to the gift rule that has been in effect in the Senate since the beginning of 1996.

Specifically, this resolution would amend the rule so as to allow Members and staff to accept any gift having a value of less than $50 and a cumulative value from any one source in the calendar year of less than $100. Gifts having a value of less than $10 would not count toward the annual $100 limit. Formal recordkeeping is not required by the provision, but Members and staff are required to, in a good faith effort, comply with the provision.

As chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for the past 2 years, I have learned more than I ever wanted to know about the gift rule that the House approved in 1995.

□ 1630

Based on my experience, I am entirely convinced of the need of the House to make this change, and I think just about everyone else who has had to deal with this rule would feel the same way.

The purpose of this resolution is straightforward. It is to simplify the gift rule and to make it clear and easier to apply, while still prohibiting the acceptance of gifts that raise genuine ethical concerns. The complexity of the current rule is apparent on its face, especially by comparison with the previous House gift rules. The current rule contains about 50 clauses and covers about 14 pages in the official House rules book. In contrast, the previous gift rule had only one clause.

In my judgment, the most serious flaw in the current gift rule is this: The fact is that under the current rule, modest and inexpensive gifts, the gifts that raise the least ethical concern, are governed by the most vague and complex provision of the rule. I think all of us have had this experience. Someone gives you something or sends you some small thing, like a pen, a framed picture, a box of candy, and the first question that pops in your mind is, can I accept this under the gift rule?

The gift rule sets out roughly 23 categories of acceptable gifts, but the problem is that all of these are descriptive categories. None of them is keyed to a particular dollar amount. What is more, many of these categories include multiple requirements, including many things that call for a subjective judgment. For example, depending on the number of circumstances, a member or staffer can violate the rule by accepting a free hamburger or hot dog at an event. Other provisions of the rule require Members and staff to make a recent determination on, for example, whether an item offered is ''nominal value'' or ''commemorative in nature,'' or whether a gift has been offered to them on the basis of a personal friendship, rather than because of one's position with the House.

The overall result of the current rule is that Members and staff spend a grossly disproportionate amount of time and effort trying to decide whether these relatively modest, inexpensive gifts are acceptable under the rule. I think all of us, Members as well as staff, have a whole lot more important things to do than sit around deciding whether or not a gift of a pie or a can of popcorn is acceptable.

Furthermore, inadvertent violations of these provisions of the gift rule are practically inevitable, and it is only a matter of time before someone will be hauled before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for violating one of these principles when they are totally innocent.

The committee and its staff have always been available to answer questions on the gift rule. We have given briefings on the rule, we have issued pink sheets, and the committee staff has taken literally thousands and thousands of calls on the gift rule over the last few years. Also, in the last Congress alone, the Congress issued over 1,500 private advisory opinions to Members and staff and others dealing with the gift rule.

The point here is not the way the ethics rules should work. One should not need to have a lawyer at one's side at the time to tell us what is and what is not allowable under the gift rule. Each of us has a solemn obligation to know and adhere to the ethics rules and standards of the House, and this is no matter how complex these rules and standards may be. Each of us also has an obligation to see that our staff know and adhere to the rules.

But I suggest that we collectively also have an obligation to ourselves and our staff to make sure that the rules and standards are, to the extent possible, clear, understandable, and reasonable.

The resolution now before us is an important step in adding clarity and certainty to the House gift rule. With this change, we would not need to bother with all the complex and technical gift rule provisions that I have referred to. On any gift that one is offered, including a meal or a ticket to an event, one only needs to ask two questions. One, is the gift value less than $50; and two, have I accepted anything else from this source this year?

The 23 exceptions to the gift rule that now exist would continue in force, but the effect of this amendment would be to regulate those provisions to secondary importance, at least insofar as relatively inexpensive meals and other gifts are concerned.

As I noted in the beginning of this statement, the gift rule provision reflected in this resolution has been in effect in the Senate for the past 3 years. The information available to us is that the Senate gift rule is working well and that compliance is being attained.

Our understanding is that the Senate Members and the staff are being cautious to ensure that the clear dollar limits in this provision are not exceeded. We expected that if this resolution is approved, the experience of the House will be the same.

In implementing this gift rule provision over the past 3 years, the Senate Select Committee on Ethics has developed a number of rules of construction. The intention of this resolution is that the same rules of construction will apply in the House as well, unless and until the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct elects to make any changes in them. There are five rules of construction that are especially important.

First, a gift received from an individual affiliated with an organization such as a member of a law firm or an employee of a new corporation counts against the annual gift limitation of both the individual and the organization. So if an employee of a lobbying firm buys a staffer a $15 lunch, both the employee and the firm will be considered the ''source'' of the meal and the staffer's annual gift limit for both will be reduced accordingly.

Second, a Member or staffer may not buy down the value of a gift to bring it within the dollar limitation of the provision. So, for example, an individual who is offered a gift with a value of $55 may not accept the gift simply by paying the offerer $6. However, when an individual is offered a gift that is ''naturally divisible'' such as tickets to an event, he may accept one item less

than $50 and either pay market value or decline the others.

Third, where a Member or staffer is offered multiple items at any one time, each of which is worth less than $50 individually, the gift being offered is deemed to be the aggregate of all of the items.

Fourth, for the purpose of simplicity, tax and gratuities are excluded in determining the value of any gift.

Finally, to repeatedly accept gifts valued at under $10 from a source would violate the spirit of the rule and hence be impermissible.

Even with the adoption of this resolution, there will be some differences in the provisions of the House and the Senate. However, the remaining differences are relatively minor, so I see no real need to attempt to reconcile these differences.

There are also some areas where the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has decided gift rule questions differently from the Senate. For example, on the valuation of tickets to a sky box or an executive suite, we have said that as a general rule, these tickets are to be valued at the face price of the highest individually priced ticket for the event. In contrast, the Senate committee has allowed a lower value in at least some circumstances.

These differences between the House and Senate will also continue until one or both committees makes a change.

But with the passage of this resolution, the major difference between the House and Senate gift rule will be eliminated. This is a common-sense approach. It will add some much-needed clarity and certainty to the gift rule. In my judgment, it will also reduce the possibility that a Member or staffer will be subject to disciplinary action for what amounts to failing to be familiar with the roughly 50 clauses of the current rule.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

My friend and esteemed colleague, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), has described in detail the effects and provisions of this amendment that he and I are sponsoring to the existing rules, and along with the leadership of both of our parties in this House. I only wanted to add a couple of points.

Under this proposal, the rule provides a limit on gifts from any one source of $50 individually, $100 cumulatively. I ask the Members to recall that 2 years ago, the rule was at the indefensibly high level of $250, and we allowed individual gifts of up to $100. It excluded all limits on local meals and all personal hospitality. Setting limits at the Senate standard of $50 and a cumulative value from any source of $100, is a vast improvement, and groups like Common Cause and Public Citizen said in November of 1995 just that when the Committee on Rules first proposed that the House adopt the Senate standard.

At that time Ann McBride, President of Common Cause, told the Committee on Rules, ''We strongly urge you to report to the floor the same gift and travel rules adopted by the Senate. Passage of this rule, which is just what we are doing now, would be an important step towards restoring the basic integrity of this institution, restoring public confidence in Congress, and curbing Washington's influence money culture.''

Also, at those same hearings, Joan Claybrook of the Ralph Nader group Public Citizen, made these comments in her testimony before the Committee on Rules on a proposal identical to the one we have before us now. ''We support the adoption of a rule identical to that approved by the Senate. We also believe that there is a significant advantage in having the same rules apply to the House and the Senate. The more differences there are between the Chambers, the more difficult it will be for lobbyists and the general public to understand what is permissible and what is not in a given circumstance.''

Not one witness at the Committee on Rules's public hearings espoused the present ''zero tolerance'' rule which was adopted by floor amendment to the Committee on Rules package. Adopting the Senate standard will greatly simplify the House rule, and I concur with Ms. Claybrook that this action will greatly increase understanding of and compliance with the rule, and that should be our objective.

The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which I have the privilege of being the ranking minority member of, with the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), our chairman, unanimously voted to support this recommendation. The impacts on our committee's resources will be benefited tremendously, and we will be able to focus on the serious issues with this kind of a rules change.

I strongly urge that the House join these reform organizations, the leadership of both of our parties, and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) in adopting this modification.

I just want to make one final comment. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), after 14 years of membership and leadership on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, is going off for this Congress; and while I have had a chance to work with him for only the past 2 of those years, I just want to say in the most sincere possible fashion that it has been a pleasure and an honor to work with him and under his leadership.

He has done a tremendous job, I think, in restoring the sense of bipartisan confidence in the process. I can say, never once in the year-and-a-half since the moratorium ended and our committee has been functioning did the Democrats ever have to caucus as a party on that committee. Everything was done by consensus in a bipartisan and nonpartisan fashion.

We will miss the gentleman greatly. We look forward to working with a very distinguished member of the committee these past 2 years who will be taking over as Chair, but we will see the gentleman around and cannot wait to bring you before the committee sometime.

As ranking member of the Committee on Standards, I am completely convinced that amending the House gift rule to make it conform to the Senate standard is both in the interest of sound public policy and in the interest of the effective fulfillment by the Committee of its important responsibilities.

Under the bill I have introduced with my valued colleague JIM HANSEN, the House gift rule would still be vastly more restrictive than the pre-1996 House rule. That rule set a limit on gifts from any one source at the indefensibly high figure of $250, and allowed individual gifts up to $100. Just as bad, the old rule completely excluded from the limit all local meals, and all personal hospitality.

Clearly, setting limits at the Senate standard of $50 and a cumulative value from any source of $100 is a vast improvement—as groups like Common Cause and Public Citizen said in November of 1995, when the Rules Committee first proposed that the House adopt the Senate standard.

At that time, Ann McBride, President of Common Cause told the Rules Committee, ''We strongly urge you to report to the Floor the same gift and travel rules adopted by the Senate. . . . Passage of this rule would be an important step toward restoring the basic integrity of the institution, restoring public confidence in Congress and curbing Washington's influence money culture.''

Also at those hearings, Joan Claybrook, of the Ralph Nader group Public Citizen, made these comments in her testimony before the Rules Committee: ''We support the adoption of a rule identical to that approved by the Senate. . . . We also believe that there is a significant advantage in having the same rules apply to the House and the Senate. The more differences there are between the chambers, the more difficult it will be for lobbyists and the general public to understand what is permissible and what is not in a given circumstance.''

Not one witness at the Rules Committee's public hearings espoused the present ''zero tolerance'' rule which was adopted by Floor amendment to the Rules Committee package.

Adopting the Senate standard will greatly simplify the House rule and I concur with Ms. Claybrook that this action will greatly increase understanding of—and compliance with—the rule.

And that should be our objective.

Let me put this in terms of the expenditure of time and effort by the members and staff of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. An enormous percentage of the Committee's resources are devoted to answering innumerable questions about the current gift rule.

In many cases, those questions are raised by Members and their staffs because they hope to avoid the hurt feelings and the embarrassment that occur when they have to tell constituents and other outside groups that they cannot accept even small gifts extended as courtesies. Huge numbers of these questions would be eliminated—flat out eliminated—if we said that acceptance of gifts under $50 are no longer a concern.

And if we did so, we could focus the Committee's attention where it really belongs. Not

on a free lunch, tendered by a group that wants to talk to one of us (or one of our staff members) away from ringing phones and office interruptions in a place where we can hear ourselves think—but rather on real problems which may exist and which we need to address.

The present zero tolerance rule mistakenly directs our attention to what some unfairly assume is the per se appearance of impropriety whenever a gift is tendered. I reject that assumption and I contend that it detracts from the Committee's proper function—which is to counsel our colleagues against activities which could constitute real impropriety and which we must marshal our resources to combat.

My view of each and every one of you is that you want to conduct yourselves ethically. I assume the best, not the worst, about everyone in this body.

And my view of lobbyists is that they perform an important and honorable function for us in the legislative branch, bringing us information about how bills may affect our constituents and our society as a whole. I do not assume that something illicit occurs every time a Member—or his or her staff—gets together with a lobbyist. But I do believe that it is our task as Members of the House of Representatives to make sure that we seek to understand the consequences of legislation for all Americans—not just the well-heeled, to make sure that we open our doors and our ears to the dedicated advocates who plead the case of the poor and disadvantaged.

Our present gift rule does nothing, absolutely nothing, to ensure that this House is accessible to all, but it does create problems which I, as ranking members of the Committee on Standards, believe we can avoid by adopting the Senate standard.

At our last meeting, my colleagues on the committee voted unanimously to endorse this rules change. We are telling you that this rules change is appropriate and it is sound. Please join us in approving it.

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

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

Let me thank my good friend from California for the very kind words. It has been a real pleasure for me to work with the gentleman, and the Democrats and the Republicans. I think we did what the House asked us to do when we were given this charge, and I thank the gentleman for the great work that he has done. He has really been a stalwart and an extremely fine member.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask Members to vote for a new gift ban rule today not for themselves, but for their Nation's Capital. For Members, the gift ban represents the loss of trivial token gifts. For the District of Columbia, the gift ban has caused millions of dollars in lost revenue.

The District is just now emerging from a financial crisis that brought insolvency to the Nation's Capital. The Congress made great strides last Congress to hasten the District's recovery with the passage of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act (the Revitalization Act) in 1997. Last Saturday, a new, tough, fiscally prudent mayor and new City Council took the oath of office, ushering in new era in the District's political culture. Most importantly, downtown D.C. is coming back and is increasingly alive with people taking advantage of new reasons to go to downtown. Despite these great strides, however, the District's recovery remains in its infancy. District revenues are significantly dependent on tax receipts from downtown businesses. Moreover, these revenues have been flat, partly because of the effect of the gift ban. Small retail businesses have been particularly hurt. However, the most prominent example of the effect of the gift ban is the new MCI Center, the centerpiece of the revitalization of downtown D.C. Abe Pollin, the owner of the Washington Wizards, Capitals, and Mystics did the unheard of when he invested $220 million of his own money into the construction of an arena in downtown D.C. when the District was insolvent and at its lowest point. In making this commitment to the city, Pollin relied in part on the gift rule in effect at the time that allowed tickets to be accepted as gifts. The MCI Center is an unusual example of a sports arena that has been built with private rather than public funds. It is unfair and unfortunate to have an abrupt change penalizing a private entrepreneur who has willingly taken on what in most jurisdictions is viewed as a public responsibility.

Private economic development is the key to maintaining the solvency of the District. Harmonizing the House gift rule with the Senate rule does not cost the Congress anything, but this change can mean millions to the city. If the Congress can't help us, at the very least, it should not hurt us. There is more than one way for the House to help the District. A reasonable gift ban would be a cost-free way for the Congress to help meet its obligation to continue to assist the recovery of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose amending House rule to increase the amount of gifts a member of Congress or their employees may receive, and am disappointed a recorded vote was not requested so that members would be held accountable to taxpayers for their vote.

There is a reason the institution of Congress is held in such low esteem by the American public: people simply don't believe we do the right things for the right reason, and that we are here to look out for our own interests rather than those of our constituents.

My experience is that that is not the case. But clearly we have a credibility problem and a trust problem. Increasing the gifts we can receive only reinforces that lack of trust and makes it harder for us to lead.

Congress needs to lead by example. We didn't today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 5, the resolution is considered read for amendment, and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.

□ 1645

PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)1 of rule IX, I hereby give notice of my intention to offer a resolution which raises a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

H.R. —

Resolved, That in continuance of the authority conferred in House Resolution 614 of the One Hundred Fifth Congress adopted by the House of Representatives and delivered to the Senate on December 19, 1998, Mr. Hyde of Illinois, Mr. Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin, Mr. McCollum of Florida, Mr. Gekas of Pennsylvania, Mr. Canady of Florida, Mr. Buyer of Indiana, Mr. Bryant of Tennessee, Mr. Chabot of Ohio, Mr. Barr of Georgia, Mr. Hutchinson of Arkansas, Mr. Cannon of Utah, Mr. Rogan of California, and Mr. Graham of South Carolina are appointed managers to conduct the impeachment trial against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform the Senate of these appointments, and that the managers so appointed may, in connection with the preparation and the conduct of the trial, exhibit the articles of impeachment to the Senate and take all other actions necessary, which may include the following:

(1) Employing legal, clerical, and other necessary assistants and incurring such other expenses as may be necessary, to be paid from amounts available to the Committee on the Judiciary under applicable expense resolutions or from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

(2) Sending for persons and papers, and filing with the Secretary of the Senate, on the part of the House of Representatives, any pleadings, in conjunction with or subsequent to, the exhibition of the articles of impeachment that the managers consider necessary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) to call up the resolution.

The Clerk will report the resolution at this time under rule IX.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 10

Resolved, That in continuance of the authority conferred in House Resolution 614 of the One Hundred Fifth Congress adopted by the House of Representatives and delivered to the Senate on December 19, 1998, Mr. Hyde of Illinois, Mr. Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin, Mr. McCollum of Florida, Mr. Gekas of Pennsylvania, Mr. Canady of Florida, Mr. Buyer of Indiana, Mr. Bryant of Tennessee, Mr. Chabot of Ohio, Mr. Barr of Georgia, Mr. Hutchinson of Arkansas, Mr. Cannon of Utah, Mr. Rogan of California, and Mr. Graham of South Carolina are appointed managers to conduct the impeachment trial against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform the Senate of these appointments, and that the managers so appointed may, in connection with the preparation and the conduct of the trial, exhibit the articles of impeachment to the Senate and take all other actions necessary, which may include the following:

(1) Employing legal, clerical, and other necessary assistants and incurring such other expenses as may be necessary, to be

paid from amounts available to the Committee on the Judiciary under applicable expense resolutions or from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

(2) Sending for persons and papers, and filing with the Secretary of the Senate, on the part of the House of Representatives, any pleadings, in conjunction with or subsequent to, the exhibition of the articles of impeachment that the managers consider necessary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The resolution offered by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary constitutes a question of the privileges of the House.

Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us is a simple, straightforward housekeeping resolution which the House customarily adopts after adopting articles of the impeachment. Because this resolution is incidental to impeachment, the precedents of the House dictate that it is a question of privilege under rule IX.

On December 19, 1998, the House approved House Resolution 614, which appointed managers whose duty it was to exhibit the articles of impeachment in the Senate. On that day, the managers informed the Senate of the House's action. Because the House, unlike the Senate, is not a continuing body, it must again appoint managers in the 106th Congress. This is not a new concept, notwithstanding some protestations from one law professor. This procedure has been used on three previous occasions regarding the impeachments of Judges Pickering, Louderback, and Hastings.

Section 620 of Jefferson's Manual states, and I quote, ''An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of parliament, but may be resumed by the new parliament.''

The commentary on this section is instructive, and is as follows:

In Congress impeachment proceedings are not discontinued by a recess; and the Pickering impeachment was presented in the Senate on the last day of the Seventh Congress; and at the beginning of the eighth Congress the proceedings went on from that point. The resolution and articles of impeachment against Judge Louderback were presented in the Senate on the last day of the 72nd Congress, and the Senate organized for and conducted the trial in the 73rd Congress. The resolution and articles of impeachment against Judge Hastings were presented in the Senate during the second session of the 100th Congress but were still pending trial by the Senate in the 101st Congress, for which the House reappointed managers.

This resolution is procedural in nature. It merely appoints 13 managers who will present the case in the Senate. It also directs that a message be sent to the Senate to inform the other body of these appointments, and authorizes the managers to exhibit the articles of impeachment to the Senate.

Because this resolution is procedural, it should be noncontroversial. It is imperative that the House take this action today so that the constitutional process may move forward. If the House were to postpone this vote, the trial could not proceed in the Senate. It is my intention to move this process as expeditiously and as fairly as possible, and the House's approval of this resolution today will help ensure that the Senate can fulfill its constitutional duty as quickly as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the pending question, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, as we discuss the question of impeachment, we ought to start off with why impeachment is in the Constitution. It is in the Constitution to prohibit and protect the country against subversion by virtue of a president committing treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The rule of law and the Constitution restricts our ability to remove the President to crimes that constitute treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

We had a hearing and had 10 experts respond to the question, does treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors cover all felonies? Most of those experts were invited by the Republican Party, and they, without discussion, said no, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors does not cover all felonies.

In fact, in the President Nixon impeachment, we found that treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors did not cover a half-a-million-dollar income tax fraud. That is why most of the scholars that have addressed the question have concluded that these are not impeachable offenses.

To add insult to injury, we find that the allegations are not even proven, and it is unlikely that they can be proven. That is why the vote on these articles of impeachment was essentially partisan, and why, on a partisan vote in the Senate, the President will not be removed from office.

The best way to end this partisan charade is to fail to appoint managers, to bring this thing to a respectable end, and move on to the people's business.

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

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

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

(Mr. CONYERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I do not enjoy beginning on the divisive note of impeachment that consumed so much of the last Congress. I had hoped that we may have gleaned some lessons from the ordeals of last year, which began with an overzealous prosecutor consumed by a desire to bring down the President at any cost. This in turn led to the most polarizing impeachment in our Nation's history, culminating in an unprecedented party line vote. Not surprisingly, the net result was an impeachment totally lacking in credibility and overwhelmingly rejected by the American people.

Today we have a final opportunity to put this salacious activity behind us. If we reject the motion to reappoint managers, we will send a signal that we are prepared to move from the politics of personal destruction, which has been so costly to our Nation. The incoming Speaker made references to that today.

On the other hand, if we appoint and ratify the managers from the 105th session, this vote to appoint managers would be tantamount to a vote to remove the President from office. I remind the new Members who have not participated that they are not voting managers, they are voting two articles that call for the impeachment, conviction, and removal of the President of the United States.

A vote to appoint managers is a vote to execute the impeachment articles that passed the House. A vote for appointment of the managers is a vote for a protracted trial, a vote to hear witnesses in their lurid and graphic fullness, from the Goldbergs, the Tripps, the Lewinskys.

A vote for managers is to paralyze all of three branches of government while we pursue a futile attempt to remove a president from office. It is a vote to ignore the problems of social security and education and health care while we tilt at this impeachment windmill in total futility. It is a vote for more partisanship.

By voting down the managers' amendment, for which there is precedent, we send a signal that the American people want us to send. We will win the approval of the American people as we begin our 106th Congress session in its first day. By voting down the appointment of managers, we are exercising the same common sense that was exercised in this very House in 1873, when it declined to appoint managers in an impeachment matter.

□ 1700

There is no question that the Senate does not have the votes to convict the President, and so the only possible reason for pursuing this case now is to satisfy the hunger of a few people who wish to further tarnish the President. Vote against the appointment, and in so doing, you will be voting for bipartisanship, for encouraging the alternative common-sense route of censure

and voting to move away from Lewinsky to the more pressing matters of the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes and 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, some law professors argue that an impeachment, at least after the 20th amendment, dies with the Congress. Most of the precedents to the contrary predate the adoption of the 20th amendment, but we do not have to debate this.

As a practical matter, the new Congress must vote again on impeachment by voting on appointing managers. If we do not reappoint the managers, they cannot have a trial in the Senate and the impeachment dies. So the vote on this motion is really a new vote on impeachment.

A yes vote on this motion to appoint the managers is a vote to impeach the President and require the Senate to hold a trial. A no vote is a vote against impeaching a President and requiring a trial in the Senate. So our new Members will get a chance to vote for or against impeachment and removal of the President today.

Having said that, let us remind ourselves why the partisan vote of this House last month to impeach the President was so contrary to the intent of the Constitution and such an affront to this Nation. Impeachment, I remind Members, was never intended by the framers of the Constitution as a punishment. It was intended as a protection of the Constitution against a President who would abuse his power to make himself a tyrant. Benjamin Franklin called impeachment a substitute for assassination.

The charges in this impeachment, all relating to lying about a consensual sexual affair, do not constitute an abuse of presidential power designed or intended to undermine the functioning or integrity of government or to undermine constitutional liberty, and therefore they are not, under the Constitution, impeachable offenses.

Now, the gentleman may say, what about the rule of law? What about equality under the law? I remind everyone that if perjury or obstruction of justice could be proven, and I do not think they can be, but if they can be proven, the President, like anyone else, is subject to indictment and prosecution under law; and that is our assurance of the rule of law and equality under the law. But to impeach the President and to try to remove him from office and subject the country to a lengthy trial and drag it through the muck of the testimony of Ms. Lewinsky and everyone else, instead of getting on with the business of saving Social Security and Medicare and a threatening world economy and everything else is an affront to this Nation to appeal only to prurient interests and to try to embarrass the President. That is what is at stake in this vote.

A yes vote is a vote to impeach the President. A no vote is a vote against it. We have the opportunity to vote again and not only the opportunity, but it is unavoidable.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe we should continue the authority granted the managers by the lame duck 105th Congress. I do not believe we should approve managers or any of the expenditures they have requested, and I will tell Members why.

Since we voted in the lame duck Congress on December 19, I have been listening to my constituents, the people who live in my district, in the supermarkets, in the malls, on the street. People are very disturbed by what the House of Representatives has done. I have had citizens break down into tears talking to me about our Constitution and what they think we have done to our Constitution. I have never before seen feelings this intense among regular people about a political issue.

I think we ought to listen to what the people are saying. They understand at a very basic level what Ben Franklin told us: Impeachment is the alternative to assassination. Impeachment is to prevent damage so severe to our constitutional form of government that we dare not wait until the next election.

The people of this country have decided, for the most part, that what has been presented to us does not meet that constitutional test. And yet we are moving forward against the Constitution and against their sound advice. And I think we have finally today an opportunity to undo the wrong that we have done to our country.

If impeachment becomes just another tool for partisan Congresses, our American system of government will change. We may lose the strong presidencies that helped bring us success internationally. And in this dangerous world, that is very unwise.

Future Presidents and Congresses will look back on this mess for political lessons. If zealotry is the loser politically, it will be a positive outcome for America.

Americans will have the chance to deliver that message next year in the elections, but for now let us listen to the American people. Let us vote against appointment of the managers and the budget.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes and 30 seconds to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member very much for yielding time to me. And, again, let me thank him for his leadership during a process of which we have, as members of the Committee on the Judiciary and this Congress and this Nation lived with for many days and many months.

This morning I had the privilege of listening to the new Speaker of the House, and he asked that we get down to the people's business. So I rise to oppose the appointment of managers because I believe that I want to ask or answer the question affirmatively to the American people, who have asked me repeatedly as I have traveled about this Nation, when will we, this Congress, listen to the will of the American people? And what I want to say to the American people is that you have not only good sense but good judgment. For the Constitution of the United States does not prohibit, does not prohibit the censuring of the President of the United States. It does not provide for but it does not prohibit. But yet on this floor this lame duck Congress forbade some 200-plus Members of this House, as well the American people, to have fully debated a censure resolution that would heal this Nation.

I recollect what the constitutional framers had in mind when they offered the provision that said, treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors would be the grounds for impeachment. What they meant was what George Mason stated so eloquently. These are offenses that would undermine the Constitution and destroy the government. What we have here are private indiscretions. We have the politics of undermining of the individual.

Yes, we recognize the wrongness of the acts of the President. We recognize that they are unacceptable. But we also understand that if this country is to survive, if we are not to lower the bar of impeachment for the year 2020 or 2030, if we are not to accuse someone who is President, because of your religious beliefs or because you are divorced, you want to impeach, if we are not to give credence to the partisanship of this impeachment, we must now vote against the appointment of these managers.

I would simply say, I speak really to the new Members who have come. I speak in all humility and respect for each of you who have been elected to this great body. You now have a very historic opportunity to stop these divisive and unfair and partisan accusations on the grounds that this President should be impeached because there is no substance to it. You can now vote to censure this President and heal this Nation, a legitimate, constitutionally founded censure resolution that would not in fact let the President go free. It would indicate that he had done wrong.

I ask that we heal this Nation. Vote against the appointment of the managers and do what is right for the Nation.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great reluctance that I have to reduce the time of my dear friend from Hawaii, because now all my committee members have shown up. I nevertheless respect him so much that I want him to go at this point in time ahead of other Members.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I made an appeal in the impeachment hearings on the 19th. I did not engage in accusations back and forth as to what the motivations were or anything. I made an appeal for fairness. I thought that a vote on censure was something that would have given balance to the debate.

Since that time, and during that time, rather, I made an appeal to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman, on the basis of not just only personal friendship but on the basis of what he has represented to me and to other Members in the House.

We have heard accusations that the rule of law would be compromised even to the point of perhaps recreating circumstances of the Holocaust. I do not think anybody really meant that anyone opposed to impeachment intended that kind of thing, but that is how this thing has begun to run away.

Another Member who was for impeachment indicated that those of us who supported the President had engaged in an obscenity in going to the White House afterwards to show our support. If such a thing had been said on the floor, we would have taken down that Member's words because it would have meant that we were personally being attacked and accused, our character at point. So I ask again today for fairness. I ask that we turn down this motion on the managers so that we can get the opportunity to vote on a censure.

I understand that Members who voted for impeachment have now asked the Senate to censure, and so I think that is only the fair way. I appeal to the chairman and to Members who voted for impeachment, give us this opportunity for fairness. Give us an opportunity to vote on censure.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), who has done an incredible job as being Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus and serving on the impeachment committee all at the same time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, we do not have to appoint managers from this House to prosecute the President in the Senate. The lame duck Congress that impeached the President did so without the consent of the new Members.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know why new Members would get elected, come here to represent their constituents and take a vote today without having participated in the impeachment. They are being asked to take for granted that the Committee on the Judiciary, that the House, had the facts, they had the information. How could anyone who has said to their constituents that they are coming here to represent them, that they will be involved in the deliberations of this House, come here and on the first day after being sworn in vote mindlessly and blindly to send some managers over to the other House to prosecute the President of the United States? That is disrespectful of one's intelligence.

In addition to that, since the vote on this House floor, we have Republicans who have said in a letter that they signed to the Senate saying, we do not wish this to go any further, we would really like to censure. We did not have an opportunity to vote in this House on censure.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I believe that our new Members are more intelligent than they are thought to be by those who are saying, just blindly follow what has already been done, this partisan effort that was made in this House without an alternative on the floor that would give Members the opportunity to vote censure? I think the Members, the new Members on both sides of the aisle should rebel against that. I think the Republican Members, who come here knowing that some of their constituents do not want that, should not vote these managers to the Senate.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE).

□ 1715

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I speak today as a new Member. We new Members should realize that it was not just the previous Congress that faced the historic vote on impeachment. Our vote today is every bit as historic, as crucial, and as telling as the vote in the 105th, and I say this impeachment process should stop and it should stop today. When the Nation's train is heading off a cliff and the bridge is out, it is our mutual duty to stop it and stop it today.

My fellow new Members should take note. Should they vote today to continue this partisan impeachment, it will be their hands and fingerprints on the dagger of impeachment. Their constituents will rightfully ask, ''Et tu, the new House?'' We are not bound by the dead hand of the lame duck Congress. The people of my district sent home a Republican advocate of impeachment and sent me to Congress in his place.

We hear glad tidings that the people want to end partisanship in this chamber. Today we can decide if that is rhetoric or reality. Our constituents are our masters, not the last Congress. Free us from the politics of the past. Join us in saying enough is enough. Let us get on with the Nation's business and defeat this measure.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), who replaces the departing CHARLES SCHUMER, and we are delighted to have him make his first presentation on the floor.

(Mr. WEINER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a day of extraordinary high honor for me, taking the oath to join this most distinguished body. It is also my great fortune and great honor to be designated by my colleagues on the Democratic side to serve on the Committee on the Judiciary.

I was particularly moved by the words of our new Speaker this morning, and the minority leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), and how closely they agreed on what the mission of this body should be; that we should follow the high ideals of bipartisanship, of hard work, in trying to keep as much as possible our ears to the ground to hear where the folks we represent are directing us.

I think that that spirit is embodied in the freshman class of the 106th Congress on both sides of the aisle. As we convened, coming into this first day, we repeatedly said to one another, let us get back to work, let us try to work together, let us try to put some of the divisiveness behind us.

I would say to my colleagues in the freshman class, and all of my colleagues, that this is an opportunity. Why should we not take it. This is an opportunity for us to get back to work. This is an opportunity for us to clear the decks of many of the distractions, particularly those of us who know of the great work of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), and how important it is that we get back to the work in the Committee on the Judiciary. This is an opportunity for us to take that step by not reappointing the managers.

I would also point out that the precedence on this case are not so clear. We do have an opportunity to put this case behind us by voting ''no'' to reappointment.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEL WATT).

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of our committee has indicated that this is simply a noncontroversial administrative matter. I want to take issue with that because without managers to prosecute this case in the Senate, the case cannot be prosecuted. If we as a House, particularly a newly constituted House, with new Members, a substantial number of new Members, a number of new Members that could be decisive in whether this matter proceeds or does not proceed, if we do not reauthorize these managers, the case cannot go forward on the Senate side.

So anybody who approaches this vote as if it is just a noncontroversial administrative matter is doing so in the face of the public's demand that this matter be brought to an expeditious conclusion and should take this matter a lot more seriously.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to express their opinion that this matter should not go forward by not reappointing these managers to prosecute the case in the Senate and by voting against this resolution.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have watched with fascination the acrobatics of some of my friends on the other side who found themselves torn between pressures to vote for impeachment and pressures to vote against it. I was particularly struck by the letter written by four of my colleagues who voted for impeachment on Saturday and wrote to the Senate on Sunday asking them please not to vote for impeachment, noting that just because they had voted to put the President out of office did not mean they wanted anyone else to vote to put the President out of office. What they have argued is they are really for censure.

Well, Members who have been engaging in that have to understand that with this motion the contortions have to stop. This is not an abstract motion to appoint managers in general. This is a motion to reappoint the specific managers who have gone over to the Senate and have said to them that they may not shortcircuit the trial; they must allow the managers to call witnesses, which we wish apparently they did before. We have a set of managers who have made it very clear that they are totally opposed to censure. They are opposed to anything in the Senate other than a full-scale trial.

It is no longer possible for Members to engage in the game of saying that they are for censure, that they are not for a full trial and voting down the line to do exactly that. If we vote for the managers, we are voting for these particular managers. We are voting for the gentleman from Illinois and others who have been in the Senate and who have made it clear to the Senate leadership that they do not want anything but a full trial. So understand that the game is over.

It is logically possible to be for a full trial and to press absolutely to the end for the removal of the President. It is possible to think that he should be censured instead and that there should not be a full trial. What it is not logically possible to do, certainly not with any intellectual honesty, is to vote for this motion, for these managers, who have made it clear they will be for an all-out trial, and then claim that that is not really what we are for.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN).

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is wrong. This impeachment should never have occurred. The majority never met its burden of proof. The offenses do not meet the constitutional standard for an impeachable offense.

We are defining down the impeachment standard in the United States Constitution, to the permanent and irreparable damage of our Constitution. And we are turning back on what our Founders intended, which was a strong Presidency, only to be removed on the showing beyond a clear and convincing standard of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors against the State.

But we still have the opportunity to bring this to an end, to do what the American people want us to do: To punish the President without punishing the Nation. We know because we were fact witnesses who the President lied to about his relationship, which he chose to characterize to us, and about his unforgivable relationship with an intern in the White House. And for that, he should be censured.

Mr. Speaker, let us get back to the work of the people, issues like HMO reform, saving Social Security and Medicare, and improving our education. The rule of law prevails in America. The President can be held to the standards of the civil courts, which is why he paid the $850,000 settlement, to settle the civil case. The rule of law applies to him. And if some prosecutor decides to prosecute him for alleged criminal activities when he leaves office, the rule of law will apply against him, the criminal law, and he could go to prison if those charges are proven. The President is not above the rule of law.

Impeachment was not about punishment, it was about saving America from a tyrannical President who threatened the Republic. That is not what we have. That is what the American people know. The American people want the President censured, not impeached. Let us move on with the good work and important work of our Nation.

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

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

I appreciate the level of this debate. It is always interesting on an important subject such as impeachment. Let me just briefly respond to some of the remarks that were made.

There was criticism that a vote on censure was not authorized in the House in the last Congress, and that is certainly true. Many of us have a conviction that censure is not authorized by the Constitution. We realize it is not ruled out, but any censure, to be meaningful, would have to harm the President, would have to damage the President, and many of us take seriously the proscription in the Constitution against bills of attainder.

In any event, the Constitution provides one way to deal with a problem concerning cleansing the office, and that is impeachment. And our role in that, and our sole role, is to issue articles of impeachment, which are a request to the Senate to have a trial. And the Constitution says the Senate has the sole power to try the issues. We have the sole power to file and pass impeachment. We have done that and now we are seeking a trial in the Senate pursuant to the Constitution. The question of what is the appropriate sanction we leave to the Senate. That is not our concern. We leave to the founding fathers, we leave to the Senate to determine the sanction.

This is an interesting case. It belongs in the history books for more than one reason. One of the reasons I find this curious and fascinating and interesting is the Democrats are perfectly willing to condemn Presidential misconduct in the strongest terms, stronger terms that I would use. They do not mind doing that. They are not concerned with that. What they are concerned with are the consequences, the sanction to be imposed after finding that the President's conduct was, to coin a phrase, reprehensible, in their terms. The consequence they will not abide is his removal from office. They do not mind if he is stigmatized forever in the history books pursuant to their censure.

So the consequences of the condemnation, whether it is through impeachment or censure, we leave to the other body that is competent to impose a sanction. That is ultra vires. That is not within our job description. So I think that is something worth noting.

Insofar as whether an impeachment is appropriate, that horse has left the barn. We have voted articles of impeachment; and what is left for us to do, because a new Congress has begun, is to reappoint the managers so it can proceed. It is really a ministerial duty, albeit important and indispensable to the pursuit of the articles of impeachment.

But, really, what we are talking about is, again, the theme so often used by the defenders of the President, that whatever he did, it does not rise to the level of an impeachable offense. Well, that issue has been determined by the House. But I would just say I guess it depends on how seriously we take perjury, how seriously we take obstruction of justice, when we are the one person in the country, the one person in the world who is bound by a constitutional obligation to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. It does not say some laws. It does not say laws of this characterization or this category. It says take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

And so when the President, the chief law enforcement officer in the land, the man who appoints, nominates members of the Supreme Court, Federal courts, Department of Justice, Attorney General, perjures himself, and those are the charges, I am not saying they are true. We will find that out in the Senate if we get a trial there. So this is serious, and we are just seeking to advance the process which has already begun in the House.

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

Mr. HYDE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

□ 1730

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The question I pose, because I want to be clear as to what the gentleman

said, and that is that it is the province of the Senate to impose the particular sanction, and that could or could not be the remedy of censure.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, except there is one more nuance to that.

I have been reminded several times that the last thing the Senate looks for is instruction from the House, and so I am not about to say what they can or what they cannot do. But I have this hope that, whatever the sanction is, it is in their department, not ours.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the other learned gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I was hoping that I would get learned, as well.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I want to thank him for accusing us of acrobatics. It has been a long time since I have been acrobatic.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would further yield, I was about to sell tickets to the performance of the gentleman.

The acrobatics that I was talking about were not those of the chairman, of course, because he has been consistent here, but some of his colleagues. So I want to make it clear.

It is the intention of the chairman, if he is reappointed as a manager, and I think the early returns are looking good, he is ahead in the exit polls, if he is reappointed as a manager, it is his intention to continue to press for a full trial in the Senate, for the calling of witnesses, and to continue his posture of objecting to proposals in the Senate to short-circuit a full trial. Am I correct?

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I believe the Constitution requires a trial, and it is up to the Senate to shape the contours of that, but I am hoping a trial would be a fair opportunity for us to present the evidence.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield further, I appreciate that. I think that is very straightforward from the gentleman. I would just address members of his party who are trying to have it both ways.

I think it is very clear. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) has made it very clear. A vote to reappoint this set of managers is a vote for a trial. It is a vote against the efforts to short-circuit it. It is clearly a statement that the Senate ought to go ahead and call the witnesses. And Members who vote for it have every right to vote for it, but they are not then entitled to go home and talk about how they were really for something different.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) has 21 minutes remaining.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 or 3 seconds to my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT).

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, again, just to pick up on the theme from my friend and colleague from Massachusetts about the reluctance to instruct the Senate when it comes to the issue of censure, and I presume that the position of the House managers would be reluctance to instruct the Senate as to how to conduct the trial and whether there would be a necessity for live witnesses.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, on the contrary. I think we are reluctant to be instructed by the Senate as to how to conduct our trial, but we are at their mercy; and so we have used the speech-and-debate clause to express ourselves to them, and we can only hope.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I just want to congratulate the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) because throughout this process he has shown a strong ability to overcome his various reluctances.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I think I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) but I will hold that in reserve.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I speak today as a new Member. We new Members should realize that it wasn't just the previous Congress that faced a historic vote on impeachment. Our vote today is every bit as historic, every bit as crucial and every bit as telling as the vote in the 105th Congress.

I say this impeachment process should go no farther. It should stop today, and it will stop if we don't reappoint the impeachment managers. When the nation's train is headed off a cliff and the bridge is out, it is our duty to stop it today.

My fellow new members should take note. Should you vote today to continue this partisan impeachment, it will be your hand and fingerprints on the impeachment dagger. Your constituents will ask, ''Et tu, new Congress?''

We are not bound by the dead hand of the ''Lame Duck'' Congress. The people of my district sent home a Republican advocate of impeachment and sent me to Congress in his place. We hear glad tidings that the people want to end partisanship. Today we can decide if that is rhetoric or reality. Our constituents are our masters, not the last Congress.

Free us from the politics of the past, join use in saying enough is enough. Let's get on with the nation's business.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is wrong.

This impeachment should never had occurred.

The majority never met its burden of proof, the offenses do not meet the constitutional standard for an impeachable offense, and we are turning our backs on the founding fathers for partisan political purposes. It is wrong.

We still have the opportunity to bring this to an end—to do what the American people want us to do—to punish the president without punishing the nation.

If this trial commences in the Senate, we will be subject to months of partisan wrangling while issues like HMO reform, saving Social Security, and improving education are pushed to the sidelines.

Mr. Speaker, lets get back to work on the issues Americans sent us here to address. Let us or the Senate censure the president and get back to the issues that impact American's daily lives.

Do not fund this impeachment, do not appoint managers, do not do any more damage to the United States Constitution.

Bring this to an end.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 198, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—223

Aderholt	Foley	Manzullo
Archer	Forbes	McCollum
Armey	Fossella	McCrery
Bachus	Fowler	McHugh
Baker	Franks (NJ)	McInnis
Ballenger	Frelinghuysen	McIntosh
Barr	Ganske	McKeon
Barrett (NE)	Gekas	Metcalf
Bartlett	Gibbons	Mica
Barton	Gilchrest	Miller (FL)
Bass	Gillmor	Miller, Gary
Bateman	Gilman	Moran (KS)
Bereuter	Goode	Morella
Biggert	Goodlatte	Myrick
Bilbray	Goodling	Nethercutt
Bilirakis	Goss	Ney
Bliley	Graham	Northup
Boehlert	Granger	Norwood
Boehner	Green (WI)	Nussle
Bonilla	Greenwood	Ose
Bono	Gutknecht	Oxley
Brady (TX)	Hall (TX)	Packard
Bryant	Hansen	Paul
Burr	Hastert	Pease
Burton	Hastings (WA)	Peterson (PA)
Buyer	Hayes	Petri
Callahan	Hayworth	Pickering
Calvert	Herger	Pitts
Camp	Hill (MT)	Pombo
Campbell	Hilleary	Porter
Canady	Hobson	Portman
Cannon	Hoekstra	Pryce (OH)
Castle	Horn	Quinn
Chabot	Hostettler	Radanovich
Chambliss	Houghton	Ramstad
Chenoweth	Hulshof	Regula
Coble	Hunter	Reynolds
Coburn	Hutchinson	Riley
Collins	Hyde	Rogan
Combest	Istook	Rogers
Cook	Johnson (CT)	Rohrabacher
Cooksey	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Cox	Jones (NC)	Roukema
Crane	Kasich	Royce
Cubin	Kelly	Ryan (WI)
Cunningham	King (NY)	Ryun (KS)
Davis (VA)	Kingston	Salmon
Deal	Knollenberg	Sanford
DeLay	Kolbe	Saxton
DeMint	Kuykendall	Scarborough
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Schaffer
Dickey	Largent	Sensenbrenner
Doolittle	Latham	Sessions
Dreier	LaTourette	Shadegg
Duncan	Lazio	Shaw
Dunn	Leach	Shays
Ehlers	Lewis (CA)	Sherwood
Ehrlich	Lewis (KY)	Shimkus
Emerson	Linder	Shuster
English	Livingston	Simpson
Everett	LoBiondo	Skeen
Ewing	Lucas (KY)	Smith (MI)
Fletcher	Lucas (OK)	Smith (NJ)

Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Upton
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—198

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Phelps
Pickett
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Sisisky
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—7

Blunt
Cardin
Hefley
Jenkins
Lipinski
Neal
Pascrell

□ 1758

Stated against:

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 6, House Resolution 10, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, due to illness, I was unable to be present for the following votes. I would like the RECORD to reflect how I would have voted.

Roll call No. 3—On ordering the previous question, I would have voted ''yea.''

Roll call No. 4—On a motion to commit with instructions with instructions, I would have voted ''nay.''

Roll call No. 5—On agreeing to H. Res. 5, I would have voted ''yea.''

Roll call No. 6—On H. Res. 10, Reappointment of the Impeachment Managers, I would have voted ''yea.''

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would like to take this occasion to make an announcement regarding proper decorum during debate in the House in the 106th Congress, including 1-minute and Special Order speeches, specifically with regard to references to the President of the United States and references to the Senate. A further statement on decorum will be inserted into the RECORD.

As indicated, in section 17 of Jefferson's Manual, which under rule XXVIII is incorporated as a part of the Rules of the House for the 106th Congress as adopted today, Members engaged in debate must abstain from language that is personally critical of the President. This restriction extends to referencing extraneous material personally critical of the President that would be improper if spoken as the Member's own words.

As the Chair stated, with the concurrence of the minority leader on September 10, 1998, it is only during the actual pendency of proceedings in impeachment as the pending business on the floor of the House that remarks in debate may include references to personal misconduct on the part of the President.

While the rulings by the Chair in the 105th Congress may have preceded adoption of articles of impeachment against the President by the House, it is essential that the constraints against such remarks in debate continue to apply in the House in the 106th Congress.

The Chair will reiterate the bounds of permissible debate announced on September 10, 1998. Debate may include expressions of opinion about executive policy or competence to hold office. Members may continue to challenge the President on matters of policy. The line drawn by the rule of decorum remains one between political criticism and personal criticism.

What the rule of decorum requires is that the oratory remain above personality and refrain from terms personally offensive.

When an impeachment measure is not pending on the floor, a Member who feels a need to dwell on the personal, factual bases underlying the rationale on which he might question the fitness or competence of an incumbent President must do so in other forums, while confining his remarks in debate to the more rigorous standard of decorum that must prevail in this Chamber.

It is a general principle of comity that certain references to the Senate are to be avoided in debate in the House. Rule XVII specifically provides that debate in the House may not include characterizations of Senate action or inaction. As the Chair most recently ruled on October 10, 1997, and as recorded in section 371 of the House Rules and Manual, Members are also prohibited from urging the Senate to undertake a certain action. The Chair would remind all Members to refrain from such references on the floor of the House in the event of an impeachment trial in the Senate.

The Chair will enforce these rules of decorum with respect to references to the President and the Senate, and asks and expects the cooperation of all Members in maintaining a level of decorum that properly dignifies the proceedings of the House.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 11) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 11

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 3, 1999, until otherwise ordered by the House, to-wit: Steve Elmendorf, George Kundanis, Craig Hanna, Sharon Daniels, Dan Turton, and Laura Nichols, each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95–94. In addition, the Minority Leader may appoint and set the annual rate of pay for up to three further minority employees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Pease). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER OR HIS DEPUTY TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OF OFFICE TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE MILLER OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 12) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 12

Resolved, Whereas, George Miller, a Representative-elect from the Seventh District

of the State of California, has been unable from illness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Speaker, or deputy named by him, is hereby authorized to administer the oath of office to the Honorable George Miller at Martinez, California, and that such oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the Honorable George Miller.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF HON. ELLEN SICKLES JAMES TO ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE TO HON. GEORGE MILLER OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 12, 106th Congress, the Chair appoints the Honorable Ellen Sickles James, retired, Contra Costa County, California Superior Court Judge, to administer the oath of office to the Honorable George Miller.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER OR HIS DEPUTY TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OF OFFICE TO THE HONORABLE SAM FARR OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 13) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 13

Resolved, Whereas, Sam Farr, a Representative-elect from the Seventeenth District of the State of California, has been unable from illness to appear in person to sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Speaker, or deputy named by him, is hereby authorized to administer the oath of office to the Honorable Sam Farr at Carmel, California, and that such oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the Honorable Sam Farr.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF HONORABLE MARC POCHE TO ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE TO HONORABLE SAM FARR OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 13, 106th Congress, the Chair appoints the Honorable Marc Poche, Associate Justice of the California Court of Appeals, to administer the oath of office to the Honorable SAM FARR of California.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 14) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 14

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, before Monday, May 10, 1999, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; 11 a.m. on Tuesdays; and 10 a.m. on all other days of the week; and from Monday, May 10, 1999, until the end of the second session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays; 10 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOINT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS—STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 19, 1999, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING MEMBERS OF HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR FIRST SESSION OF 106TH CONGRESS

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the first session of the 106th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the RECORD entitled ''Extensions of Remarks.''

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER, THE MAJORITY LEADER AND THE MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR THE HOUSE, NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, January 19, 1999, the Speaker, Majority Leader and Minority Leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 9 p.m., Tuesday, January 19, to a joint session of the two Houses.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair customarily takes this occasion on the opening day of a Congress to announce his policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process. The Chair will insert in the RECORD announcements by the Speaker concerning, first, privileges of the floor; second, the introduction of bills and resolutions; third, unanimous consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions; fourth, recognition for 1-minute speeches, Morning Hour debate and Special Orders; fifth, decorum in debate; sixth, the conduct of votes by electronic device; and seventh, the distribution of written material on the House floor.

These announcements, where appropriate, will reiterate the origins of the stated policies. Citations to House Rules in those statements have been updated to conform to the recodified House Rules (citations to the former House Rules have been retained in brackets). The Speaker intends to continue in the 106th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102d Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to [clause 5(b) of rule XXI] clause 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue to govern but need not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

The announcements referred to follow:

1. PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

The Speaker's instructions to the former Doorkeeper and the Sergeant-at-arms announced on January 25, 1983, and on January 21, 1986, regarding floor privileges of staff will apply during the 106th Congress. The Speaker's policy announced on August 1, 1996, regarding floor privileges of former Members will also apply during the 106th Congress.

Announcement by the Speaker, January 25, 1983

The SPEAKER. [Rule XXXII] Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated as recently as August 22, 1974, by Speaker Albert under the principle stated in Deschler's

Procedure, chapter 4, section 3.4, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff permitted on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member has an amendment actually pending during the five-minute rule. To this end, the Chair requests all Members and committee staff to cooperate to assure that not more than the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the actual consideration of measures reported from their committees. The Chair will again extend this admonition to all properly admitted majority and minority staff by insisting that their presence on the floor, including the areas behind the rail, be restricted to those periods during which their supervisors have specifically requested their presence. The Chair stated this policy in the 97th Congress, and an increasing number of Members have insisted on strict enforcement of the rule. The Chair has consulted with and has the concurrence of the Minority Leader with respect to this policy and has directed [the Doorkeeper] and the Sergeant-at-arms to assure proper enforcement of the rule.

Announcement by the Speaker, January 21, 1986

The SPEAKER. [Rule XXXII] Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension on waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the Chair on January 25, 1983, and January 3, 1985, and as stated in chapter 4, section 3.4 of Deschler-Brown's Procedure in the House of Representatives, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the five-minute rule. It also does not extend to personal staff of Members who are sponsors of pending bills or who are engaging in special orders. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of concerns expressed by many Members about the number of committee staff on the floor during the last weeks of the first session. The Chair requests each chairman, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the [Doorkeeper] Sergeant-at-arms a list of staff who are to be allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure reported by their committee. Each staff person should exchange his or her ID for a ''committee staff'' badge which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted with the Minority Leader and will continue to consult with him. The Chair has furthermore directed the [Doorkeeper and] Sergeant-at-arms to assure proper enforcement of [rule XXXII] rule IV.

Announcement by the Speaker, August 1, 1996

The SPEAKER. The Chair will make a statement. On May 25, 1995, the Chair took the opportunity to reiterate guidelines on the prohibition against former Members exercising floor privileges during the consideration of a matter in which they have a personal or pecuniary interest or are employed or retained as a lobbyist.

[Clause 3 of House rule XXXII] Clause 4 of rule IV and the subsequent guidelines issued by previous Speakers on this matter make it clear that consideration of legislative measures is not limited solely to those pending before the House. Consideration also includes all bills and resolutions either which have been called up by a full committee or subcommittee or on which hearings have been held by a full committee or subcommittee of the House.

Former Members can be prohibited from privileges of the floor, the Speaker's lobby and respective Cloakrooms should it be ascertained they have direct interests in legislation that is before a subcommittee, full committee, or the House. Not only do those circumstances prohibit former Members but the fact that a former Member is employed or retained by a lobbying organization attempting to directly or indirectly influence pending legislation is cause for prohibiting access to the House Chamber.

First announced by Speaker O'Neill on January 6, 1977, again on June 7, 1978, and by Speaker Foley in 1994, the guidelines were intended to prohibit former Members from using their floor privileges under the restrictions laid out in this rule. This restriction extends not only to the House floor but adjacent rooms, the Cloakrooms, and the Speaker's lobby.

Members who have reason to know that a former Member is on the floor inconsistent with [clause 3, rule XXXII] clause 4 of rule IV should notify the Sergeant-at-arms promptly.

2. INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Speaker's policy announced on January 3, 1983, will continue to apply in the 106th Congress.

Announcement by the Speaker, January 3, 1983

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions. As Members are aware, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. Heretofore on the opening day of a new Congress, several hundred bills have been introduced. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all the bills that may be introduced. Those bills which are not referred and do not appear in the Record as of today will be included in the next day's Record and printed with a date as of today.

The Chair has advised all officers and employees of the House that are involved in the processing of bills that every bill, resolution, memorial, petition or other material that is placed in the hopper must bear the signature of a Member. Where a bill or resolution is jointly sponsored, the signature must be that of the Member first named thereon. The bill clerk is instructed to return to the Member any bill which appears in the hopper without an original signature. This procedure was inaugurated in the 92d Congress. It has worked well, and the Chair thinks that it is essential to continue this practice to insure the integrity of the process by which legislation is introduced in the House.

3. UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUESTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Speaker will continue to follow the guidelines recorded in section 757 of the House Rules and Manual of the 105th Congress conferring recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions only when assured that the majority and minority floor leadership and committee and subcommittee Chairmen and ranking minority members have no objection. Consistent with those guidelines, and with the Chair's inherent power of recognition under [Clause 2 of rule XIV] clause 2 of rule XVII, the Chair, and any occupant of the Chair appointed as Speaker pro tempore pursuant to [Clause 7 of rule I] clause 8 of rule I, will decline recognition for unanimous-consent requests for consideration of bills and resolutions without assurances that the request has been so cleared. This denial of recognition by the Chair will not reflect necessarily any personal opposition on the part of the Chair to orderly consideration of the matter in question, but will reflect the determination upon the part of the Chair that orderly procedures will be followed; that is, procedures involving consultation and agreement between floor and committee leadership on both sides of the aisle. In addition to unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions, section 757 of the House Rules Manual of the 105th Congress also chronicles examples where the Speaker applied this policy on recognition to other related unanimous-consent requests, such as requests to consider a motion to suspend the rules on a nonsuspension day and requests to permit consideration of nongermane amendments to bills. Such applications of the Speaker's guidelines will continue in the 106th Congress.

As announced by the Speaker, April 26, 1984, the Chair will entertain unanimous-consent requests to dispose of Senate amendments to House bills on the Speaker's table if made by the chairman of the committee with jurisdiction, or by another committee member authorized to make the request.

4. RECOGNITION FOR ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES AND SPECIAL ORDERS

The Speaker's policy announced on January 25, 1984, with respect to recognition for one-minute speeches will apply during the 106th Congress with the continued understanding that the Chair reserves the authority to restrict one-minute speeches at the beginning the legislative day. The Speaker's following policies announced in the 104th Congress will also continue through the 106th Congress: (1) the Speaker's residual policy for the recognition of special-order speeches absent an agreement between the leaderships to the contrary; and (2) the Speaker's policy for recognition for ''morning hour'' debate and restricted special-order speeches, announced on May 12, 1995, with the further clarification that reallocations of time within each leadership special-order period will be permitted with notice to the Chair.

Annoucement by the Speaker, August 8, 1984, relative to recognition for one-minute speeches

The SPEAKER. After consultation with and concurrence by the Minority Leader, the Chair announces that he will institute a new policy of recognition for ''one-minute'' speeches and for special order requests. The Chair will alternate recognition for one-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice from the Chair's right to the Chair's left, with possible exceptions for Members of the leadership and Members having business requests. The Chair, of course, reserves the right to limit one-minute speeches to a certain period of time or to a special place in the program on any given day, with notice to the leadership.

Annoucement by the Speaker, January 4, 1995, relative to ''residual'' policy for recognition for special-order speeches

The SPEAKER. Absent an agreement between the leaderships regarding recognition for requests to address the House for ''special-order speeches'' at the end of legislative business, the Chair will decline recognition for permission to address the House for any period extending more than one week in advance of the request. In accordance with the Speaker's policy as enunciated on August 8, 1984, the Chair will first recognize Members who wish to address the House for five minutes or less, alternating between majority

and minority Members in the order in which those permissions were granted by the House. Thereafter, the Chair will recognize Members who wish to address the House for longer than five members up to one hour, again alternating between majority and minority Members in the order in which those permissions were granted by the House. However, unlike the Speaker's policy of August 8, 1984, the Chair will alternate daily between parties recognition for the first special order longer than five minutes regardless of the order in which permissions were granted.

Annoucement by the Speaker January 4, 1995, relative to special-order speeches and morning-hour debate

The SPEAKER. Upon consultation with the Minority Leader, the Chair announces that the format for recognition for ''morning-hour'' debate and restricted special-order speeches, which began on February 23, 1994, will continue [through the 106th Congress], as outlined below:

On Tuesdays, following legislative business, the Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches up to midnight, and such speeches may not extend beyond midnight. On all other days of the week, the Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches up to four hours after the conclusion of five-minute special-order speeches. Such speeches may not extend beyond the four-hour limit without the permission of the Chair, which may be granted only with advance consultation between the leaderships and notification to the House. However, at no time shall the Chair recognize for any special-order speeches beyond midnight.

The Chair will first recognize Members for five-minute special-order speeches, alternating initially and subsequently between the parties regardless of the date the order was granted by the House. The Chair will then recognize longer special orders speeches. The four-hour limitation will be divided between the majority and minority parties. Each party is entitled to reserve its first hour for respective leaderships or their designees. Recognition will alternate initially and subsequently between the parties, regardless of the date the order was granted by the House.

The allocation of time within each party's two-hour period (or shorter period if prorated to end by midnight) is to be determined by a list submitted to the Chair by the respective leaderships. Members may not sign up for any special-order speeches earlier than one week prior to the special order, and additional guidelines may be established for such sign-ups by the respective leaderships.

Pursuant to [clause 9(b)(1) of rule I] clause 2(a) of rule V, the television cameras will not pan the Chamber, but a ''crawl'' indicating morning hour or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches will appear on the screen. Other television camera adaptations during this period may be announced by the Chair.

The continuation of this format for recognition by the Speaker is without prejudice to the Speaker's ultimate power of recognition under [clause 2 of rule XIV] clause 2 of rule XVII should circumstances so warrant.

5. DECORUM IN DEBATE

The Speaker's policies with respect to decorum in debate announced on January 3, 1991, and January 4, 1995, will apply during the 106th Congress as supplemented by an announcement made by the Speaker earlier today.

Announcement by the Speaker, January 3, 1991

The SPEAKER. It is essential that the dignity of the proceedings of the House be preserved, not only to assure that the House conducts its business in an orderly fashion but to permit Members to properly comprehend and participate in the business of the House. To this end, and in order to permit the Chair to understand and to correctly put the question on the numerous requests that are made by Members, the Chair requests that Members and others who have the privileges of the floor desist from audible conversation in the Chamber while the business of the House is being conducted. The Chair would encourage all Members to review [rule XIV] rule XVII to gain a better understanding of the proper rules of decorum expected of them, an especially: First, to avoid ''personalities'' in debate with respect to references to other Members, the Senate, and the President; second, to address the Chair while standing and only when and not beyond the time recognized, and not to address the television or other imagined audience; third, to refrain from passing between the Chair and the Member speaking, or directly in front of a Member speaking from the well; fourth, to refrain from smoking in the Chamber; and generally to display the same degree of respect to the Chair and other Members that every Member is due.

The Speaker's announcement of January 4, 1995, will continue to apply in the 106th Congress as follows:

The SPEAKER. The Chair will like all Members to be on notice that the Chair intends to strictly enforce time limitations on debate. Furthermore, the Chair has the authority to immediately interrupt Members in debate who transgress [rule XIV] rule XVII by failing to avoid ''personalities'' in debate with respect to reference to the Senate, the President, and other Members, rather than wait for Members to complete their remarks.

Finally, it is not in order to speak disrespectfully of the Speaker; and under the precedents the sanctions for such violations transcend the ordinary requirements for timeliness of challenges. This separate treatment is recorded in volume 2 of Hinds' Precedents, at section 1248 and was reiterated on January 19, 1995.

6. CONDUCT OF VOTES BY ELECTRONIC DEVICE

The Speaker's policy announced on January 4, 1995, will continue through 106th Congress.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to enunciate a clear policy with respect to the conduct of electronic votes.

As Members are aware, [clause 5 of rule XV] clause 2(a) of rule XX provides that Members shall have not less than 15 minutes in which to answer an ordinary rollcall vote or quorum call. The rule obviously establishes 15 minutes as a minimum. Still, with the cooperation of the Members, a vote can easily be completed in that time. The events of October 30, 1991, stand out as proof of this point. On that occasion, the House was considering a bill in the Committee of the Whole under a special rule that placed an overall time limit on the amendment process, including the time consumed by rollcalls. The Chair announced, and then strictly enforced, a policy of closing electronic votes as soon as possible after the guaranteed period of 15 minutes. Members appreciated and cooperated with the Chair's enforcement of the policy on that occasion.

The Chair desires that the example of October 30, 1991, be made the regular practice of the House. To that end, the Chair enlists the assistance of all Members in avoiding the unnecessary loss of time in conducting the business of the House. The Chair encourages all Members to depart for the Chamber promptly upon the appropriate bell and light signal. As in recent Congresses, the cloakrooms should not forward to the Chair requests to hold a vote by electronic device, but should simply apprise inquiring Members of the time remaining on the voting clock.

Although no occupant of the Chair would prevent a Member who is in the well of the Chamber before the announcement of the result from casting his or her vote, each occupant of the Chair will have the full support of the Speaker in striving to close each electronic vote at the earliest opportunity. Members should not rely on signals relayed from outside the Chamber to assume that votes will be held open until they arrive in the Chamber.

7. USE OF HANDOUTS ON HOUSE FLOOR

The Speaker's policy announced on September 27, 1995, will continue through 106th Congress.

The SPEAKER. A recent misuse of handouts on the floor of the House has been called to the attention of the Chair and the House. At the bipartisan request of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, the Chair announces that all handouts distributed on or adjacent to the House floor by Members during House proceedings must bear the name of the Member authorizing their distribution. In addition, the content of those materials must comport with standards of propriety applicable to words spoken in debate or inserted in the Record. Failure to comply with this admonition may constitute a breach of decorum and may give rise to a question of privilege.

The Chair would also remind Members that, pursuant to [clause 4, rule XXXII] clause 5 of rule IV, staff are prohibited from engaging in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Staff cannot distribute handouts.

In order to enhance the quality of debate in the House, the Chair would ask Members to minimize the use of handouts.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 4 of Rule III of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I herewith designate Mr. Gerasimos C. Vans, Special Assistant to the Clerk, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

This designation shall remain in effect for the 106th Congress or until modified by me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1999, TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1999

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 2) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, January 6, 1999, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 19, 1999.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection and pursuant to the provisions of 40 United States Code, 175 and 176, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the gentleman from Texas, (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection and pursuant to the provisions of clause 11 of rule X and clause 11 of rule I, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

Mr. GOSS of Florida, Chairman;

Mr. DIXON of California.

There was no objection.

□ 1815

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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 addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ENSURING BALANCED BUDGETS EVERY YEAR

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

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, one of our greatest accomplishments of the 105th Congress was providing Americans with the first balanced Federal budget and the first budget surplus since 1969.

Now that we have proved we can balance the budget, it is time to ensure that we always balance the budget every year by enacting the Balanced Budget Amendment to the United States Constitution during the 106th Congress.

As we know, the Balanced Budget Amendment's chief advocate and sponsor, Mr. Dan Schaefer, retired at the end of the 105th Congress following many years of distinguished and committed service to our country. It is my belief that we could not have finally balanced our books this year, for the first time in a generation, without the tireless efforts of Mr. Dan Schaefer in bringing this issue to the forefront of American political dialogue. It is for this reason that I am particularly proud he has asked me to carry on the fight for a constitutional amendment requiring the government's books to be balanced every year.

The Balanced Budget Amendment will lower interest rates and make mortgages, car loans, and student loans more affordable and available, annually saving the typical American family $1,500.

It will end waste and pork by requiring Washington to honestly and realistically identify needed and unneeded Federal programs and spending.

It will protect our children and grandchildren from the burden of paying for Washington's inability to budget responsibly.

The Founding Fathers of this great Nation understood and believed the Federal Government must not spend beyond its means. Thomas Jefferson said, ''We should consider ourselves unauthorized to saddle posterity with our debts, and morally bound to pay themselves ourselves.'' Clearly, we have strayed far from this advice.

The Federal government's spending has built an enormous national debt, now exceeding $5.6 trillion. When this debt is divided among all men, women, and children in the country, each of us owes over $20,000. If a business lost $1,000 a day, it would take 15,000 years to accumulate our current debt. Unfortunately, beyond these stunning statistics is an even more unbelievable but all too real fact: Our debt is growing by $4,500 every second.

The economic rewards for ensuring a balanced budget would be significant. Many prominent economists predicted that interest rates would remain steady, and possibly drop even further, if the budget was always balanced. This could result in annual savings of at least $1,200 on an average home mortgage, $200 on a typical student loan, and $180 on an average car loan. While these savings might seem small in the world of congressional budgets, to the American family they would lead to more opportunities and a better life.

Although we have demonstrated more responsibility in balancing our books, we must look to the future and guarantee a strong, solvent Nation for the next generation.

The moment has come for Congress to pass a Balanced Budget Amendment and embrace lasting fiscal accountability. Again, the words of Thomas Jefferson offer guidance: ''To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt.''

Like the disastrous economic decisions that ultimately led the colonists to revolt against an unreasonable bloated and bankrupt government, Washington has allowed itself to grow beyond its means, spend without reason, and fall dangerously in debt. All the while, the Federal Government has increasingly burdened the hard-working, honest citizens of this country to support its reckless habit. Washington has fallen prey to the same traps and rationalizations, and is on a path that can only lead to ruin.

To quantify this historic perspective, we must only look to the dramatic growth in Federal spending which has caused the current national deficit crisis. As Senator ORRIN HATCH outlined in 1995, the first $100 billion budget in the history of our Nation occurred in 1962, more than 179 years after the founding of this great Republic.

However, once Washington acquired the habit, it quickly lost all sense of reality. The first $200 billion budget came only 9 years later, in 1971; the first $300 billion budget came 4 years later, in 1975; the first $400 billion budget, 2 years later in 1977; $500 billion in 1981; $700 billion in 1982; $800 billion in 1983; $900 billion in 1985, and the first $1 trillion budget in 1987. The budget for 1998 exceeded $1.7 trillion.

Is there any question we have a spending habit? Yet opponents of the Balanced Budget Amendment claim there is no problem. They repeatedly point to the statistically insignificant slowdown in the growth of the debt as though we have solved our problem. That is like telling an unfortunate person struggling with addiction they are cured if they manage to avoid their habit an extra second out of a 24-hour day. Clearly, we have only begun to grapple with this obsession.

We are, however, not doomed to repeat the mistakes of the past. By approving the Balanced Budget Amendment, the 106th Congress can join those who put patriotism and responsibility above personal gain and short-term satisfaction, as well as honor the past and protect the future from unreasonable spending.

The Balanced Budget Amendment is rooted in, and preserving, the fundamental American values of:

1. Integrity—It will instill credibility and principle to budget negotiations and the federal government.

2. Children's future—Passing the BBA is a vote for our children's economic freedom.

3. Families—Approving this amendment will improve the economic health and stability of America's families.

4. Economic strength—The BBA will stabilize Washington's budgets and the national economy, enabling us to rein in our monstrous national deficit.

The strength of the Constitution can ensure a responsible budgetary framework, saving us from being swallowed by accumulating debt. The BBA will improve and protect our economy, our families and our children.

I am following the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, who said, ''I wish it were possible to obtain a single amendment to our Constitution * * * an additional article taking from the Federal Government the power of borrowing,'' by introducing the Balanced Budget Amendment, along with Reps. STENHOLM, CASTLE, and a large and growing bipartisan group of Members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, the 106th Congress started the day with a nationwide consensus that the health of social security is in jeopardy. Millions of American seniors have come to depend on social security, and it is our responsibility to see that a solution is found to address this looming crisis.

In the early 1980s, social security faced a similar, more immediate crisis. At that time projections showed that social security would be insolvent by 1983. Within months of that projected insolvency, reforms were enacted that provided for the continued health of the program, and included in these reforms were tax increases which would result in social security receiving more in revenue than it would pay out for benefits for several decades.

The surplus was to be placed in the social security trust fund, where it would earn interest and be saved for future retirees. American seniors were assured that the system was saved at least temporarily, and that the massive reserve account being created would ensure the fund's solvency and American seniors' security. It seemed that the crisis had been at least avoided temporarily.

Unfortunately, the surplus that was supposed to be placed in trust, ready for American seniors, was spent. Contrary to popular belief, when social security was first established in 1935, social security taxes were not placed in a trust, but instead, became part of the government's operating cash pool. Social security revenues that were not used to pay for social security benefits or administering the system were used for other government spending. This method of financing is commonly referred to as pay-as-you-go.

In reality, there is no cash in the trust fund, merely IOUs totaling the amount of money the government has borrowed and spent on other activities. The accumulated amount of IOUs currently stands at $757 billion. That is three-quarters of a trillion dollars in paper IOUs. That is not in dollars.

This was highlighted in a recent Washington Post article, which noted that every month bureaucrats at the Bureau of Public Debt turn on a laser printer and ''turn out scores of plain paper certificates that represent the retirement security of millions of Americans.'' It goes on to say that the entire trust fund ''fits in four ordinary brown accordian-style folders that one can easily hold in both hands.'' Only in Washington would four brown folders be considered a trust fund representing the retirement savings of millions of Americans.

We are all aware of the projections that show in 2013 social security will begin paying out more in benefits than it will take in. Many take comfort, noting that although the program will begin running deficits at that time, the program will not be completely bankrupt until 2032, since hundreds of billions of dollars have been placed in the trust fund.

But as we see, since there is no cash in the fund, it will effectively be bankrupt as soon as it pays out more than it takes in. That is just 14 years from today that insolvency would hit. At that point, benefits will have to be cut or the system will have to be funded through reductions in other spending, or tax increases, or return to chronic deficit spending.

That is why today I introduced legislation which honors the commitment made to American taxpayers and seniors. H.R. 160, the Social Security Strengthening and Protection Act, will pay back the money borrowed from social security and create a real trust fund with real assets.

Under my bill, 90 percent of the budget surplus would be used to purchase interest-bearing Treasury bonds. These are negotiable bonds. As opposed to IOUs, these are the same hard assets held by investors throughout the world. The use of 90 percent of the budget surplus in this fashion could continue until all IOUs in the trust fund were replaced with actual Treasury bonds.

Essentially, this legislation will create a trust fund in fact, not just in name. Social security revenue would no longer be used for anything except social security. That is how Americans think of social security. That is what they want.

I will point out that long-term, there are other challenges to be met in terms of social security. The facts are that in our parents' generation each family had four children, on average. In our generation, each family has 2 children, so clearly there has to be other fundamental changes made long-term for the solvency of social security.

But we should not compound the problem by taking a three-quarters of a trillion dollars in IOUs to social security and not having a trust fund there to depend upon. That is why I am sponsoring this legislation today, and ask my colleagues to join me in seeing that this commitment is met.

TENNESSEE PRIDE

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

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, my ancestors' history in East Tennessee goes back 200 years. The region is rich in people, culture, and heritage, but our success has not come easily. At the turn of this great American century the Tennessee Valley, at the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, was burdened by poverty and illiteracy.

However, two great institutions fueled the region's economy early in the 20th century, the University of Tennessee and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Then a powerful U.S. Senator from Tennessee helped to locate a critical defense mission called the Manhattan Project in Oak Ridge, and the Federal Government invested billions in Tennessee to help win the Cold War and break the back of communism, preserving peace in the world.

Today, as we turn into this next great American century, the East Tennessee region is home to a thriving technology corridor and a hotbed for investment and private sector economic opportunity.

With the combination of quality of life and great natural beauty, a highly-trained workforce, and investment opportunity, the East Tennessee area is one of the best examples in our country of turning lemons into lemonade.

With the siting of the Nation's top science project, the Spallation Neutron Source, at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the University of Tennessee will play an even greater role in international research and development and rise to an even higher level as one of the Nation's top educational institutions.

Mr. Speaker, we are indeed proud of the excellence in education at the University of Tennessee. But this week, this fine university celebrates another excellent achievement. The 1998 men's football team joined the Lady Vols basketball team as undisputed national champions. Led by Al Wilson, Raynoch Thompson, and Eric Westmoreland on defense, and Tee Martin and Peerless Price on offense, this national champion team is not only a team of destiny, but also serves as a good example for our young people of the ''team approach.''

These fine football players worked their way to an undefeated 13 and 0 season and the first national football championship for the University of Tennessee in 47 years.

To Coach Phillip Fulmer and his staff, Dr. Joe Johnson and the leadership of the University of Tennessee, 107,000 diehard fans and the best college football team in America, I salute you for your achievement, and thank you for instilling such pride throughout the Tennessee Valley.

□ 1830

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1954

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) at 7 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution providing for adjournment of the House.

The message also announced that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the Managers appointed by the House for the purpose of exhibiting articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, agreeably to the notice communicated to the Senate, and that at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, January 7, 1999, the Senate will receive the honorable managers on the part of the House of Representatives, in order that they may present and exhibit the articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States.

The message also announced that the Secretary of the Senate notify the House of Representatives that at the hour of 1 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, January 7, 1999, in the Senate Chamber, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GALLEGLY (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and for the balance of the week on account of the death of his father.

Mr. JENKINS (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) after 2:30 p.m. today on account of recovery from surgery.

Mr. BLUNT (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) after 2:30 p.m. today, on account of the swearing-in of his son as a representative in the Missouri State legislature.

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. BERMAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. HULSHOF) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHAFFER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROYCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WAMP, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 2 of the 106th Congress, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 19, 1999.

There was no objection.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 2, the House adjourned until Tuesday, January, 19, 1999, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XXII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Trading Hours— received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Picloram; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerances [OPP–300748; FRL–6039–4] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received December 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Copper-ethylenediamine complex; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP–300777; FRL–6052–5] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received December 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid); Pesticide Tolerance [OPP–300767; FRL–6049–2] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received December 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for the Department of Defense regarding Operation and Maintenance; Defense-wide; (H. Doc. No. 105—1); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Occupant Crash Protection [Docket No. NHTSA–98–4934] (RIN: 2127–AH24) received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Accidental Release Prevention Requirements; Risk Management Programs Under Clean Air Act Section 112(r)(7); Amendments [FRL–6214–9] (RIN: 2050–AE46) received December 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Withdrawal of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Analytical Methods for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants; Direct Final Rule [WH-FRL–6212–4] (RIN: 2040–AC77) received December 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

9. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes Florida: Redesignation of the Duval County sulfur dioxide unclassifiable area to attainment [FL–75–1–9806a; FRL–6196–8] received December 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—California State Implementation Plan Revision; Interim Final Determination That State Has Corrected Deficiencies [CA 211–0117; FRL–6211–9] received December 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency declared with respect to Libya is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1999, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 105—3); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severly Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List; Additions—received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

13. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Annual Adjustment of Monetary Threshold for Reporting Rail Equipment Accidents/Incidents (FRA–98–4898, Notice No. 1) [RIN: 2130–AB30) received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

14. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule -Airworthiness Directives; Westland Helicopters Ltd. 30 Series 100 and 100–60 Helicopters [Docket No. 97–SW–40–AD; Amendment 39–10969; AD 99–01–02] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

15. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC–10 Series Airplanes and KC–10A (Military) Airplanes [Docket No. 97–NM–288–AD; Amendment 39–10965; AD 98–26–22] received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

16. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97–NM–309–AD; Amendment 39–10966; AD 98–26–23] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

17. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of VOR Federal Airway V–485; San Jose, CA; Correction [Airspace Docket No. 95–AWP–6] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

18. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Rockland, ME [Airspace Docket No. 98–ANE–95] received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

19. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Metropolitan Oakland International Airport, California; Correction [Airspace Docket No. 98–AWP–22] received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

20. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision to Class E Airspace; Reno, NV [Airspace Docket No. 98–AWP–23] received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

21. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 36, Development of Major Repair Data [Docket No. FAA–1998–4654; Amendment No. SFAR 36–7; Notice No. 98–15] (RIN: 2120–AG64) received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

22. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Crewmember Interference, Portable Electronic Devices, and Other Passenger Related Requirements [Docket No. FAA–1998–4954] (RIN: 2120–AG70) received January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

23. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Temporary Drawbridge Regulations; Mississippi River, Iowa and Illinois [CGD 08–98–079] (RIN: 2115–AE47) January 4, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

24. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting Report that nonmarket economy countries, receiving most-favored-nation status, do not impose unreasonable emigration restrictions, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(b); (H. Doc. No. 105—2); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

25. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—General Revision of Regulations Relating to Withholding of Tax on Certain U.S. Source Income Paid to Foreign Persons and Related Collection, Refunds, and Credits: Revision of Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Regulations; and Removal of Regulations Under Parts 1 and 35a and of Certain Regulations Under Income Tax Treaties [TD 8804] (RIN: 1545–AW39) received December 30, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[The following action occurred on December 29, 1998]

Mr. STUMP: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Activities Report of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 105th Congress (Rept. 105–833). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. Report on Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Resources, 105th Congress (Rept. 105–834). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following action occurred on December 30, 1998]

Mr. LIVINGSTON: Committee on Appropriations. Report on Activities of the Committee on Appropriations 105th Congress (Rept. 105–835). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GOODLING: Committee on Education and the Workforce. Report on the Activities of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. 105th Congress (Rept. 105–836). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following action occurred on December 31, 1998]

Mr. LEACH: Committee on Banking and Financial Services. Report on the Summary of Activities of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, 105th Congress (Rept. 105–837). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following reports were filed on January 2, 1999]

Mr. GILMAN: Committee on International Relations. Legislative Review Activities of the Committee on International Relations During the 105th Congress (Rept. 105–838). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GOSS: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Survey of Activities of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence During the 105th Congress (Rept. 105–839). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SOLOMON: Committee on Rules. Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules, 105th Congress (Rept. 105–840). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on National Security. Report of the Activities of the Committee on National Security for the 105th Congress (Rept. 105–841). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon: Committee on Agriculture. Report on the Activities of the Committee on Agriculture During the 105th Congress (Rept. 105–842). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. Report on the Activities of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight During the 105th Congress (Rept. 105–843). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KASICH: Committee on the Budget. Activities and Summary Report of the Committee on the Budget During the 105th Congress (Rept. 105–844). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLILEY: Committee on Commerce. Report on the Activity of the Committee on Commerce for the One Hundred Fifth Congress (Rept. 105–846). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

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. BILBRAY (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HORN, Mr. COX of California, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. THOMAS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DIXON, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. OSE, Mrs. BONO, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. POMBO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 11. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to permit the exclusive application of California State regulations regarding reformulated gas in certain areas within the State; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. DELAY:

H.R. 12. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Federal courts with respect to prison release orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 13. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to implement reforms to the Liaison and Familiarization Training Program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. FORBES, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 14. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide maximum rates of tax on capital gains of 14 percent for individuals and 28 percent for corporations and to index the basis of assets of individuals for purposes of determining gains and losses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILBRAY:

H.R. 15. A bill to designate a portion of the Otay Mountain region of California as wilderness; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; 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. EWING (for himself, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MINGE, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. WELLER, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. WALDEN):

H.R. 17. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to require the President to report to Congress on any selective embargo on agricultural commodities, to provide a termination date for the embargo, to provide greater assurances for contract sanctity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, 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. ARCHER:

H.R. 18. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the transfer of property subject to a liability shall be treated in the same manner as the transfer of property involving an assumption of liability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 19. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 regarding the treatment of golf caddies for employment tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 20. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate a visitor center for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River on land owned by the State of New York; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. LAZIO of New York (for himself, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BAKER, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LEACH, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. METCALF, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. DREIER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FROST, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. MCCRERY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SHAW, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. EWING, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOYD, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. MICA, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. PORTER):

H.R. 21. A bill to establish a Federal program to provide reinsurance for State disaster insurance programs; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. MCHUGH (for himself and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H.R. 22. A bill to modernize the postal laws of the United States; to the Committee on Government Reform, 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. DREIER:

H.R. 23. A bill to provide grants to local educational agencies to allow such agencies to promote certain education initiatives; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself and Mrs. KELLY):

H.R. 24. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain improvements in the way in which health-care resources are allocated by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H.R. 25. A bill to reduce acid deposition under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD):

H.R. 26. A bill to allow certain individuals who provided service to the Armed Forces of the United States in the Philippines during World War II to receive a reduced SSI benefit after moving back to the Philippines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 27. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the carryover of unused nontaxable benefits under cafeteria plans and flexible spending arrangements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mrs. KELLY, and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 28. A bill to provide for greater access to child care services for Federal employees; to the Committee on Government Reform, 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. DREIER:

H.R. 29. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require that the Director of the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation utilize dynamic scoring for provisions of bills or joint resolutions that reduce rates of taxation; to the Committee on the Budget, 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. LEACH (for himself, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. VENTO):

H.R. 30. A bill to protect consumers and financial institutions by preventing personal financial information from being obtained from financial institutions under false pretenses; to the committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. LEACH (for himself and Mr. VENTO):

H.R. 31. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in conjunction with the minting of coins by the Republic of Iceland in commemoration of the millennium of the discovery of the New World by Leif Ericsson; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 32. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to expand the types of information on campaign spending required to be reported to the Federal Election Commission, to transfer responsibility for the enforcement of Federal laws governing the financing of campaigns for election for Federal office from the Commission to the Attorney General, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and 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. GOSS (for himself, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. SHAW, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mrs. THURMAN):

H.R. 33. A bill imposing certain restrictions and requirements on the leasing under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of lands offshore Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GOSS:

H.R. 34. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make technical corrections to a map relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ:

H.R. 35. A bill to prohibit the possession or transfer of junk guns, also known as Saturday Night Specials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ (for himself, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. WYNN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FROST, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LEE, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. STARK, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

H.R. 36. A bill to amend the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act to eliminate the requirement that spouses and children of aliens eligible for adjustment of status under such Act be nationals of Nicaragua or Cuba and to provide to nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti an opportunity to apply for adjustment of status under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON:

H.R. 37. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to protect the Social Security trust funds; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 38. A bill to repeal the National Voter Registration Act of 1993; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H.R. 39. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance in the conservation of neotropical migratory birds; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 40. A bill to acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619

and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUMP (for himself, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. HERGER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. HANSEN, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. WATKINS, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. EWING, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. BAKER, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. LINDER, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. GOODE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. CAMP):

H.R. 41. A bill to effect a moratorium on immigration by aliens other than refugees, priority workers, and the spouses and children of United States citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 42. A bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 43. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to accelerate the phasein of the $1,000,000 exclusion from the estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. NORWOOD):

H.R. 44. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the payment of special compensation to certain severely disabled uniformed services retirees; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. KLINK, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CAMP, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. ALLEN):

H.R. 45. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. MCCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. HYDE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BUYER, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr LOBIONDO):

H.R. 46. A bill to provide for a national medal for public safety officers who act with extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 47. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 48. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 increase in income taxes on Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. CONDIT):

H.R. 49. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverge and group health plans provide coverage for treatment of a minor child's congenital or developmental deformity or disorder due to trauma, infection, tumor, or disease; 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. STUMP (for himself and Mr. TANCREDO):

H.R. 50. 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 Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 51. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking a child hostage in order to evade arrest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 52. A bill to redesignate the naval facility located in Gricignano d'Aversa, Italy, and known as the Naples Support Site, as the ''Thomas M. Foglietta Support Site''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WATKINS (for himself, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. STENHOLM):

H.R. 53. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for marginal oil and natural gas well production; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 54. A bill to extend the authorization for the Upper Delaware Citizens Advisory Council; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr DREIER:

H.R. 55. A bill to make the Federal employees health benefits program available to individuals age 55 to 65 who would not otherwise have health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform, 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. SCHAFFER (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BASS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GALLEGLY, MS. GRANGER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HORN, Mr. KASICH, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MINGE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. NEY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. RILEY, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WALDEN, and Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma):

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM (for himself, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. METCALF, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BASS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BUYER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. EHLERS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. LINDER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MICA, Mr. MINGE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. NEY, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PEASE, Mr. POMBO, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TALENT, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. WHITFIELD):

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the number of terms of office of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President; considered and agreed to.

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution providing for adjournment of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma:

H. Res. 1. Resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 2. Resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 3. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 4. Resolution authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 5. Resolution adopting rules for the One Hundred Sixth Congress in recodified form; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma:

H. Res. 6. Resolution electing Members to serve on standing committees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FROST:

H. Res. 7. Resolution electing Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner to serve on standing committees; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 8. Resolution electing a Member to serve on standing committees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HANSEN (for himself, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. DELAY, and Mr. BONIOR):

H. Res. 9. Resolution amending clause 5 of rule XXVI; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. Res. 10. Resolution appointing the authorizing managers for the impeachment trial of William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H. Res. 11. Resolution providing for the designation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 12. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 13. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 14. Resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the First Session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress; considered and agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 105TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION AND FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL EDITION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF THE 105TH CONGRESS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, DC, December 21, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I write today to inform you of my decision to end my service as Clerk of the House effective January 1, 1999.

Because of your vision and support, many of the goals you set at the dawn of the 104th Congress have already been achieved, the most significant among them being the amount of immediate legislative information now available to all citizens via the Internet. Many others are well underway and when fully implemented will position this Office to support the efforts of the House in even more dramatic ways as we approach the millennium.

Thank you for providing such a magnificent opportunity for me to be a part of this unique institution.

With warm regards.

ROBIN H. CARLE.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 208(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 75a–1(a)), and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Monday, December 21, 1998, appointed Jeffrey J. Trandahl of Virginia to act and to exercise temporarily the duties of Clerk of the House of Representatives effective Friday, January 1, 1999.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 21, 1998.

Re temporary appointment of Clerk.

Hon. WILLIAM M. THOMAS,
Chariman, Committee on House Oversight, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC

DEAR BILL: In accordance with 2 U.S.C. §75a–1, I hereby appoint Mr. Jeffrey J. Trandahl to fill the vacancy in the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, effective January 1, 1999. Mr. Trandahl shall exercise all the duties, shall have all the powers, and shall be subject to all the requirements and limitations applicable to the position of Clerk until his successor is chosen by the House and duly qualifies as Clerk.

Plese contact Dan Crowley, General Counsel in the Office of the Speaker, if you have any questions.

Sincerely.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 2702 and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Monday, December 21, 1998, appointed the following member on the part of the House to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress for a 2-year term:

Mr. John J. Kornacki, Virginia.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 491 of the Higher Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1098(c)), and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Monday, December 21, 1998, reappointed the following member on the part of the House to the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance for a 3-year term:

Mr. Thomas E. Dillon, California.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 105–186 and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Tuesday, December 22, 1998, appointed the following Member of the House to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust assets in the United States to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Mr. LAZIO, New York.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 201(b) of Public Law 105–292 and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Tuesday, December 22, 1998, appointed the following members on the part of the House to the Commission on International Religious Freedom to 2-year terms.

Mr. Elliott Abrams, Virginia.
Ms. Nina Shea, Washington, DC.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 203(b)(1) of Public Law 105–134 and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Tuesday, December 22, 1998, appointed the following individual on the part of the House to the Amtrak Reform Council to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Mr. Wendell Cox, Illinois.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 852(b) of the Web-Based Education Commission Act (112 STAT 1822) and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Tuesday, December 22, 1998, appointed the following member on the part of the House to the Web-Based Education Commission:

Mr. David Winston, Maryland.

And the following Member on Friday, January 1, 1999:

Mr. Richard W. Brown, Minnesota.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(b) of Public Law 94–201 (20 U.S.C. 2103(b)) and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Wednesday, December 23, 1998, appointed the following Members from private life on the part of the House to the board of trustees of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress for 6-year terms:

Mr. David W. Robinson, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Judith McCulloh, Illinois.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 803) and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Wednesday, December 23, 1998, appointed the following Members on the part of the House to the Congressional Award Board:

Mrs. Altagracia Ramos, Ohio.
Mr. John McCallum, Georgia.
Mr. Thomas Campbell, Virginia.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of the Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (2 U.S.C. 154), amended by section 1 of Public Law 102–246, and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on

Wednesday, December 23, 1998 appointed the following member on the part of the House to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a five-year term to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Mr. Donald G. Jones, Wisconsin.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 591(a)(2), division A, Public Law 105–277 and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Wednesday, December 23, 1998 appointed the following member on the part of the House to the National Commission on Terrorism:

Mr. Gardner Peckham, Maryland.

And the following members on Friday, January 1, 1999:

Mr. Jay Paul Bremer, Maryland.

Mr. James Woolsey, Maryland.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5(a) of Public Law 105–255 and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Friday, January 1, 1999 appointed the following members on the part of the House to the Commission on the Advancement of Women and Minorities in Science, Engineering, and Technology Development:

Mrs. Molly Hering Bordonaro, Oregon.

Mr. Raul J. Fernandez, Maryland.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 3(b) of the Women's Progress Commemoration Act (Public Law 105–341) and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Friday, January 1, 1999 appointed the following members on the part of the House to the Women's Progress Commemoration Commission:

Mrs. Nancy Linn Desmond, Georgia.

Mrs. Jane Chastain, California.

Mrs. Dorothy Stephens Gray, Virginia.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 711(b) of the Combatting Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996, amended by Public Law 105–277, and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Friday, January 1, 1999 appointed the following members on the part of the House to the Commission to Assess the Organization of the Federal Government to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction:

Mr. William Schneider, Virginia.

Mr. Stephen Cambone, Virginia.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 12(b)(1) of the Centennial of Flight Commemoration Act (section 12(b)(1) of Public Law 105–389) and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Friday, January 1, 1999 appointed the following citizens on the part of the House to the First Flight Centennial Federal Advisory Board:

Mr. Terry Jodak Kohler, Minnesota.

Mr. Kurt Russell, California.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 710(a)(2) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (division c, section 710(a)(2) of Public Law 105–277) and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Friday, January 1, 1999, appointed the following member on the part of the House to the Parents Advisory Council on Youth Drug Abuse for a three-year term:

Ms. Sunny Cloud, Georgia.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 603(b)(1), division A, of Public Law 105–277 and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Friday, January 1, 1999 appointed the following member on the part of the House to the International Financial Institution Advisory Commission:

Mr. Lawrence Lindsay, Washington, DC.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of subsection (c)(3) of the Trade Deficit Review Commission Act (Division A, Public Law 105–277) and section 5 of House Resolution 594, 105th Congress, the Speaker on Friday, January 1, 1999 appointed the following persons on the part of the House to the Trade Deficit Review Commission:

Mr. Robert Zoelick, Virginia.

Mr. Donald Rumsfeld, Illinois.

OMISSIONS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1998

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF THE HONORABLE MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 10, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will make the determination required by Rule L (50).

Sincerely,

MAUREEN AHEARN.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 10, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that the Furniture Resource Center of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer has received a subpoena for documents issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

SUSAN GRAYDON.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,
Washington, DC, December 9, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena for documents and testimony issued by the United States Court of Federal Claims.

I am currently consulting with the Office of General Counsel to determine whether compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

RICHARD OBERMANN.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 106th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 145 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1999 No. 1

Senate

The 6th day of January being the day prescribed by House Joint Resolution 138 for the meeting of the 1st session of the 106th Congress, the Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol, at 12:04 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

Almighty God, recapture our minds, rivet our attention, galvanize our wills. You alone are Sovereign of this land and demand our indefatigable loyalty; You are our Lord and require our obedience. This is an awesome moment of encounter with You for the Senators-elect who will make an unreserved commitment to You, to our beloved Nation, and to our cherished Constitution. Give them a vision of their greatness as leaders of this Nation that You had in mind when You first thought of them before they were born. Thank You for the families who nurtured them, the mentors who sculpted their characters, the loved ones who now sustain and encourage them. They are here by Your choice and are ultimately accountable to You for how they lead this Nation under Your guidance. May the vows they take and the immense responsibilities they assume bring them to profound humility and an unreserved openness to You. Save them from the seduction of human power by the steady flow of Your power; free them from any addiction to popularity by the reminder that You only must be pleased; and replace any aggrandizement of pride with an aggregate of praise for You and the privilege of being servant leaders. In the pressures, keep their priorities straight: You and their families, first; the good of the Nation, second; consensus around truth, third; party loyalties, fourth; and, last of all, personal success.

And now, gracious God, we claim Your faithfulness for the Senators-elect and for all the Senators. May the soul-sized issues before them bring them to deeper prayer than ever before. Anoint their minds with Your Spirit, guide them to creative solutions, grant them Your supernatural power for facing this challenging hour. Through our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the credentials of 34 Senators elected for 6-year terms beginning on January 3, 1999.

All certificates, the Chair is advised, are in the form suggested by the Senate or contain all the essential requirements of the form suggested by the Senate. If there be no objection, the reading of the above-mentioned certificates will be waived, and they will be printed in full in the RECORD.

The documents ordered to be printed in the RECORD are as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

Be it known by these presents:

Whereas, according to certified statements submitted by the Circuit Court Clerks of the several counties to the Election Division of the Office of the Secretary of State of Indiana, and based upon a tabulation of those statements performed by the Election Division, the canvass prepared by the Election Division states that at the General Election conducted on the third day of November, 1998, the electors chose Evan Bayh to serve the People of the State of Indiana as United States Senator from Indiana.

Now, therefore, in the name of and by the authority of the State of Indiana, I certify the following in accordance with title 2 United States Code Section 1:

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Evan Bayh was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Indiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our governor Frank O'Bannon, and our seal hereto affixed at Indianapolis, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1998,

By the Governor:

FRANK O'BANNON,
Governor.

STATE OF UTAH

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Robert F. Bennett was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Utah a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

By the Governor:

MICHAEL O. LEAVITT,
Governor.

STATE OF MISSOURI

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Christopher (Kit) Bond was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Missouri a Senator from the State of Missouri to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our governor Mel Carnahan, and our seal hereto affixed at the City of Jefferson this 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1998.

By the Governor:

MEL CARNAHAN,
Governor.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Barbara Boxer was duly chosen

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

by the qualified electors of the State of California a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 16th day of December 1998.

By the Governor:

PETE WILSON,
Governor.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

I, M.J. ''Mike'' Foster, Jr., Governor of the state of Louisiana, do hereby certify that, in accordance with the provisions of the Louisiana Election Code, on the 3rd day of November, 1998, JOHN B. BREAUX was elected by the qualified electors of the state of Louisiana a Senator to represent the state of Louisiana in the United States Senate for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999. The votes cast, 620,502 for John B. Breaux (Democrat), 12,203 for Raymond Brown (Other), 3,227 for Jeffrey R. Diket (Other), 306,616 for ''Jim'' Donelon (Republican), 6,366 for L.D. ''Nota'' Knox, Sr. (Other), 9,893 for Sam Houston Melton, Jr. (Democrat), 2,394 for Martin A. Rosenthal (Other), and 7,964 for Darryl Paul Ward (Republican), are on file and of record in the office of the Secretary of State of Louisiana.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the state of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the city of Baton Rouge, on this 19th day of November, 1998.

By the Governor:

M.J. FOSTER,
Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the third day of November, nineteen hundred ninety-eight, Sam Brownback was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Kansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred ninety-nine.

Witness: His excellency our governor Bill Graves, and our seal hereto affixed at Topeka this seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred ninety-eight.

By the Governor:

BILL GRAVES,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

To all to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting: Know Ye, That Honorable Jim Bunning having been duly certified, that on November 3, 1998, was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Kentucky a Senator from said state to represent said state in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning the 3rd day of January 1999.

I hereby invest the above named with full power and authority to execute and discharge the duties of the said office according to law. And to have and to hold the same, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, for and during the term prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 1st day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight and in the 207th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

PAUL E. PATTON
Governor.

STATE OF COLORADO

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX–YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Ben Nighthorse Campbell was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Colorado a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning on the 3rd day of January 1999.

Witness: His excellency our governor Roy Romer, and our seal hereto affixed at the City and County of Denver this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1998.

By the governor:

ROY ROMER,
Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States

This is to certify that on the third day of November, 1998, Paul Coverdell was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Georgia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Zell Miller, and our seal hereto affixed at the Capitol, in the City of Atlanta, this third day of December, in the year of our Lord 1998.

By the Governor:

ZELL MILLER,
Governor.

STATE OF IDAHO

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States

This is to certify that on the third day of November, 1998, Mike Crapo was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Idaho a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our governor Philip E. Batt, and our seal hereto affixed at Boise this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1998.

By the Governor:

PHILIP E. BATT,
Governor.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

This is to certify, That on the third day of November, 1998, at a general election Tom Daschle was duly chosen by the qualified voters of the State of South Dakota to the office of United States Senate for the term of six years, beginning the third day of January, nineteen hundred ninety-nine.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed at Pierre, the Capital, this 16th day of November——nineteen hundred ninety-eight.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM J. JANKLOW,
Governor.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to Certify that on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and ninety-eight Christopher J. Dodd was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Connecticut Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, John G. Rowland and our seal hereto affixed at Hartford, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight.

By the Governor:

JOHN G. ROWLAND,
Governor.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

At North Dakota's General Election held on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Byron L. Dorgan was elected to the United States Senate from the State of North Dakota. The term of office is 6 years and begins at noon on the 3rd day of January in the year 1999 and continues until a successor is elected and duly qualified.

In witness whereof, we have set our hands at the Capitol in the City of Bismarck this 1st day of December, 1998, and affixed the Great Seal of the State of North Dakota.

By the Governor:

EDWARD T. SCHAFER,
Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, John Edwards was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Carolina a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., and our seal hereto affixed at Raleigh the 2nd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1998.

By the Governor:

JAMES B. HUNT, JR.,
Governor.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION, UNITED STATES SENATOR, NOVEMBER 3, 1998

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998 Russ Feingold was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wisconsin a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this tenth day of December in the year of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight.

By the Governor:

TOMMY G. THOMPSON,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the third day of November, nineteen hundred ninety-eight,

Peter G. Fitzgerald was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Illinois, a Senator from said State, to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred ninety-nine.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Jim Edgar, and our seal hereto affixed at the City of Springfield this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred ninety-eight.

By the Governor:

JIM EDGAR,
Governor.

STATE OF FLORIDA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the Third day of November, 1998, Bob Graham was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Florida a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Lawton Chiles, and our seal hereto affixed at Tallahassee, this Fourth day of December in the year of our Lord 1998.

By the Governor:

LAWTON CHILES,
Governor.

STATE OF IOWA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Charles Grassley was duly chosen, by the qualified electors of the State of Iowa, a Senator from said State to represent Iowa in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Iowa to be affixed. Done at Des Moines this 30th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred ninety-eight.

TERRY E. BRANSTAD,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, Judd Gregg, was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Hampshire a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Witness: Her Excellency, Governor Jeanne Shaheen and the Seal of the State of New Hampshire hereto affixed at Concord, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight.

By the Governor, with advice of the Council:

JEANNE SHAHEEN,
Governor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the third day of November, 1998, the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Carolina a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January 1999.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, David M. Beasley, and our seal hereto affixed at Columbia, South Carolina this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1998.

DAVID M. BEASLEY,
Governor.

STATE OF HAWAII

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the third day of November, 1998, Daniel K. Inouye was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Hawaii a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Benjamin J. Cayetano and our seal hereto affixed at Honolulu this 23rd day of November, in the year of our Lord 1998.

By the governor:

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO,
Governor.

STATE OF VERMONT

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Patrick Leahy was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Vermont a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Howard Dean, and our seal hereto affixed at this 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1998.

HOWARD DEAN,
Governor.

STATE OF ARKANSAS

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Blanche Lambert Lincoln was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arkansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Mike Huckabee, and our seal hereto affixed at Little Rock, Arkansas, this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1998.

By the governor:

MIKE HUCKABEE,
Governor.

STATE OF ARIZONA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November 1998, John McCain was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arizona a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning the 3rd Day of January 1999.

Witness: Her excellency the Governor of Arizona, and the Great Seal of the State of Arizona hereto affixed at the Capitol in Phoenix this 23rd day of November 1998.

JANE DEE HULL,
Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Barbara A. Mikulski was duly chosen by the qualified voters of the State of Maryland a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Parris Glendening, and our seal hereto affixed at the City of Annapolis, this 30th day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ninety-eight.

PARRIS N. GLENDENING
Governor.

STATE OF ALASKA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that in an election held on the 3rd day of November, 1998 and certified on the 1st day of December, 1998, Frank H. Murkowski (R) was duly elected by the qualified voters of the State of Alaska to serve as Senator from Alaska to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, Tony Knowles, and the Seal of the State of Alaska, at Juneau, the Capital, are affixed hereto this 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1998.

TONY KNOWLES,
Governor.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and ninety-eight Patty Murray was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Washington a SENATOR from said state to represent said state in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and ninety-nine.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this third day of December, A.D., nineteen hundred and ninety-eight.

GARY LOCKE,
Governor.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Don Nickles was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oklahoma a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Frank Keating and our seal hereto affixed at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma this 16th day of November in the year of our Lord 1998.

By the Governor:

FRANK KEATING,
Governor.

STATE OF NEVADA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that at a general election held in the State of Nevada on Tuesday, the

third day of November, nineteen hundred and ninety-eight Harry Reid was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Nevada a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Bob Miller, and our seal hereto affixed at Carson City this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight.

By the Governor:

BOB MILLER,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW YORK

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, Charles E. Schumer was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New York a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Witness: His excellency our Governor George E. Pataki, and our seal hereto affixed at Albany, New York, this sixteenth day of December in the year nineteen hundred and ninety-eight.

By the Governor:

GEORGE E. PATAKI,
Governor.

STATE OF ALABAMA

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the third day of November, 1998, the Honorable Richard Shelby was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Alabama a Senator from said State to represent said State in the United States Senate for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January 1999.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Alabama, at the Capitol, in the City of Montgomery, on this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1998.

FOB JAMES, Jr.,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the third day of November, 1998, Arlen Specter was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a United States Senator to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, Thomas J. Ridge, and our seal hereto affixed at Harrisburg this sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1998.

By the Governor:

THOMAS J. RIDGE,
Governor.

STATE OF OHIO

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

To the Clerk of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, George V. Voinovich was duly elected by the qualified electors of the State of Ohio as the Senator to Congress from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 1999.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the State of Ohio, to be hereto affixed at Columbus, Ohio, this 14th day of December, 1998.

By the Governor:

GEORGE V. VOINOVICH,
Governor.

STATE OF OREGON

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX–YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 3rd day of November, 1998, Ron Wyden was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oregon a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1999.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, John Kitzhaber, and our seal hereto affixed at Salem, Oregon this 3rd day of December, 1998.

By the Governor:

JOHN A. KITZHABER,
Governor.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senators to be sworn will now present themselves at the desk in groups of four as their names are called in alphabetical order, the Chair will administer their oaths of office.

The clerk will read the names of the first group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOND, and Mrs. BOXER.

These Senators, escorted by Senators LUGAR, HATCH, ASHCROFT, and FEINSTEIN, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. CAMPBELL.

These Senators, escorted by Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. ALLARD, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. DODD.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. CLELAND, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. LIEBERMAN, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. DORGAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. FITZGERALD.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. CONRAD, Mr. HELMS, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. DURBIN, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. HOLLINGS.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. MACK, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, and Mr. THURMOND, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. INOUYE, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. MCCAIN.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. AKAKA, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. KYL, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. NICKLES.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. SARBANES, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GORTON, and Mr. INHOFE, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. REID, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. SPECTER.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BRYAN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. SANTORUM, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was

administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the final group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. VOINOVICH and Mr. WYDEN.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. DEWINE and Mr. SMITH of Oregon, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President, the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senate, I extend congratulations to all of the newly-elected Members of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following Senators entered the Chamber and answered to their names:

[Quorum No. 1]

Abraham	Edwards	Lugar
Akaka	Enzi	Mack
Allard	Feingold	McCain
Ashcroft	Feinstein	McConnell
Baucus	Fitzgerald	Mikulski
Bayh	Frist	Moynihan
Bennett	Gorton	Murkowski
Biden	Graham	Murray
Bingaman	Gramm	Nickles
Bond	Grassley	Reed
Boxer	Gregg	Reid
Breaux	Hagel	Robb
Brownback	Harkin	Roberts
Bryan	Hatch	Santorum
Bunning	Helms	Sarbanes
Burns	Hollings	Schumer
Byrd	Hutchinson	Sessions
Campbell	Hutchison	Shelby
Chafee	Inhofe	Smith (NH)
Cleland	Inouye	Smith (OR)
Cochran	Jeffords	Snowe
Collins	Johnson	Specter
Conrad	Kennedy	Stevens
Coverdell	Kerry	Thomas
Craig	Kyl	Thompson
Crapo	Landrieu	Thurmond
Daschle	Lautenberg	Torricelli
DeWine	Leahy	Voinovich
Dodd	Levin	Warner
Domenici	Lieberman	Wellstone
Dorgan	Lincoln	Wyden
Durbin	Lott	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The majority leader is recognized.

INFORMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk notifying the House that a quorum is present, and I ask that it be reported by title, agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 1), informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection to the request of the majority leader, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 1) was agreed to.

The resolution is as follows:

S. RES. 1

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk creating a subcommittee consisting of two Senators to notify the President that a quorum of each House is assembled and ask that it be reported by title, agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, may we have order in the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. The Senate is transacting business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. Senators will take their seats or retire to the cloakroom. Senators will cease audible conversation. Senators in the well to the right of the Chair will take their seats or retire to the cloakroom.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 2) informing the President of the United States that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection to the request by the majority leader, the resolution is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 2) reads as follows:

S. RES. 2

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 2, the Chair appoints the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. LOTT, and the Senator from South Dakota, Mr. DASCHLE, as a committee to join the committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum so that the leaders will be able to notify the President we are in session as required by the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, Senator DASCHLE and I have notified the President that a quorum is present and the Senate is ready to proceed with business.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I, therefore, now send a resolution to the desk fixing the daily meeting of the Senate at 12 noon, and ask for that resolution to be reported by title, agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 3), fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 3) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 3

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENTS EN BLOC—STANDING ORDERS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, the following unanimous consent requests are those of the standing orders—for example, setting the leader's time each day—which are obtained at the beginning of each Congress, which govern the day-to-day activity. As in the past, these consents have been cleared by the Democratic leader. Therefore, I send to the desk 11 unanimous consent

requests and ask for their immediate consideration en bloc, that the requests be agreed to en bloc, and that the various consents be shown separately in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR ETHICS COMMITTEE TO MEET

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 106th Congress, the Ethics Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR 15-MINUTE ROLLCALL VOTES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 106th Congress, there be a limitation of 15 minutes each upon any rollcall vote, with the warning signal to be sounded at the midway point, beginning at the last 7½ minutes, and when rollcall votes are of 10-minute duration, the warning signal be sounded at the beginning of the last 7½ minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO RECEIVE REPORTS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the Congress, it be in order for the Secretary of the Senate to receive reports at the desk when presented by a Senator at any time during the day of the session of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR PROVISION OF LEADERSHIP TIME

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Majority and Minority Leaders may daily have up to 10 minutes each on each calendar day following the prayer and disposition of the reading of, or approval of, the Journal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR FLOOR PRIVILEGES TO HOUSE PARLIAMENTARIAN

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and his four assistants be given the privilege of the floor during the 106th Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER CONCERNING PRINTING OF CONFERENCE REPORTS AND STATEMENTS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXVIII, conference reports and statements accompanying them not be printed as Senate reports when such conference reports and statements have been printed as a House report unless specific request is made in the Senate in each instance to have such a report printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR ACTION BY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be authorized during the 106th Congress to file reports during adjournments or recesses of the Senate on appropriation bills, including joint resolutions, together with any accompanying notices of motions to suspend Rule XVI, pursuant to Rule V, for the purpose of offering certain amendments to such bills or joint resolutions, which proposes amendments shall be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO MAKE CERTAIN CORRECTIONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, for the duration of the 106th Congress, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make technical and clerical corrections in the engrossment of all Senate-passed bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, and Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate amendments to House bills or resolutions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR CERTAIN ACTIONS BY OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 106th Congress, when the Senate is in recess or adjournment, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the President of the United States, and—with the exception of House bills, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions—messages from the House of Representatives; and that they be appropriately referred; and that the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR GRANTING OF FLOOR PRIVILEGES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 106th Congress, Senators be allowed to leave at the desk with the Journal Clerk the names of two staff members who will be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the specific matter noted, and that the Sergeant at Arms be instructed to rotate such staff members as space allows.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STANDING ORDER FOR REFERRAL OF TREATIES AND NOMINATIONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 106th Congress, it be in order to refer treaties and nominations on the day when they are received from the President, even when the Senate has no executive session that day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHANGING SENATE RULES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, as all Members are aware, I have been working for some time on various rules changes that would ensure a more efficient process by which the Senate considers appropriations bills. One of our concerns has been reinstating rule XVI with respect to legislation on appropriations bills. I believe that many of the extraneous items that have been added to appropriations bills over the past few Congress would have been ruled out of order if the Senate still had the ability to raise a point of order against legislation on appropriations bills formerly contained in rule XVI.

Other rule abuses occurred during the closing days of the 105th Congress. Consequently, I will shortly introduce five Senate resolutions regarding rules and budget process changes and will ask for their proper referral. Once the resolutions have been referred to the appropriate committee, it is my hope the chairmen of the committees will begin swift committee work on the resolutions so the committees can act on the changes as early as possible in the 106th Congress. I urge Senators to consider these resolutions and hope when the Senate votes on these measures they will receive huge bipartisan votes.

ORDER PROVIDING FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION AND STATEMENTS ON JANUARY 19, 1999

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on January 19, 1999, all Senators be permitted to introduce legislation and read or submit accompanying statements for the RECORD. This would represent the first day that legislation can be introduced in the 106th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTRODUCTION AND REFERRAL OF S. Res. 4, S. RES. 5, S. RES. 6, S. RES. 7, AND S. RES. 8

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send five Senate resolutions to the desk and ask that they be appropriately referred en bloc and that they appear as introduced separately in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. They are: A Senate resolution regarding the rule XVI change, legislation on appropriations bills; a Senate resolution regarding procedures in the Senate for consideration of emergency legislation; a Senate resolution regarding budget process reforms; a Senate resolution regarding extending the Special Committee of the Year 2000; and a Senate resolution regarding rules changes to general appropriations bills.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The texts of the resolutions are located in today's RECORD under ''Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.'')

THE PUBLIC'S ACCESS TO THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, during the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, the Senate limited access to the Senate wing of the Capitol, the Senate floor, and the Senate galleries to those with official business and those with tickets to the proceedings.

Over the Christmas holidays, staff of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, including the Parliamentarian, legislative clerk and others, and staff of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, and others, have reviewed the historical precedents but also considered what we could do to facilitate the public's access to the proceedings while taking into account contemporary security requirements and the flow of business here in the Chamber. Staff have recommended some restrictions to the access of the Senate wing, floor, and galleries coupled with a ticketing system that will make as many seats in the gallery available to the public and others as is possible for us to do.

Accordingly, in a few minutes I will ask unanimous consent be given to a set of policies that reflect the staff recommendations which will confine access to the Senate floor and galleries and to the second and third floors of the Senate wing of the Capitol during the consideration of the articles of impeachment and at all times the Chief Justice is presiding.

I thank the distinguished Democratic leader for his efforts and his cooperation in this matter. We have been very careful to make sure we reviewed all the precedents, all the rules; that he has had a chance to check off on these rules, as I have. And I wish to thank all staff who researched the precedent and evaluated current conditions to develop these recommendations. Before seeking unanimous consent, however, I will now yield to the assistant Democratic leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGEL). The assistant Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate the statement of the majority leader. He has been very gracious in reaching out to this side of the aisle on the standards that are going to be initiated and actually used during the impeachment proceedings. I think that the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms did an excellent job today of explaining to the Democratic caucus the procedures. I think there was general agreement that they were favorable and would certainly make the process here one of which we could all be proud.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—SENATE ACCESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that access to the Senate wing, the Senate floor, and the Senate Chamber galleries, during all proceedings involving the exhibition or consideration of the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States, and all times that the Senate is sitting for trial with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding, be in accordance with the allocations and provisions on the documents I now send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The documents follow:

ENFORCEMENT OF SENATE RULE XXIII—SENATE FLOOR ACCESS

Rule XXIII.—Persons with privileges under Senate Rule XXIII shall access the Senate floor through the cloakrooms only and such access will be limited to the number of vacant seats available on the Senate floor based on protocol considerations enforced by the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority and the Sergeant at Arms. All persons with access to the Senate floor will remain seated at all times.

Staff Access.—Access to the floor will be strictly limited to those having official impeachment proceedings duties, using the guidelines below:

Majority and Minority leaders will be limited to not more than three assistants each.

Majority and Minority Whips will be limited to not more than two each.

Secretary, Sergeant at Arms, and Secretaries for majority and minority will be limited to themselves or designated replacement.

Legal Counsel, Deputy Legal Counsel, and Counsel for the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms will have access on an as-needed basis.

Pages will be appropriately limited.

Cloakroom staff will be permitted as needed, under supervision of secretaries for the majority or minority, as appropriate.

The Secretary of the Senate's legislative staff will be permitted as needed, under supervision of the Secretary.

Doorkeepers will be permitted as needed, under the supervision of the Sergeant at Arms.

Committee and Member Staff.—Committee and Member Staff will not be permitted on the Senate floor other than as noted above. Accordingly, all messages to Members will be processed in the regular manner, i.e., through the party cloakrooms or the reception room message desk.

Sergeant at Arms.—The Sergeant at Arms shall enforce the above provisions and take such other actions as necessary to fulfill his responsibilities.

EXTENDING PRIVILEGES OF FLOOR ACCESS

In addition to persons with privileges under Senate Rule XXIII, the following shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while the Senate is sitting for impeachment proceedings;

Not more than two assistants to the Chief Justice.

Assistants to the House Managers.

Counsel and assistants to counsel for the President of the United States.

TICKET ALLOCATIONS AND RELATED PROVISIONS

300 daily tickets; 3 for each Senator.

50 seats reserved daily for the public through established tour procedures using regular gallery passes.

100 permanent numbered tickets; 1 for each Senator, for seating in the family section (enlarged to 100 seats by the Sergeant at Arms) and which may be used on any day and by anyone holding such ticket.

30 daily tickets; 10 each for the Majority and Minority Leaders; 5 each for the Majority and Minority Whips.

20 daily tickets for the White House.

20 tickets for the House of Representatives.

19 daily tickets for diplomats, for use only in the diplomatic gallery.

3 daily tickets for the President of the Senate, for use only in the diplomatic gallery.

9 daily tickets for the Supreme Court.

Press Galleries.—The press galleries shall remain open and available for members of the press under established procedures.

Diplomatic Gallery.—The diplomatic gallery shall remain open and available for diplomatic personnel and guests of the President of the Senate with appropriate tickets, as noted above.

Family Gallery.—The family gallery shall remain open and available for persons holding a permanent ticket as noted above, and such gallery shall be augmented by additional seats located adjacent to the family gallery, so that a total of 100 seats are reserved for persons holding a permanent ticket.

Public Seating.—The Sergeant at Arms shall designate and reserve 50 seats in the Senate Chamber galleries, outside the family and press galleries, for members of the public holding regular gallery passes. All other gallery seats shall be available for persons with daily tickets, except that the Sergeant at Arms shall, in addition to seating the general public in the seats reserved for that purpose, seat the general public holding regular gallery passes in any vacant seats outside the family and press galleries, with the understanding that such members of the general public are subject to being displaced by a permanent ticket holder at the request of the Sergeant at Arms or a member of his staff designated to perform such duties.

Senate Staff.—Senate staff may be seated in any open seat in the family seating area, and will be subject to being displaced by a permanent ticket holder at the request of the Sergeant at Arms or a member of his staff designated to perform such duties.

Printing of the Rules.—The rules of the galleries shall be printed on all tickets.

Sergeant at Arms.—The Sergeant at Arms shall ensure timely and appropriate distribution of all tickets and take such other actions as necessary to fulfill his responsibilities.

ACCESS TO THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL

2nd & 3rd floors.—Access to the second and third floors of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be limited to Senators, Senate staff with appropriate Senate identification cards, press with appropriate credentials, Architect of the Capitol staff as necessary, those with Senate Rule XXIII privileges, those with special gallery tickets, those with regular Senate Gallery tickets when the bearer is admitted through tour lines, and anyone with official business related to the impeachment trial.

Architect of the Capitol.—The Architect of the Capitol shall advise the Sergeant at Arms of all Architect staff who require access to the Senate Wing.

Sergeant at Arms.—The Sergeant at Arms shall enforce the above provisions and take such other actions as necessary to fulfill his responsibilities.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I understand that many Members will want to comment on the impeachment proceedings in the Senate. Others will want to comment on the fact that this is their first day as Senators, and perhaps even discuss what they hope to achieve in the year ahead. Others will want to talk about agenda items. With that in mind, I ask unanimous consent that the next 2 hours be equally divided between the two leaders, or their designees, for statements only regarding impeachment or other general business of their desire, and following that period, the majority leader, or his designee, be recognized by the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID addressed the Chair.

Mr. LOTT. I will be glad to yield to the assistant Democratic leader.

Mr. REID. It is my understanding both the majority and Democratic leaders are going to make statements regarding impeachment and that will be in addition to this time, is that right?

Mr. LOTT. We would have the leaders' time. Certainly we would both want to accommodate the other in any parameters we would want to outline today.

Mr. REID. There is no objection to the consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I believe the President has some appointments to be read by the Chair?

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 95–521, reappoints Thomas B. Griffith as Senate Legal Counsel, effective January 3, 1999, for a term of service to expire at the end of the 107th Congress.

The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 95–521, appoints Morgan J. Frankel as Deputy Senate Legal Counsel, effective as of January 3, 1999, for a term of service to expire at the end of the 107th Congress.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send two resolutions to the desk appointing the Senate legal counsel and deputy legal counsel and ask they be considered en bloc and agreed to en bloc and they be printed in the RECORD separately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REAPPOINTMENT OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 9) to make effective reappointment of Senate Legal Counsel.

The resolution was considered and agreed to as follows:

S. RES. 9

Resolved, That the reappointment of Thomas B. Griffith to be Senate Legal Counsel made by the President pro tempore this day is effective as of January 3, 1999, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

REAPPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the second resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 10) to make effective reappointment of Deputy Senate Legal Counsel.

The resolution was considered and agreed to as follows:

S. RES. 10

Resolved, That the reappointment of Morgan J. Frankel to be Deputy Senate Legal Counsel made by the President pro tempore this day is effective as of January 3, 1999, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A SENSE OF HOPE AND OPTIMISM

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, for those of us granted the rare privilege of representing our citizens as United States Senators, the convening of a new Congress is a moment filled with hope and optimism. I know this is a sentiment shared by my colleagues who have served here together for many years; I am equally certain it is a feeling in the heart of every new member whom we welcome into the Chamber today.

We all choose to enter public service in the belief that small differences made every day somehow contribute in large measure to the betterment of our national life. For me, this has always been a day that represented great promise and potential.

And despite the difficult circumstances that confront us on the first day of the 106th Congress, I choose to face the grim task of the impeachment proceedings with a sense of hope and optimism, too.

It is my sincere hope that we can continue to be guided in the Senate by a completely nonpartisan approach to our responsibilities—and I pledge the cooperation of the entire Democratic caucus in that effort. We remain optimistic that Republicans and Democrats in the Senate can come together on a sensible plan that adheres to the principles of fairness, expedition and due process.

The promise of bipartisan consensus is within our grasp. If we succeed in coming to closure on an acceptable resolution to govern these proceedings, then we have the potential for not only ending this unfortunate episode, but for laying a foundation for rebuilding a working coalition to address the critical policy issues that so demand our absolute attention.

But to complete the work at hand, we must first set some things aside. We must set aside our partisan instincts. We should reject any notion of political advantage in this process, and act solely in the national interest.

We must set aside feelings of grave disappointment and anger directed at the President for his actions. We must also set aside the resentment many feel over the manner and method of the long investigation that begat these articles of impeachment.

Regrettably, we must also set aside—until this matter is resolved—important legislative work on matters like education, health care, Medicare and Social Security. This, in and of itself, should serve to motivate us to proceed with deliberate dispatch on these articles, accepting not even a day's delay in the coming trial.

And finally, we should set aside the rancor and recriminations that have marked these sad deliberations, and rise to a level of dignity and decency that will be judged favorably in history's long light.

But we will not set aside our responsibility. We will not defer our duty.

Make no mistake: Senate Democrats will follow the Constitution. We intend to abide by the Senate's procedures. We will respect past precedents. We will duly consider these articles. We will insist on fair treatment of the President. And we will hear the evidence presented by the House Republicans who have made these charges.

But we should not put process ahead of progress in this matter. We must

find a way to resolve this, and move forward.

The United States Constitution is a document that continues to reveal an uncanny resiliency after two centuries. It's as if the framers found a formula to adapt to contingencies unseen; and to circumstances unknowable. Their wisdom in drafting the Impeachment clause affords us the opportunity to seize one of the options we are considering today. If we now simply apply some common sense, we will find common ground, and the result will be the common good.

I have faith in the Senate, and faith in my colleagues, that we will do so.

The Senate may never decisively resolve this maddening legal argument; but we must find a way to end this lingering national torment.

As do all my colleagues, I love this country. And I care deeply for this institution, the Senate of the United States. I want to do right by both. Working together, Republican and Democrat, I think we can.

Just as we have sworn an oath today to put the Nation's interests above all others, tomorrow when we are sworn as judge and juror, we must do the same. That will require absolute fairness, due process, deliberate speed, and a final resolution of these charges. The Democratic caucus is committed to each and every one of those goals, and is prepared to proceed immediately toward achieving them.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE AGENDA

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I want to welcome all the Senators to the 106th Congress. We have had an all too brief and somewhat overwhelming interlude since the last day of the 105th Congress in October. That interval turned out to be dramatic and eventful in more ways than one, and because of events that occurred therein, the Senate's agenda for this year will be more important than ever.

We will soon be considering charges brought by the House of Representatives against the President of the United States. I cannot think of a more serious subject. Yet the Senate has its well-established procedures to deal with this situation. While it is not exactly routine, neither is it totally unique.

We have our responsibilities under the Constitution, and we will meet those responsibilities in an orderly fashion. That is why I have met several times and talked by phone other times with Senator DASCHLE, the Democratic leader, and why the two of us have met with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, whose duty it is to preside over a Senate trial involving the President. We have both consulted and are still very actively involved in consulting with fellow Senators, with constitutional scholars, with officers of the Senate, in terms of the law and the rules of the Senate.

Our duty is clear: To demonstrate anew our national commitment to justice and fair play. That is what the public expects from us, regardless of their individual opinions concerning the President. That is why I am confident that is what they will receive. No Senator in this Chamber needs to be reminded that we are here first and foremost to serve the American people. Americans today look to the future with the same hopes that have inspired and sustained this country for more than 200 years. They want a better life for themselves and, more importantly, for their children. Not just economically, but also in terms of a decent future and a just and caring society.

I want to emphasize now that I have not gone to the media and outlined exactly how this impeachment process will go forward because no final conclusion has been made. This is not something that can be reported in an evolutionary way because there are too many things that have to be considered, too many different parties—Senate Republicans, Senate Democrats, House Members, the White House—and we have had to continue to consider the opinions of all to try to develop a fair way to have an expeditious trial that gets justice based on the rule of law. I think that it is more important that we hear from all parties and come to, hopefully, a conclusion that sets an outline of how we will proceed from beginning to end than it is to always be reporting on the current developments.

Never before have I had so much reported about what I was thinking, doing, or saying when I have said so little. I have been accused of being ''holed up'' in my hometown of Pascagoula, MS. Where would you expect me to be during the holidays? How about at home with my family and with my constituents, enjoying that precious season of the year.

However, I had no moss growing under my feet. I was talking with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, listening and thinking and developing and evolving a process that I think will get the job done. I believe we can very well achieve that goal within the next 24 hours—one that neither the House nor the White House will necessarily think is wonderful—giving all parties a fair chance to make the case and reach a conclusion that is equitable. We will get that done. And we will get it done, hopefully, in a relatively short period of time, without limiting it to a day or 3 days, or 3 weeks for that matter. It could very well take longer than that. But it will be a fair trial.

Then we have other very serious responsibilities that we must deal with. It has been said as long as we are dealing with this issue that we can't deal with any other substantive issue in the Senate. Wrong.

We have responsibilities that go forward, and we will do our very best to have a dual track. Now, we may not be having debate and votes on the floor of the Senate on bills or on changes in the budget procedures around here, but we will begin to prepare. We will have our committee assignments all completed today. There will be committee hearings this week before the Judiciary Committee, before the Armed Services Committee, before the Education and Labor Committee—although it has a different name here in the Senate, I prefer to call it the Education Committee because it has that very important jurisdiction under its responsibilities.

We will begin the process and have hearings and meetings. Depending on how this process goes forward, and realizing that we have to understand the Supreme Court has a schedule that it has to comply with, which might give us some time to do some business, we will do our very best to get prepared for the regular legislative process while we are doing our duty with regard to impeachment.

But the goal that I hope we will move to immediately after the completion of the impeachment process, whenever that may be, is to develop some constant themes we want to work on during the 106th Congress. I think they can be described in words like these: security, responsibility, opportunity, and freedom. Now, those are not conflicting goals; they complement and support one another. Security, after all, enables responsibility; responsibility gives purpose to freedom; freedom ensures opportunity; and opportunity fosters security. When I talk about security, I think about security for my mother, security for my son and my daughter and my grandson. I think about health security, Social Security, national security, security in our neighborhoods. So that word encompasses an awful lot.

Our task is to advance on all four fronts this year: To enhance security, promote responsibility, strengthen freedom, and foster opportunity for all. In doing so, we face a tight schedule. We always do, but it is a manageable one if the Senators will help the leadership do our jobs. There are matters that we can consider promptly before our legislative committees even begin reporting major bills that must compete for a place and time on the Senate schedule.

One of the first matters we should take up is a clarification of Senate rules, to restore this institution's position regarding the consideration of authorizing legislation on appropriation bills. It is out of hand. The biggest fight now in all the appropriations bills occurs not on the appropriations but on amendments that are legislating on appropriations bill. I believe we can accomplish that change back to the way

it was in a bipartisan fashion. I certainly hope so.

I hope we can do the same thing regarding our budget process, although I may be erring on the side of optimism in that regard. This is priority legislation, I think, that is required to restore public confidence in the budget process. Do any of us feel that the process at the end of the last year was a good one? I don't think so. In the end, it is going to require will and determination by Senators and House Members to do their jobs on time and on schedule. There are some changes in the process that will help facilitate that. It will enable us to prevent Government shutdowns. It is ridiculous that there is even that possibility. It will control emergency spending. It has reached the point where we have not one super or extra special emergency bill each year, now we have to have two. And it makes a requirement that we take a long, hard look at how that is paid for and at current budget rules.

Important as budget reform is, rebuilding America's national security is even more pressing. Press reports have indicated that the administration will propose some increases in defense spending. That is good, and the Senate will take a very close look at that in committee and in the full Senate. I worry that those proposals are not sufficient or maybe the way it would be done is not the best way in trying to address the questions of pay and pensions and readiness for our military. But we should give that a very high priority. We have been losing ground in this area. This Congress must stop that erosion of our readiness and the morale of our military if we are going to be able to preserve our own national security and protect peace wherever our interests are in the world.

Education is going to be a central issue this year. Democrats say it is important and it will be a high priority. Republicans say it is a high priority. This past Congress passed not one, not two, but five major education bills, and we got very little credit for it. There was everything from some additional funds for IDEA to vocational education, higher education, and other things in between.

For starters, we must reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. That is important. Since its enactment more than 30 years ago, that legislation has been the channel through which tens of billions of dollars have flown from the taxpayers to Washington and back to the school districts again at the local level. In retrospect, perhaps that has not been the most productive system that we could devise, to put it mildly. I think we need to look at ways to cut out some of those stops along the way, the distance between the taxpayers, parents, and government, and how we improve our schools.

We need to find more ways to get more dollars back to the schools and especially back to the classrooms. We need to strengthen local decision-making so the parents and teachers—the people most involved with their children—can act in the best interest of those youngsters.

We should foster quality teaching and promote family choice in education, especially for poor families whose kids are stuck in dead-end schools that are dangerous and drug infested and where they are not learning. We should not, on the other hand, presume to dictate to parents and educators what their priorities should be and how they should spend their tax dollars. So, clearly, this is something on which we will spend a lot of time.

We must continue to address the question of oppressive taxation. Most people will acknowledge that Americans are paying a heavy burden in taxes now. It affects the way they think and act as a family or how they save or invest. One of the most crushing tax burdens in this country is the payroll tax; it is a high percentage. That is the one in everybody's check at the end of the work week and they say, gee, this FICA tax is the one that is nailing me. Congress needs to look at that. We need more tax relief for working families so they can keep more of their own money. We need to have a tax code that is pro growth, pro investment, and pro jobs, so that we don't just give people a tax break but we give consideration to how the changes or tax reductions would lead to improvement in lives and jobs all across this country.

Tax simplification is a continuing need. We need to think about how we can get lower insurance premiums for the taxpayers, whether it is for their automobile insurance or their health insurance. We need to promote regulatory reform and relief across the board, but especially for small businesses.

Nothing this 106th Congress might do—whether in education, tax policy, or environmental protection—would mean as much to the American people as a long-term solution to the problems of Social Security and Medicare. So from the first day of this Congress right up to the last day toward the end of the year 2000, it will be my goal to see if we can find a broad, bipartisan agreement in those two crucial areas.

The Congress can't do it alone, though. The President has to provide leadership. It is not enough to just have conferences and talk about options. What is the solution? What are we going to be able to do to resolve the problems on Medicare? Will the Medicare Commission that reports back in March have a report we can act on or not? Or will it decay in partisan disagreement? Can we find a way to act in good faith on Social Security?

To show my good faith, I have said that if the President will send us a proposal he would like for us to consider, I will introduce his bill and we will begin hearings the next day in the Senate Finance Committee and see if we can go forward. Or if that is not the way it can be done, I am willing to look at other ways that we can accomplish that goal. It is too important to just set it aside because it is too tough.

There are a lot of other issues we will deal with in the regular order. For example, bankruptcy reform, liability reform for charities, charitable choice in Federal programs, to end discrimination against faith-based organizations, prohibition against partial-birth abortions, as well as child custody protections to safeguard family rights, and modernization of financial services. I have spoken with Senator GRAMM and encouraged him, as the new chairman of the Banking Committee, which has jurisdiction, to pick up the legislation and see if he can forge an agreement that we can move forward on so that we will have broader choices and better service for consumers.

In due time, we will deal with all of those and a great many other subjects. During the next few weeks, I realize that the news media will be focused on one thing. My remarks here will be little noted or remembered—other than the part on the impeachment proceedings. But the record must begin to be made now that we have other very important priorities that are the people's priorities back in our respective States.

This Senate was designed by the Framers of the Constitution to be the steady element in Government, the place where passions are cooled and judgments come slowly.

It serves us well when we take our time and we make sure that the process is fair and the result is equitable.

I expect that to happen in the days ahead. No one can predict the outcome of the deliberations on impeachment, but everyone can expect the calm and careful exercise of our duty under the Constitution. That will not conflict with our role as legislators. It will rather confirm that we are more than mere lawmakers. As Members of the Senate, we are guardians of the rule of law and defenders of the rights of every American. That is our most important role, our most solemn charge, and our most enduring honor.

I yield the floor, Mr. President. I observe the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

CHALLENGES FACING THE SENATE IN 1999

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I wanted to take just a moment following the presentation by the majority leader to

say that he begins this session of Congress with a very substantial weight on his shoulders. He is a leader in a Congress that is facing a very unique challenge. I consider the majority leader a friend. I know that these are not easy times for him, and I hope that as we proceed with the important matter of impeachment that all of us in this Chamber can work together with Senator LOTT and the Democratic leader, Senator DASCHLE, to see that we do the job that we are required to do by the Constitution in a thoughtful, deliberative, and bipartisan way.

I know there are some outside these Chambers who are worried about the Senate proceeding too quickly with the impeachment trial. Those who have had an opportunity to read two centuries of history of the U.S. Senate know that one of the last worries that one ought to entertain is that the Senate will ever move to quickly, or follow too closely.

The U.S. Senate is an extraordinary, deliberative body. The problem has seldom ever, in the history of this country, been that the Senate moves too quickly. Rather, my concern is that we discharge our responsibilities to do our duty and do it in a way that will give the American people confidence that the Senate exhibited the dignity they would expect from this institution.

The Senator from Mississippi, the majority leader, indicated that there are many other issues that challenge us and that will require our attention. He is absolutely correct about that. I, too, hope that we can join together to deal with these issues in a more bipartisan spirit in this Congress than we have seen in recent Congresses.

I want to mention just a couple of those challenges.

The Senator from Mississippi said that the way the last session ended was not a good way to end. He is right about that. It was shameful that so much business was left on the table at the end to be considered and dealt with by a few people—many of them unelected—behind closed doors and then brought to the floor by unanimous consent. That is not a way to do the Senate's business. It is not a way to do the business of Congress. All of us know that. All of us knew it then, and we ought to see if we can find a way to change the rules to prevent that from happening in the future.

With respect to challenges that we face, first the challenges abroad: All of us understand the dilemma that is posed to us and the entire world in what is increasingly a global economy as a result of the economic collapse and significant challenges facing the economies of the Asian countries. All you have to do is ask American farmers what they have experienced as a result of Asian economies being weak and, therefore, purchasing less in farm commodities from our country, and you will understand the direct impact, not just in that sector, but in virtually every sector in this country. We have a stake in how well other countries in the world are doing. When the Asian economies experience significant trouble—recession and collapse—it affects our country and our future. When the Russian economy collapses, it affects us. When the Brazilian economy is in trouble, it affects us.

So these difficulties that are being experienced in many areas of the world have the capacity to affect in a significant way the American economy. And we must work with our Secretary of Treasury, with the President, and with Members of Congress, to reach out and see that we try to contain the spreading financial problems that exist in other parts of the world.

The other challenges are pretty obvious as well.

When the country of North Korea tests medium-range missiles, when the country of Iran begins testing medium-range missiles, presumably to hoist something aloft and threaten someone down the road, do we need to be concerned about that? You bet. The testing of missiles by North Korea and Iran is a very ominous threat to this country and ought to be of great concern to us.

When India and Pakistan decide to punctuate their poor relationship by exploding nuclear weapons virtually under each other's chin, is that destabilizing to the world? You bet it is. Do we need to be concerned about that? Of course.

We have about 7,500 nuclear weapons in our arsenal. I expect that in Russia and other parts of the world there are 7,500 nuclear weapons. And if the Russian Duma decides to approve START II at some point in the future, we whittle that number of nuclear weapons down to 5,000. That is still far too many—5,000 nuclear weapons on each side? It doesn't make any sense.

So we have a challenge to try to respond to that. We must respond to the issue of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

When you look at the potential threat to the entire world posed by India and Pakistan, two adversaries detonating these nuclear weapons virtually in front of each other, and then consider that other countries are trying to acquire weapons of mass destruction, as well as the capability of delivering them on the top of a missile, is that a concern. When countries like Iran and North Korea start testing missiles, is that a challenge to this country? You bet it is. And this Congress needs to be concerned about it and work with this President to develop policies to try to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the technology for delivering those weapons.

Here at home the challenges also are obvious.

We are blessed with an economy that is growing and strong. Virtually every indicator of economic health in this country is positive. Unemployment is down—way down. Inflation is down, almost nonexistent. Home ownership is up. Crime is down. Violent crime is way down.

You can take a look at a whole range of statistics to determine what is happening in this country. While we have a lot of challenges, you have to conclude that things are better in this country as a result of economic growth and other public policies that have encouraged changes in America.

That doesn't mean everything is just fine.

Among the challenges we have in this country is still to deal with the issues of education and health care, for example.

The majority leader mentioned education. We don't run the education system in this country, and we shouldn't. Elementary and secondary education is largely operated and controlled by local school boards, and by State legislatures. Local control of schools has been a hallmark in this country, and I don't quarrel with that. I support that. But we can and should in this country develop national goals and aspirations of what we want to accomplish in education. Among the things we can do will be to commit ourselves to repair or construct new school buildings to replace those that are falling down.

At the end of the Second World War, we had folks come back to this country who fought for our country's liberty and beat back the fascism of Hitler. They came back and got an education under the GI bill and had families. They paid taxes to build schools. We had a lot of new schools built all over America in the 1950s. Today, many of those schools are in disrepair. We need new schools and bigger classrooms. We need to repair schools that are crumbling.

I have spoken at length on this floor about going into a school that educates largely Indian children—the Cannon Ball Elementary School. At this school, sewer gas comes up into a room used as a classroom at least once or twice a week and the classroom has to be evacuated. 150 kids go to school in a building where there are two bathrooms and one water fountain, where you can't connect a computer to the Internet because the wiring is so old, a building that has largely been condemned.

Do we need to do something about that? Is it fair to a third grader to go to school in conditions like that? No. We can do something to encourage additional school construction and school repair to make these facilities good facilities. We can also do something to encourage the reduction of class size by the hiring of more teachers. We can encourage that through public policy here without deciding that we should run the local school systems in this country.

But I will tell you, if we improve education nationally through public policies that say education matters, this country will be stronger and better because of it. Education must be a priority. Our children are our future, and

our ability to educate our children to become the best they can be is a significant investment in the future of America.

Health care is another important issue we must address. We had a debate about this in the last session of Congress, but we did not solve the problem. Mr. President, 160 million people are now herded into health care chutes called managed care organizations. And now too often a family enrolled in an HMO discovers when a loved one gets sick that the question of what kind of care they are going to get is not necessarily just a function of what the doctor says that care ought to be but also a function of whether an accountant 500 or 1,000 miles away in the insurance company office decides they want to allow that kind of medical treatment to be performed.

We have talked on the floor of the Senate about the horror stories. I am not alleging that these incidents happen with all HMOs, but I am alleging that they happen all too often. We need to pass in this Congress a Patients' Bill of Rights to say to the American people that when you go to a doctor, you have the right to go to a doctor of your choice who can meet your medical needs. You have a right to go to an emergency room if you need to.

I told a story several months ago about a woman who broke her neck and was taken to the hospital unconscious. She was told later that her care was not covered because she didn't get prior approval to come to the emergency room. Now, what kind of nut case would make that kind of judgment—that someone who is unconscious and has a broken neck needs prior approval to get emergency treatment.

We need a Patients' Bill of Rights, and this Congress ought to pass it. We didn't in the last session, and we need to this session. I hope we can join together on this issue. If there are specific debates about the details, let's work them out. Let's pass a Patients' Bill of Rights to respond to these problems.

I come from farm country. While this country is doing better, and there are a lot of reasons to say our country is in pretty good shape, family farmers aren't in good shape. Those who went out and bought a Christmas ham probably paid $30 or $35 for a pretty good sized ham. Do you know that at about the same time, there was a farmer who put a hog in a pickup truck and hauled that hog to market and sold it. That 200-pound hog brought that farmer $20. The shopper bought a ham for $35 and the farmer gets $20 for selling a 200-pound hog. Somebody is stealing in between. That is strong language, but the fact is that all of the packing plants, for beef, sheep, chickens and hogs, are now tightly controlled by just a few companies. If you are selling a cow, you sell it into a market system in which four companies control over 80 percent of the cattle slaughtered in this country. The same is true with hogs—slightly less but pretty much true.

The point is that these family farmers are experiencing collapsed prices for hogs, collapsed prices for cattle, collapsed prices for grain. This country will end up without family farmers in its future if it doesn't come to grips with a better farm policy that gives family farmers a chance to make a living.

Every single institution, every single enterprise that touches what farmers raise is making record profits. Farmers who gas up the tractor and tend to the cattle are the ones who are losing their shirts. But everybody else is making record profits—railroads are making record profits; the slaughter plants, record profits; the cereal manufacturers, record profits. The farmer gets practically nothing for his grain, and the manufacturer puts it in a plant someplace and puffs it up, and then puts it on the grocery store shelf as puffed wheat. The farmer got close to nothing for the wheat and the folks who puff it up and put it in the box get rich because they are providing the puff to the consumer.

Why have we decided in this country that family farming doesn't matter? Because a majority of this Congress in recent years apparently doesn't care whether we have family farmers in our future. I hope that changes, and I hope in the 106th Congress we can go back and revise that and have a farm program that really matters. We need a farm policy that says to family farmers: this country is a better place if we have a network of family farmers all across America, out there working and raising families under those yard lights that we call family farms.

You talk about family values. You can't be for family values if you are not for family farmers. The history of this country is one of nurturing family values on family farms. Those values roll out to our big towns and big cities from our family farms. So that is another of the challenges.

Finally, Senator LOTT mentioned appropriately the challenge of dealing with the entitlements programs. We must in this Congress deal with the long-term financial difficulties facing Social Security and Medicare. Is that a tough job? Sure, but we need to do it. The issues facing Social Security and Medicare are born of success. If people weren't living longer, we wouldn't have financial strains on these programs.

One hundred years ago, in the year 1900, if you were living in the United States of America, you were expected to live to be about 48 years of age. Now a century later, you are expected to live, on average, about 78 years in the United States. Is that good news? Absolutely.

I was at a place a while back where there was a 94-year-old woman. She danced all night at this place where they polka and waltz, and so on. You can go out and find people living much longer, healthier lives, doing things they never expected to do. Part of it is perhaps a better lifestyle, safer workplaces, part of it is better nutrition, part of it is the result of breathtaking medical changes. Fifty years ago, someone who had cataracts would be blind. Today they get an operation, and they can see. It used to be if you had bad knees or bad hips, you were in a wheelchair. Today you get new knees or new hips. Those who half a century ago would die of heart disease have heart surgery. You can find people 80 years old who have new knees, new hips, heart surgery and no cataracts, and they say, ''We feel like a million bucks.''

All of these breathtaking medical advances have helped improve life in this country. People are living longer. That provides us with a challenge. With more people living longer, it means we have more strain on Social Security and the Medicare programs, but, gosh, that challenge is born of success. We ought not shrink from that. So we make some adjustments here and there, thoughtful adjustments that recognize these programs work and they are good programs, but we can do that. This Congress can do that and should.

Mr. GREGG assumed the Chair.

Mr. DORGAN. President Clinton has proposed at a meeting I was at with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress, that this is the year in which we tackle the challenges facing Social Security and Medicare. I think the Presiding Officer was at that meeting. I think there is a determination by Republicans and Democrats in Congress, by the President and Congress, that we owe it to the American people to address these entitlement questions, to make the kinds of changes that are necessary so that we can give the American people confidence that these programs will be around for a long, long while. But I do want to emphasize this challenge is born of success because people are living longer and better lives. I don't want people to come here saying these programs don't work. The Social Security program and the Medicare program have been remarkably successful. Just before the Medicare program was developed, over half of the senior citizens in America had no health care coverage at all. None. Now, 99 percent of the senior citizens in America are covered with health care. That is a dramatic difference and an improvement in the lives of tens and tens of millions of Americans.

Mr. President, those are some of the challenges we face. I agree with the majority leader that the sooner we get to them the better. We must discharge our responsibility first on the impeachment issues, but then we must turn to the business of this country and respond to the challenges I have just described.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I make a point of order a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. SMITH of Oregon assumed the Chair.)

Mr. SMITH of OREGON. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAPO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. SMITH of OREGON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 5 p.m. today and the majority leader be recognized at that time.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:09 p.m., recessed until 4:58 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. ABRAHAM).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ABRAHAM). The Senator from Georgia.

RECESS

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 6 p.m. today, with the majority leader recognized at that time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:58 p.m., recessed until 6 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. GRAMS).

RECESS

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, seeing no Senator seeking the floor, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 6:30 p.m. today and that the majority leader be recognized at that time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thereupon, at 6 p.m., the Senate recessed until 6:31 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BROWNBACK).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Kansas, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRATULATING THE REVEREND PETER CHEI ON RECEIVING HIS U.S. CITIZENSHIP

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, it is a great honor and privilege to extend congratulations to the Reverend Peter (Yee Chung) Chei as he celebrates the granting of his United States citizenship on Friday, October 16th, 1998. Reverend Peter Chei has served our nation admirably during the thirty-three years he has made his home on our shores, and now, as a United States citizen, his continuing commitment to this nation has been sealed with the words of the Oath of Allegiance. The United States has thereby greatly profited.

The Reverend Peter Chei has long been held in my highest regard. His dedication to the redemptive mission of Christ has been an inspiration for many people across the state of Missouri, this country, and the world.

It was my good fortune to meet Reverend Chei when he was still living in Hong Kong. His father had escaped with the Chei family to Hong Kong after the communists took over the Chinese mainland in 1950. The trials faced by the Chei family as they were uprooted from Peter's birthplace parallel the trials faced by many of America's first adopted citizens escaping religious persecution. Peter Chei's decision to move to the United States in 1965 and his decision to become a United States citizen are made all the more meaningful by this stark comparison.

Having arrived in this country, Reverend Chei determined to serve God and his adopted country through a life of evangelism. His long history of ministerial and community service demonstrates his commitment. Reverend Chei has volunteered as Head Start Policy Council President, Head Start Parents Association President, Coordinator for the American Bible Society, Coordinator for the National Day of Prayer, Coordinator for the International Year of Bible Reading, Coordinator for the 1999 Year of the Bible, and as a member of the Crosswalk Teen Center. The Reverend Peter Chei founded Missouri Head Start Parents' Association, Singles and Families Educational Seminar, Christians Together in the City of Nevada, His Hope House, the Christian Artist Series, Hope for America, and Missionary to America. He has taken on all of these extra responsibilities while serving faithfully as a minister of music and as a pastor.

I consider it a great blessing to be counted among Reverend Chei's friends and it is my distinct honor to salute this patriot on the occasion of his swearing in as a citizen of our great country.

HAROLD A. SHAUB: NOVEMBER 28, 1915–NOVEMBER 29, 1998

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, although the late Honorable Harold A. Shaub was not a citizen of my State, I regarded his friendship, and his interest in North Carolina, sufficient to qualify him to be declared an honorary Tar Heel.

He was a remarkable gentleman whom I met casually one morning when he was trying to find the office of then Senator Curtis of Nebraska. From that day on, he was a friend for whom I had great admiration. He visited occasionally when he was in Washington, and I enjoyed his company fairly often in the Senate Dining Room. Occasionally, Mrs. Shaub and one or more of his and Mrs. Shaub's children joined us.

Mr. President, there was not one iota of pretense in Harold Shaub's personality. Yet he was one of America's leading business men, perhaps most notably as president and chief executive officer of the Campbell Soup Co.

I never asked Harold for a special favor, nor did he of me. There was one occasion, a number of years ago, when North Carolina was one of the States seeking to acquire a Campbell Soup Co. plant. I had studied the data on each of the States competing against mine for the Campbell plant. I was convinced that North Carolina met Campbell Soup's needs better than did our competitors. So I called Harold, told him of my interest in the proposed plant, and asked if he would object to my sending to him the details of why I sincerely believed North Carolina should be chosen.

His response was that I should send the information as quickly as possible because the first decision deadline was near. I did—that very day. Within a week, he was on the telephone. He said, simply: "I suspect you would be wise to make arrangements for some news about a new corporate citizen coming to North Carolina."

Mr. President, I have at hand an obituary about my friend, Harold Shaub, published in Pennsylvania. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

HAROLD A. SHAUB: NOVEMBER 28, 1915–NOVEMBER 29, 1998

Harold A. Shaub, 83, former President and Chief Executive Officer of the Campbell Soup Company, died November 29 in Bryn Mawr Hospital of heart failure.

Mr. Shaub, a native of Lancaster County, was a resident of the Gladwyne/Bryn Mawr area for the past 30 years. He graduated from Drexel University in 1939 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce.

Mr. Shaub's career at the Campbell Soup Company spanned 38 years. He joined the Company in 1942 as Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Camden, New Jersey plant and subsequently held other supervisory positions there and at the Company's Chicago plant. In 1957 he was elected Vice President/General Manager of the Campbell Soup Company Ltd., the Canadian subsidiary headquartered in Toronto, and from 1961 to 1966 served as President of the Canadian Company. From 1966 to 1968 he was President of Pepperidge Farm, Inc. in Norwalk, Connecticut.

Mr. Shaub returned to the Philadelphia area in 1968 following his transfer to the Campbell Soup Company's headquarters in Camden, New Jersey. He served as Senior Vice President and then Executive Vice President prior to serving as President and Chief Executive Officer from 1972 through 1980. He was elected to the Campbell Soup Company Board of Directors in 1970 and served on the Board until 1988.

In addition in serving as a Director for the Campbell Soup Company, Mr. Shaub served

on the Board of Directors of the Exxon Corporation, R.H. Macy & Co., Scott Paper Company, The Federal Reserve Bank in Philadelphia, New Jersey Bell Telephone, Westminster Paper Company, LTD., the Food Processors Institute, and the Grocery Manufacturers of America. He was also a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, the International Advisory Council of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Toronto, the Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto, the Industries Advisory Committee of the Advertising Council, and The Conference Board.

He was a Past Chairman of the Penjerdel Corporation, a regional business organization serving eleven counties in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. He played a key role in the successful effort that brought the Saratoga for overhaul to the Philadelphia Shipyard.

Throughout his lifetime Mr. Shaub was committed to community service. He served on the Drexel University Board of Trustees and was named an Emeritus Trustee. He was a Life Trustee and Distinguished Fellow for the Cornell Institute for Medical Research. His directorships included the United Medical Corporation in Haddonfield, New Jersey, Queenway General Hospital in Toronto; the Citizens Crime Commission in Philadelphia; and Valley Forge Military Academy and Junior College. He was also a member of the Board of Managers of The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia and a former Trustee of the Nutrition Foundation and the Foundation of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. He had worked on behalf of many other organizations including the Boy Scouts of America, the United Way, and the Cooper Medical Center.

Mr. Shaub was the recipient of many awards and honors. The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and Penjerdel Council awarded him the prestigious William Penn Award in 1980 and honored him as one of Fifty Distinguished Pennsylvanians in 1979. In 1979, he also received the U.S. Marine Corps Semper Fidelis Award and an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Lebanon Valley College. He received the Corporate Leadership Award in 1976 and the South Jersey Chamber of Commerce named him Businessman of the Year in 1980. Drexel University honored him numerous times, naming him Drexel Businessman of the Year in 1973 and conferring upon him the A.J. Drexel Paul Award in 1975, the Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award, and ''The Drexel 100'' Award in 1992.

Mr. Shaub was a world traveler and outdoorsman. He was an avid salmon and trout fisherman and a charter member of the Tunkhanna Fishing Association in the Paconos where he shared his enthusiasm for fly fishing with others and worked to preserve the trout stream and surrounding area.

He was predeceased by his son Harold (Bud) Shaub Jr. He is survived by his wife Eileen, his son John Shaub of Oakville, Ontario, Canada; and daughters Carole Hoffman of Dayton, Ohio; and Lynn Benton of Ellicott City, Maryland; 10 grandchildren; and 9 great grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held on Monday, December 14 at 11:00 a.m. at Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, 625 Montgomery Avenue, Bryn Mawr. A private burial service will be held in Lancaster County. Donations in Mr. Shaub's memory may be made to the Cornell Institute for Medical Research, 401 Haddon Avenue, Camden, NJ 08103.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a treaty which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 19, 1998, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House of Representatives has impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States; the House of Representatives adopted articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, which the managers on the part of the House of Representatives have been directed to carry to the Senate; and Mr. HYDE of Illinois, Mr. SENSENBRENNER of Wisconsin, Mr. MCCOLLUM of Florida, Mr. GEKAS of Pennsylvania, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Mr. BUYER of Indiana, Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee, Mr. CHABOT of Ohio, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. HUTCHINSON of Arkansas, Mr. CANNON of Utah, Mr. ROGAN of California, and Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, have been appointed as managers.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 611, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 19, 1998

Resolved, That William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of the people of the United States of America, against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States of America, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

In his conduct while President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has willfully corrupted and manipulated the judicial process of the United States for his personal gain and exoneration, impeding the administration of justice, in that:

On August 17, 1998, William Jefferson Clinton swore to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before a Federal grand jury of the United States. Contrary to that oath, William Jefferson Clinton willfully provided perjurious, false and misleading testimony to the grand jury concerning one or more of the following: (1) the nature and details of his relationship with a subordinate Government employee; (2) prior perjurious, false and misleading testimony he gave in a Federal civil rights action brought against him; (3) prior false and misleading statements he allowed his attorney to make to a Federal judge in that civil rights action; and (4) his corrupt efforts to influence the testimony of witnesses and to impede the discovery of evidence in that civil rights action.

In doing this, William Jefferson Clinton has undermined the integrity of his office, has brought disrepute on the Presidency, has betrayed his trust as President, and has acted in a manner subversive of the rule of law and justice, to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore, William Jefferson Clinton, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

ARTICLE II

In his conduct while President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has prevented, obstructed, and impeded the administration of justice, and has to that end engaged personally, and through his subordinates and agents, in a course of conduct or scheme designed to delay, impede, cover up, and conceal the existence of evidence and testimony related to a Federal civil rights action brought against him in a duly instituted judicial proceeding.

The means used to implement this course of conduct or scheme included one or more of the following acts:

(1) On or about December 17, 1997, William Jefferson Clinton corruptly encouraged a witness in a Federal civil rights action brought against him to execute a sworn affidavit in that proceeding that he knew to be perjurious, false and misleading.

(2) On or about December 17, 1997, William Jefferson Clinton corruptly encouraged a witness in a Federal civil rights action brought against him to give perjurious, false and misleading testimony if and when called to testify personally in that proceeding.

(3) On or about December 28, 1997, William Jefferson Clinton corruptly engaged in, encouraged, or supported a scheme to conceal evidence that had been subpoenaed in a Federal civil rights action brought against him.

(4) Beginning on or about December 7, 1997, and continuing through and including January 14, 1998, William Jefferson Clinton intensified and succeeded in an effort to secure job assistance to a witness in a Federal civil rights action brought against him in order to corruptly prevent the truthful testimony of that witness in that proceeding at a time when the truthful testimony of that witness would have been harmful to him.

(5) On January 17, 1998, at his deposition in a Federal civil rights action brought against him, William Jefferson Clinton corruptly allowed his attorney to make false and misleading statements to a Federal judge characterizing an affidavit, in order to prevent questioning deemed relevant by the judge. Such false and misleading statements were subsequently acknowledged by his attorney in a communication to that judge.

(6) On or about January 18 and January 20–21, 1998, William Jefferson Clinton related a false and misleading account of events relevant to a Federal civil rights action

brought against him to a potential witness in that proceeding, in order to corruptly influence the testimony of that witness.

(7) On or about January 21, 23, and 26, 1998, William Jefferson Clinton made false and misleading statements to potential witnesses in a Federal grand jury proceeding in order to corruptly influence the testimony of those witnesses. The false and misleading statements made by William Jefferson Clinton were repeated by the witnesses to the grand jury, causing the grand jury to receive false and misleading information.

In all of this, William Jefferson Clinton has undermined the integrity of his office, has brought disrepute on the Presidency, has betrayed his trust as President, and has acted in a manner subversive of the rule of law and justice, to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore, William Jefferson Clinton, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 614, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 19, 1998

Resolved, That Mr. Hyde of Illinois, Mr. Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin, Mr. McCollum of Florida, Mr. Gekas of Pennsylvania, Mr. Canady of Florida, Mr. Buyer of Indiana, Mr. Bryant of Tennessee, Mr. Chabot of Ohio, Mr. Barr of Georgia, Mr. Hutchinson of Arkansas, Mr. Cannon of Utah, Mr. Rogan of California, and Mr. Graham of South Carolina are appointed managers to conduct the impeachment trial against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform the Senate of these appointments, and that the managers so appointed may, in connection with the preparation and the conduct of the trial, exhibit the articles of impeachment to the Senate and take all other actions necessary, which may include the following:

(1) Employing legal, clerical, and other necessary assistants and incurring such other expenses as may be necessary, to be paid from amounts available to the Committee on the Judiciary under applicable expense resolutions or from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

(2) Sending for persons and papers, and filing with the Secretary of the Senate, on the part of the House of Representatives, any pleadings, in conjunction with or subsequent to, the exhibition of the articles of impeachment that the managers consider necessary.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 7:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, January 6, 1999, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m., it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 19, 1999.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 10, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 6, 1999

Resolved, That in continuance of the authority conferred in House Resolution 614 of the One Hundred Fifth Congress adopted by the House of Representatives and delivered to the Senate on December 19, 1998, Mr. Hyde of Illinois, Mr. Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin, Mr. McCollum of Florida, Mr. Gekas of Pennsylvania, Mr. Canady of Florida, Mr. Buyer of Indiana, Mr. Bryant of Tennessee, Mr. Chabot of Ohio, Mr. Barr of Georgia, Mr. Hutchinson of Arkansas, Mr. Cannon of Utah, Mr. Rogan of California, and Mr. Graham of South Carolina are appointed managers to conduct the impeachment trial against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform the Senate of these appointments, and that the managers so appointed may, in connection with the preparation and the conduct of the trial, exhibit the articles of impeachment to the Senate and take all other actions necessary, which may include the following:

(1) Employing legal, clerical, and other necessary assistants and incurring such other expenses as may be necessary, to be paid from amounts available to the Committee on the Judiciary under applicable expense resolutions or from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

(2) Sending for persons and papers, and filing with the Secretary of the Senate, on the part of the House of Representatives, any pleadings, in conjunction with or subsequent to, the exhibition of the articles of impeachment that the managers consider necessary.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–1. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the deferral of budgetary resources affecting programs of the Department of State and International Security Assistance dated October 22, 1998; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–2. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bureau of Indian Affairs' report on Contracts and Grants for fiscal year 1995 and 1996; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–3. A communication from the Director of Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''CHAMPUS TRICARE Management Activity; State Victims of Crime Compensation Program; Voice Prostheses'' (RIN0720–AA42) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4. A communication from the Director of Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on printing and duplicating services procured in-house or from external sources during fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–5. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Columbia; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the national emergency with respect to Angola that was declared in Executive Order 12865 of September 1993; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–7. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Reports to be Made by Certain Brokers and Dealers'' (RIN3235–AH36) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–8. A communication from the General Counsel of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Organization and Operation of Federal Credit Unions; Trustees and Custodians of Pension Plans'' received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–9. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interstate Land Sales Registration Fees; Change in Mailing Address and Authority to Make Electronic Payment'' (RIN2502–AH22) received on October 21, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–10. A communication from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''International Banking Activities'' (RIN1557–AB58) received on October 21, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–11. A communication from the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''1998 Marketing Quota and Price Support for Flue-Cured Tobacco'' (RIN0560–AF19) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–12. A communication from the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''1998 Marketing Quota and Price Support for Burley Cured Tobacco'' (RIN0560–AF189) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–13. A communication from the Executive Director of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rules of Practice'' received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–14. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Relaxations to Substandard and Maturity Dockage Systems'' (Docket FV99–989–1 IFR) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–15. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Onions Grown in Certain Designated Counties in Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon, and Imported Onions; Increase in

Grade Requirement for White Onions'' (Docket FV97–958–2 FR) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–16. A communication from the Director of Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Military Recruiting and Reserve Officer Training Corps Program Access to Institutions of Higher Education'' (RIN0790–AG42) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–17. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interim Rules For Group Health Plans and Health Insurance Issuers Under the Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act'' (RIN0938–AI17) received on October 27, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–18. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Last-in, First-out Inventories'' (Rev. Rul. 98–51) received on October 27, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–19. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Last-in, First-out Inventories'' (Rev. Rul. 98–54) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–20. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Returns Relating to Interest on Educational Loans'' (Notice 98–54) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–21. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Basis Reduction Due to Discharge of Indebtedness'' (RIN1545–AU71) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–22. A communication from the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's 1998 revision of its Strategic Plan; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–23. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Inpatient Hospital Deductible and Hospital and Extended Care Services Coinsurance Amounts for 1999'' (RIN0938–AJ02) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–24. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Part A Premium for 1999 for the Uninsured Aged and For Certain Disabled Individuals Who Have Exhausted Other Entitlement'' (RIN0938–AJ03) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–25. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Monthly Actuarial Rates and Monthly Supplementary Medical Insurance Premium Rate Beginning January 1, 1999'' (RIN0938–AI98) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–26. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on the activities and operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–27. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the Department's approval of danger pay for civilian employees in Liberia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–28. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Statistical Programs of the United States Government'' for fiscal year 1999; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–29. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1997; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–30. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Taxpayer Identification Numbers'' (RIN9000–AI14) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–31. A communication from the Executive Director of the United States Government Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's combined report under the Inspector General Act and the Federal Managers' Fiscal Integrity Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–32. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Student Educational Employment Program'' (RIN3206–AH82) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–33. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cost of Living Allowances (Nonforeign Areas); Honolulu, HI'' (RIN3206–AI38) received on October 20, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–34. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Student Educational Employment Program'' (RIN3206–AH82) received on October 23, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–35. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of additions and deletions to the Committee's Procurement List dated October 19, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–36. A communication from the Office of Independent Counsel Lancaster, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's report under the Inspector General Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–37. A communication from the Office of Independent Counsel Starr, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–38. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Electronic Commerce in Federal Procurement'' (RIN9000–AI10) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–39. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Alternative Dispute Resolution-1996'' (RIN9000–AH72) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–40. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Pay-As-You-Go Pension Costs'' (RIN9000–AC90) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–41. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Rehabilitation Act, Workers with Disabilities'' (RIN9000–AH99) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–42. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Civil Defense Costs'' (RIN9000–AH95) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–43. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Costs Related to Legal/Other Proceedings'' (RIN9000–AH05) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–44. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Service Contracts'' (RIN9000–AI09) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–45. A communication from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Payment Due Dates'' (RIN9000–AI11) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–46. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's report under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–47. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule listing the Atlantic Sturgeon as Endangered or Threatened (I.D. 0730098C) received on October 21, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–48. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule extending the common period with regard to the Pennsylvania Enhanced I/M SIP Revision (FRL6182–4) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–49. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding the approval of the Maintenance Plan, Carbon Monoxide Redesignation Plan and the Emissions Inventory for the Connecticut Portion of the New

York—N. New Jersey—Long Island Area (FRL6182–2) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–50. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance for Utilization of Small, Minority and Women's Business Enterprise in Procurement Under Assistance Agreements—6010, FY 1999 Non-State Revolving Funds MBE/WBE Terms and Conditions'' received on October 16, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–51. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Arizona: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions'' (FRL6560–5) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–52. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools; Final Decision on State Requests for Waiver From requirements'' (FRL6038–1) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–53. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Michigan: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision'' (FRL6179–7) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–54. A communication from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Review Plan for Trial Use for the Review of Risk-Informed Inservice Inspection of Piping'' (NUREG–0800) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–55. A communication from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''An Approach for Plant-Specific Risk-Informed Decisionmaking Inservice Inspection of Piping'' (Guide 1.178) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–56. A communication from the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Threatened Status for Virginia Sneezeweed (Helenium Virginicum), a Plant From the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia'' (RIN1018–AE37) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–57. A communication from the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Status for Three Aquatic Snails, and Threatened Status for Three Aquatic Snails in the Mobile River Basin of Alabama'' (RIN1018–AE36) received on October 23, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–58. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Protection of Individual Privacy and Access to Records Under the Privacy Act of 1974'' (RIN1290–AA16) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–59. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's consolidated report on the Community Food and Nutrition Program for fiscal years 1992 through 1995; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–60. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding the Office of Education Research and Improvement's evaluation of the performance of recipients of Grants, Cooperative Agreements, and Contracts (RIN1850–AA54) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–61. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food Additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers (polymer colorant)'' (Docket 98F–0390) received on October 23, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–62. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food Additives: Polymers'' (Docket 96F–0107) received on October 23, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–63. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Quality Mammography Standards; Correcting Amendment'' (RIN0919–AA24) received on October 27, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–64. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings'' (Docket 98F–0433) received on October 27, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–65. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Western Pacific Precious Coral Fisheries; Amendment 3'' (I.D. 061898B) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–66. A communication from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rule to Implement Revisions to the Dealer and Vessel Reporting Requirements'' (I.D. 040798C) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–67. A communication from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Golden Crab Fishery of the South Atlantic Region; Gear and Vessel Management Measures'' (I.D. 122497B) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–68. A communication from the Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Archival Tag Recovery'' (I.D. 121697B) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–69. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding vessels catching pollock for processing by the offshore component in the Bering Sea (I.D. 101698A) received on October 23, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–70. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 100998A) received on October 20, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–71. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 of the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 100998C) received on October 20, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–72. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 100998B) received on October 20, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–73. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entiteld ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 100898C) received on October 20, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–74. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 100898B) received on October 20, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–75. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Billfishes; Atlantic Blue Marlin and Atlantic White Marlin Minimum Size; Billfish Tournament Notification Requirements; Atlantic Marlin Bag Limit'' (I.D. 020398B) received on October 23, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–76. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna General Category'' (I.D. 100798C) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–77. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Western Regulatory Area in the Gulf of Alaska'' (I.D. 102098E) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–78. A communication from the Associate Managing Director of Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding the assignment of licenses for public safety stations to operate in the newly reallocated 700 MHz band (WT Docket 96–86) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–79. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Commercial Quota Harvested for New York'' (I.D. 102298A) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–80. A communication from the Associate Managing Director of Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closed Captioning and Video Description of Video Programming'' (MM Docket 95–176) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–81. A communication from the Associate Managing Director of Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Chehalis, Washington)'' (MM Docket 97–7) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–82. A communication from the Associate Managing Director of Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (King Salmon, Alaska)'' (MM Docket 98–139) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–83. A communication from the Associate Managing Director of Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Las Vegas, New Mexico)'' (MM Docket 98–49) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–84. A communication from the Associate Managing Director of Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Twin Falls and Hailey, Idaho)'' (MM Docket 97–131) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–85. A communication from the Associate Managing Director of Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Gaylord, Michigan)'' (MM Docket 98–107) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–86. A communication from the Associate Managing Director of Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Yuma, Colorado)'' (MM Docket 98–101) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–87. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Harmonization with the United Nations Recommendations, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, and International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions'' (RIN2137–AD15) received on October 27, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–88. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century; Interim Implementation of the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program'' (Docket 98–4317) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–89. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Pilotage for Vessels in Foreign Trade'' (Docket 97–073) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–90. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Algiers Alternate Route, Louisiana'' (Docket 08–98–061) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–91. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Review of Existing Rules'' (Docket 28910) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–92. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Class E Airspace; Lake Charles, LA'' (Docket 98–ASW–41) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–93. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. Models PA–23–235, PA–23–250, and PA–E23–250 Airplanes'' (Docket 82–CE–36–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–94. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB SF340A and SAAB 340B Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–188–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–95. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB 2000 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–191–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–96. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Construcciones Aeronauticas, S,A, (CASA) Model C–212 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–185–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–97. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A320 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–29–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–98. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Forest City, IA'' (Docket 98–ACE–30) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–99. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Kearney, NE'' (Docket 98–ACE–34) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–100. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Beatrice, NE'' (Docket 98–ACE–32) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–101. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Spencer, IA'' (Docket 98–ACE–31) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–102. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class D Airspace; Albemarle, NC'' (Docket 98–ASO–14) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–103. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Chester, SC'' (Docket 98–ASO–15) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–104. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class D Airspace; Concord, NC'' (Docket 98–ASO–16) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–105. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Class E

Airspace; Hugo, OK'' (Docket 98–ASW–46) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–106. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Oak Grove, LA'' (Docket 98–ASW–45) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–107. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Models A200CT, B200, B200C, B200CT, 200T/B200T, 300, B300, and B300C Airplanes'' (Docket 97–CE–148–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–108. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 97–NM–278–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–109. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A310, and A300–600 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 97–NM–341–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–110. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–288–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–111. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A310, and A300–600 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–187–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–112. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A310, and A300–600 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–74–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–113. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Pratt and Whitney JT8D Series Turbofan Engines'' (Docket 97–ANE–45–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–114. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; CFM International, S.A. CFM56–7B Series Turbofan Engines'' (Docket 98–ANE–65–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–115. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC–12 and PC–12/45 Airplanes'' (Docket 98–CE–69–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–116. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Pratt and Whitney JT9D Series Turbofan Engines'' (Docket 95–ANE–69) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–117. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Robinson Helicopter Company Model R44 Helicopters'' (Docket 97–SW–01–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–118. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC–10–10, –15, –30, and –40 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–73–AD) received on October 22, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–119. A communication from the Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Electric Program Standard Contract Forms'' (RIN0572–AB42) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–120. A communication from the Director of Audit Oversight and Liaison, Accounting and Information Management Division, General Accounting Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Presidential and Vice Presidential Certificated Expenditures and Related Matters for fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–121. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Annual Report on the Asset Forfeiture Program for fiscal year 1995 and 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–122. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's annual report for calendar year 1997; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–123. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States (98–158 to 98–165) received on November 6, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–124. A communication from the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's report entitled ''Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1997''; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–125. A communication from the Director of the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Institutes of Health Clinical Research Loan Repayment Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds'' (RIN0925–AA09) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–126. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards'' (RIN1810–AA89) received on November 6, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–127. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Food Additives Permitted For Direct Addition to Food For Human Consumption; Polydextrose'' (Docket 97F–0388) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–128. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contract Action Reporting—1998'' (Case 98–D009) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–129. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnian Serb-Controlled Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sanctions Regulations: Resolution of Claims Regarding Blocked Montenegrin Vessel Accounts'' received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–130. A communication from the Director of the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Organization and Functions, Availability and Release of Information, Contracting Outreach Program'' (RIN 1557–AB65) received on November 6, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–131. A communication from the Assistant to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulation T, Credit by Brokers and Dealers'' received on November 6, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–132. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Awards of Costs and Certain Fees in Tax Litigation'' (Notice 98–55) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–133. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Examination of Returns and Claims for Refund, Credit or Abatement; Determination of Correct Tax Liability'' (Rev. Proc. 98–55) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–134. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Revisions to Payment Policies and Adjustments to the Relative Value Units Under the Physician Fee Schedule for Calendar Year 1999'' (HCFA–1006–FC) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–135. A communication from the Office of Independent Counsel (Deputy Independent Counsel Smith), transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–136. A communication from the Office of Independent Counsel Pearson, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report under the Inspector General Act for the period April 1, 1998 through September 30, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–137. A communication from the Office of Independent Counsel Pearson, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's report

under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–138. A communication from the Office of Independent Counsel von Kann, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report under the Inspector General Act for the period April 1, 1998 through September 30, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–139. A communication from the Office of Independent Counsel von Kann, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–140. A communication from the Office of Independent Counsel Bruce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's consolidated report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and the Inspector General Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–141. A communication from the Director of the Morris K. Udall Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Foundation's report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and the Inspector General Act for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–142. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Employment in the Senior Executive Service; Promotion and Internal Placement'' (RIN3206–AH92) received on November 6, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–143. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of additions to and deletions from the Committee's Procurement List dated November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–144. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's report under the Inspector General Act and the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–145. A communication from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1998 through September 30, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–146. A communication from the Chief Management Officer, District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, transmitting, a report entitled ''Fiscal Year 1998 Annual Performance Report; A Report on Service Improvements and Management Reform''; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–147. A communication from the Executive Director of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Authority's annual report for fiscal Year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–148. A communication from the Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''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)'' (RIN0648–ZA48) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–149. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding vessels catching pollock for processing by the inshore component in the Bering Sea (I.D. 102898B) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–150. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in the Gulf of Alaska Statistical Area 620'' (I.D. 102798A) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–151. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century; Implementation Information for Innovative Bridge Research and Construction Program Funds'' (RIN2125–ZZ08) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–152. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Risk-Based Alternative to Pressure Testing Older Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Rules'' (RIN2137–AC78) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–153. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Slingsby Aviation Limited Models Dart T.51, Dart T.51/17, and Dart T.51/17R Sailplanes'' (Docket 98–CE–67–AD) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–154. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Rolladen Schneider Flugzeugbau GmbH Models LS 3–A, LS 4, and LS 4a Sailplanes'' (Docket 95–CE–49–AD) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–155. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.28 Mark 0100 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 98–NM–101–AD) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–156. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Riverton, WY'' (Docket 98–ANM–15) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–157. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of the Phoenix Class B Airspace Area; AZ'' (Docket 94–AWA–1) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–158. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. Models PA–28–140, PA–28–150, PA–28–160, and PA–28–180 Airplanes'' (Docket 95–CE–51–AD) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–159. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments'' (Docket 29371) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–160. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. PA–24, PA–28R, PA–30, PA–32R, PA–34, and PA–39 Series Airplanes'' (Docket 96–CE–09–AD) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–161. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Approval of Recission to the VOC Rule Governing Automotive and Light-duty Truck Coating Operations'' (FRL6183–9) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–162. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; 1990 Base Year Emissions Inventories, 15% Rate of Progress Plans, Contingency Plans, and Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets'' (FRL6173–8) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–163. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clean Air Act Reclassification; Arizona-Phoenix Nonattainment Area; Ozone; Extension of Plan Submittal Deadline'' (FRL6183–7) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–164. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes: State of Idaho and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation'' (FRL6185–8) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–165. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revised Allotment Formulas for State and Interstate Monies Appropriated Under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act'' (FRL6184–9) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–166. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical Substances; Correction'' (FRL6042–2) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–167. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding various California State Implementation Plan Revisions (FRL6184–4) received on November 6, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–168. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, transmitting, pursuant to

law, the report of a rule entitled ''Hazardous Remediation Waste Management Requirements (WHIR–media)'' (FRL6186–6) received on November 6, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–169. A communication from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, the final sequestration report for fiscal year 1999; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on the Budget, to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, to the Committee on Armed Services, to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works, to the Committee on Finance, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to the Committee on Governmental Affairs, to the Committee on the Judiciary, to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, to the Committee on Small Business, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to the Select Committee on Intelligence, and to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–170. A communication from the President of the United States of America, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's report on the National Security Strategy of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–171. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the cost and feasibility of integrating DoD and VA medical care; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–172. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contract Action Reporting—Reform of Affirmative Action'' (Case 98–D018) received on November 3, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–173. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Weighted Guidelines—Federally Funded Research and Development Centers'' (Case 97–D025) received on November 12, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–174. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Selected Acquisition Reports for the quarter ending September 30, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–175. A communication from the Chief of the Programs and Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a cost comparison on the Training Equipment Maintenance and Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory functions at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–176. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Asian Longhorned Beetle; Addition to Quarantined Areas'' (Docket 98–088–1) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–177. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure of Harry S. Truman Animal Import Center'' (Docket 98–070–3) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–178. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Mexican Fruit Fly Regulations; Addition of Regulated Area'' (Docket 98–082–3) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–179. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tuberculosis Testing of Livestock Other than Cattle and Bison'' (Docket 97–062–2) received on November 17, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–180. A communication from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Organization; Balloting and Stockholder Reconsideration Issues'' (RIN3052–AB71) received on November 18, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–181. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Apricots Grown in Designated Counties in Washington; Change in Container Regulations'' (Docket FV98–922–1 FIR) received on October 30, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–182. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, CA; Increased Assessment Rate'' (Docket FV98–987–1 FR) received on October 30, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–183. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Irish Potatoes Grown in Colorado; Decreased Assessment Rate'' (Docket FV98–948–1 FIR) received on October 30, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–184. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Kiwifruit Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate'' (Docket FV98–920–3 FIR) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–185. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, and Tangelos Grown in Florida and Imported Grapefruit; Relaxation of the Minimum Size Requirement for Red Seedless Grapefruit'' (Docket FV99–905–1 IFR) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–186. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Dairy Promotion and Research Order; Amendment to the Order'' (Docket DA–98–05) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–187. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Relaxation of Quality Requirements for Fresh Nectarines and Peaches'' (Docket FV98–916–2 FIR) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–188. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Limes and Avocados Grown in Florida; Relaxation of Container Dimension, Weight, and Marketing Requirements'' (Docket FV98–911–2 FIR) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–189. A communication from the Regulatory Review Officer, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Relaxations to Substandard and Maturity Dockage Systems'' (Docket FV99–989–1 IFR) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–190. A communication from the Regulatory Review Officer, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Domestically Produced Peanuts; Decreased Assessment Rate'' (Docket FV98–997–1 FIR and FV98–998–1 FIR) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–191. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Combinations for Tobacco Allotments and Quotas'' (RIN0560–AF14) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–192. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tobacco Warehouses'' (RIN0560–AD92) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–193. A communication from the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Foreign Donation of Agricultural Commodities'' (RIN0551–AA57) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–194. A communication from the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulations Governing the Financing of Commercial Sales of Agricultural Commodities'' (RIN 0551–AA54) received on November 5, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–195. A communication from the Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Utah Regulatory Program'' (SPATS No. UT–039–FOR) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–196. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Rulemaking Support, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Acquisition Regulation; Technical and Administrative Amendments'' (RIN1991–AB40) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–197. A communication from the Acting Director of the Office of Rulemaking Support, Department of Energy, transmitting,

pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Occupational Radiation Protection'' (RIN1901–AA59) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–198. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cash or Deferred Arrangements; Nondiscrimination'' (Notice 98–52) received on October 29, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–199. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rulings and Determination Letters'' (Rev. Proc. 98–56) received on October 30, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–200. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Test of Mediation Procedure for Appeals'' (Announcement 98–99) received on October 30, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–201. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Weighted Average Interest Rate Update'' (Notice 98–51) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–202. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Earned Income Credit for Taxable Years Beginning after December 31, 1978'' (Rev. Rul. 98–56) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–203. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rules and Regulations'' (Rev. Proc. 98–57) received on November 12, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–204. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property'' (Rev. Rul. 98–57) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–205. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation dated October 21, 1998; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–206. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation dated October 27, 1998; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–207. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation dated November 4, 1998; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–208. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation dated November 16, 1998; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–209. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Minimum Income Annuity and Gratuitous Annuity'' (RIN2900–AJ17) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

EC–210. A communication from the National Commander of the American Ex-Prisoners of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Organization's audit reports for the years ended August 31, 1998 and 1997; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–211. A communication from the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the delivery of defense articles and services to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina for the period from 29 August 1996 through 21 September 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–212. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a violation of the Antideficiency Act with respect to a banned expenditure of funds for human embryo research; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–213. A communication from the Chairman of the National Women's Business Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Council's annual report for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC–214. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's budget request for fiscal year 2000; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC–215. A communication from the Director of the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation with respect to the Agriculture and Rural Development Appropriations Act dated November 25, 1998; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–216. A communication from the Director of the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation within seven days of enactment dated November 25, 1998; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–217. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Annual Report and Annual Operating Plan for Colorado River System Reservoirs for 1999; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–218. A communication from the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's report entitled ''Annual Energy Outlook 1999''; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–219. A communication from the Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Alabama Regulatory Program'' (SPATS No. AL–068–FOR) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–220. A communication from the Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Ohio Regulatory Program'' (SPATS No. OH–243–FOR, #76) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–221. A communication from the Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Texas Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan'' (SPATS No. TX–039–FOR) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–222. A communication from the Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Arkansas Regulatory Program'' (SPATS No. AR–032–FOR) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–223. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Helium Contracts'' (RIN1004–AD24) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–224. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's Annual Report to Congress on Veterans' Employment in the Federal Government for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–225. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Dependents Education: Increase in Educational Assistance Rates'' (RIN2900–AJ42) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–226. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''VA Acquisition Regulation: Title and Reference Updates'' (RIN2900–AJ29) received on December 14, 1998; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–227. A communication from the Chairman of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's report entitled ''Publics and Diplomats in the Global Communications Age''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–228. A communication from the Chairman of the J. William Fulbright Scholarship Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's annual report for 1997; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–229. A communication from the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's quarterly report on Development Assistance Program Allocations for fiscal year 1998 (as of June 30, 1998); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–230. A communication from the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's annual report on activities under the Denton Program for the period July 1, 1997 through June 30, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–231. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the texts of international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States (98–166 to 98–175); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–232. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the texts of international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States (98–176 to 98–179); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–233. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the designation of a danger pay rate for Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–234. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to

law, a report on the drawdown of articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense with respect to Presidential Determination 99–04; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–235. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Documentation of Immigrants under the Immigration and Nationality Act — International Organization and NATO Civilian Employee Special Immigrants'' (Public Notice 2935) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–236. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''VISAS: Passports and Visas Not Required for Certain Nonimmigrants-VWPP'' (Public Notice 2939) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–237. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''VISAS: Regulations Regarding Public Charge Requirements under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended'' (Public Notice 2903) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–238. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the President's intent to drawdown articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense to provide critical disaster relief for Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–239. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the President's intent to drawdown additional articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense (up to $45,000,000) to provide critical disaster relief for Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–240. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the drawdown of articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense with respect to Presidential Determination 99–03; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–241. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended—Waiver by Secretary of State and Attorney General of Passport and/or Visa Requirements for Certain Categories of Nonimmigrants'' (Public Notice 2926) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–242. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the texts of International Labor Organization Convention No. 181 and Recommendation No. 188 Concerning Private Employment Agencies; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–243. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, notice of a routine military retirement in the Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–244. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, notice of a routine military retirement in the Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–245. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the feasibility and advisability of expanding the current Department of Defense mail order pharmacy program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–246. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual report on the effective use and costs of the civilian voluntary separation incentive pay program for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–247. A communication from the Deputy Director of the Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a cost comparison of the Civil Engineering, Transportation, and Library functions at Edwards Air Force Base, California; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–248. A communication from the Deputy Director of the Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a cost comparison of the Civil Engineering functions at Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–249. A communication from the Deputy Director of the Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a cost comparison of the Civil Engineering functions at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–250. A communication from the Chief of the Programs and Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a cost comparison of the Supply and Transportation functions at Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–251. A communication from the Chief of the Programs and Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a cost comparison of the Civil Engineering functions at the United States Air Force Academy, Colorado; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–252. A communication from the Chief of the Programs and Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a cost comparison of the Base supply functions at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–253. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Competition Exception for International Agreements'' (DFARS Case 97–D324) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–254. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Hazardous Waste Disposal'' (DFARS Case 98–D301) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–255. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Service Contracts that Cross Fiscal Years'' (DFARS Case 97–D328) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–256. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Waiver Authority to Support Humanitarian or Peacekeeping Operations'' (DFARS Case 97–D319) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–257. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Short Form Research Contract'' (DFARS Case 97–D030) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–258. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Architectural and Engineering Services and Construction Design'' (DFARS Case 98–D313) received on December 14, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–259. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Adoption of Interim Rules as Final Rules Without Change'' (DFARS Case 98–D313) received on November 24, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–260. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Reform of Affirmative Action in Federal Procurement, Part II'' (DFARS Case 98–D021) received on November 24, 1998; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–261. A communication from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designation of Offenses Subject to Sex Offender Release Notification'' (RIN1120–AA85) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–262. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Deputy Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Patent Fees for Fiscal Year 1999'' (RIN0651–AA96) received on December 4, 1998; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–263. A communication from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule ''Temporary Protected Status, Exception to Registration Deadlines'' (RIN1115–AC30) received on November 30, 1998; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–264. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the National Institute of Justice's annual report for 1997; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–265. A communication from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Instant Criminal Background Check System Regulation'' (RIN 1105–AA51) received on November 18, 1998; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–266. A communication from the Director of Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Compensation of Certain Former

Operatives Incarcerated by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam'' (RIN0790–AG67) received on December 4, 1998; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–267. A communication from the Director of Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''DoD Freedom of Information Act Program Regulation'' (RIN0790–AG58) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–268. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual Horse Protection Enforcement Report for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–269. A communication from the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Implementation of WIC Mandates of Public Law 103–448, the Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994 and Public Law 103–227, the Pro-Children Act of 1994'' (RIN0584–AC02) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–270. A communication from the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''American Indian Livestock Feed Program'' (RIN0560–AF29) received on November 30, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–271. A communication from the Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Termination of Designation of the State of Minnesota with Respect to the Inspection of Meat and Meat Food Products'' (Docket 98–048F) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–272. A communication from the Administrator of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clear Title—Protection for Purchasers of Farm Products'' (RIN0580–AA63) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–273. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Requests for Exemptive, No-Action and Interpretative Letters'' received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–274. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding adverse registration actions by the National Futures Association received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–275. A communication from the Manager of the Federal Corp Insurance Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Cotton and ELS Cotton Crop Insurance Provisions'' (RIN0563–AB62) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–276. A communication from the Manager of the Federal Corp Insurance Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Basic Provisions'' (RIN0563–AB69) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–277. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Irish potatoes Grown in Colorado; Exemption From Area No. 2 handling Regulation for Potatoes Shipped for Experimentation and the Manufacture or Conversion into Specific Products'' (Docket FV98–948–2 FIR) received on December 7, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–278. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulations Under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA); Renewal of License'' (Docket FV98–359) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–279. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding compensation for certain Michigan Cherry Industry Administrative Board Public Members (Docket FV97–930–2 FR) received on December 14, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–280. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''High-Temperature Forced-Air Treatments for Citrus'' (Docket 96–069–2) received on December 7, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–281. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Disease Status of Belgium, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, and Spain'' (Docket 97–086–2) received on December 4, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–282. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Importation of Fruits and Vegetables'' (Docket 97–107–2) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–283. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fruit from Hawaii'' (Docket 97–005–2) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–284. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Importation of Coffee'' (Docket 97–011–2) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–285. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Mediterranean Fruit Fly; Addition to Quarantined Areas'' (Docket 98–083–3) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–286. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulations Requiring Manufacturers to Assess the Safety and Effectiveness of New Drugs and Biological Products in Pediatric Patients'' (RIN0910–AB20) received on December 4, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–287. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Dissemination of Information on Unapproved/New Uses for Marketed Drugs, Biologics, and Devices'' (RIN0910–AB23) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–288. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's annual report on the implementation of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act for 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–289. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Operations, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Class Exemption Relating to Certain Employee Benefit Plan; Foreign Exchange Transactions Executed Pursuant to Standing Instructions'' (Exemption 98–54) received on December 4, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–290. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Unemployment Insurance Program Letter No. 3–95, Change 2'' received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–291. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Standards for Reporting Daily Inspections of Surface Coal Mines; Technical Amendment'' (RIN1219–AB15) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–292. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Affirmative Action and Nondiscrimination Obligations of Contractors and Subcontractors Regarding Special Disabled Veterans and Vietnam Era Veterans'' (RIN1215–AA62) received on November 4, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–293. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Affirmative Action and Nondiscrimination Obligations of Contractors and Subcontractors Regarding Individuals With Disabilities'' (RIN1215–AB19) received on November 4, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–294. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Permit-Required Confined Spaces'' (RIN1218–AA51) received on November 25, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–295. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training'' (RIN1218–AB33) received on November 30, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–296. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits'' Received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–297. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Payment of Premiums'' (RIN1212–AA79) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–298. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits'' received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–299. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Disclosure to Participants; Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans'' received on November 5, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–300. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Natamycin (Pimaricin)'' (Docket 98F–0063) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–301. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; White Mineral Oil, USP'' (Docket 94F–0454) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–302. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medical Devices; Investigational Device Exemptions'' (RIN0910–ZA14) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–303. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Food Labeling: Warning and Notice Statement: Labeling of Juice Products; Correction'' (RIN0910–AA43) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–304. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''General and Plastic Surgery Devices: Reclassification of the Tweezer-Type Epilater'' (Docket 97N–0199) received on October 29, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–305. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medical Devices; Exemptions From Premarket Notification; Class II Devices'' (Docket 98–0015) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–306. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medical Devices; Humanitarian Use of Devices'' (Docket 98N–0171) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–307. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Food Labeling: Health Claims; Reopening of Comment Period'' received on December 14, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–308. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food Additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers (Colorant)'' (Docket 96F–0214) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–309. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Effective Date of Approval of an Abbreviated New Drug Application'' (Docket 85N–0214) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–310. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings'' (Docket 97F–0428) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–311. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''General Hospital and Personal Use Devices: Classification of the Apgar Timer, Lice Removal Kit, and Infusion Stand'' (Docket 98N–0087) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–312. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food Additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers (Colorant)'' (Docket 98F–0432) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–313. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Over the Counter Drug Products Containing Analgesic/Antipyretic Active Ingredients for Internal Use; Required Alcohol Warning'' (Docket 77N–094W) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–314. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers (Stabliizer)'' (Docket 98F–0292) received on October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–315. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding the labeling of aspirin products for over-the-counter use (RIN0910–AA01) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–316. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food Additives: Paper and Paperboard Components'' (Docket 98F–0054) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–317. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Dental Devices; Classification of Sulfide Detection Device'' (Docket 98P–0731) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–318. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tamper Evident Packaging Requirements for Over-the-Counter Human Drug Products'' (Docket 92N–0314) received on December 14, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–319. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding professional labeling of over-the-counter aspirin products (Docket 77N–094A) received on December 14, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–320. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Administrative Practices and Procedures; Internal Review of Decisions'' (Docket 98N–0361) received on December 14, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–321. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food Additives: Paper and Paperboard Components'' (Docket 96F–0401) received on November 17, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–322. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding mutual recognition of certain reports on pharmaceutical goods and medical devices between the United States and the European Community (RIN0910–ZA11) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–323. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indirect Food Additives: Polymers'' (Docket 96F–0489) received on December 14, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–324. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation,

transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Valuation of Benefits and Assets; Expected Retirement Age'' received on November 5, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC–325. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the national emergency with respect to the Bosnian Serbs and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the period from May 30, 1998 through November 29, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–326. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the national emergency with respect to Burma (Executive Order 13047) dated November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–327. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report continuing the national emergency with respect to Sudan (Executive Order 13067) dated October 27, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–328. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran (Executive Order 12170) dated November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–329. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan (Executive Order 13067) dated November 6, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–330. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the national emergency with respect to Iran (Executive Order 12170) dated November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–331. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency with respect to weapons of mass destruction (Executive Order 12938) dated November 12, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–332. A communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate from April 1, 1998 through September 30, 1998; ordered to lie on the table.

EC–333. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''1998 Report on Foreign Treatment of U.S. Financial Institutions''; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–334. A communication from the Chief Counsel of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Iraqi Sanctions Regulations'' dated November 5, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–335. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (Docket FEMA–7269) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–336. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement on certain transactions involving U.S. Exports to Chile dated November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–337. A communication from the Assistant to the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Appraisal Standards for Federally Regulated Transactions'' (Docket R–0990) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–338. A communication from the Assistant to the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding amendments to the System's Regulations H, K, O, Y, the Rules of Practice for Hearings, and Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority (Docket R–1021) received on October 27, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–339. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations; Conforming Revisions to the Wassenaar Arrangement List of Dual-Use Items and Revisions to Antiterrorism Controls'' (RIN0694–AB35) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–340. A communication from the Deputy Director for Policy and Programs, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on two Notices of Funds Availability dated November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–341. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Community Investment Cash Advance Programs'' (RIN3069–AA75) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–342. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Home Loan Bank Standby Letters of Credit'' (RIN3069–AA61) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–343. A communication from the Managing Director of the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Election of Federal Home Loan Bank Directors'' (RIN3069–AA55) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–344. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Financial Management Policies; Financial Derivatives'' (RIN1550–AB13) received on November 30, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–345. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Electronic Operations'' (RIN1550–AB00) received on November 30, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–346. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Assessments and Fees'' (RIN1550–AB20) received on November 30, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–347. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Rule Filing Requirements for Self-Regulatory Organizations Regarding New Derivative Securities Products'' (RIN3235–AH39) received on December 11, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–348. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Year 2000 Readiness Reports to be Made by Certain Non-Bank Transfer Agents'' (RIN3235–AH42) received on October 27, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–349. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''OTC Derivatives Dealers'' (RIN3235–AH16) received on October 27, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–350. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulation of Exchanges and Alternative Trading Systems'' (RIN3235–AH41) received on December 11, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–351. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (63 FR 58319) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–352. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations'' (63 FR 59316) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–353. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility'' (Docket FEMA–7699) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–354. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' (63 FR 55037) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–355. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' (63 FR 58321) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–356. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Countervailing Duties'' (RIN0625-AA45) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–357. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Medicare Program; Limited Additional Opportunity to Request Certain Hospital Wage Data Revisions for FY 1999'' (RIN0938-AJ26) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–358. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interim Rules for Group Health Plans and Health Insurance Issuers Under

the Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act'' (RIN0938-AI17) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–359. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report entitled ''Trade and Employment Effects of the Andean Trade Preference Act''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–360. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report entitled ''Trade and Employment Effects of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–361. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the United States Government Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1997; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–362. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Last-in, First-out Inventories'' (Rev. Rul. 98-62) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–363. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Small Business Taxpayer Advance Pricing Agreements'' (Notice 98-65) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–364. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Qualified Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts'' (RIN1545-AV56) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–365. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance Regarding Charitable Remainder Trusts and Special Valuation Rules for Transfers of Interests in Trusts'' (RIN1545-AU25) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–366. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Definition of a Real Estate Investment Trust'' (Rev. Rul. 98-60) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–367. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Definition of Reasonable Basis'' (RIN1545-AU38) received on December 7, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–368. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interest Rate'' (Rev. Rul. 98-61) received on December 7, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–369. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Alternative Identifying Numbers for Income Tax Return Preparers'' (Notice 98-63) received on December 7, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–370. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Rules for Certain Transactions Where Stated Principal Amount Does Not Exceed $2,800,000'' (Rev. Rul. 98-58) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–371. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Treatment of Loans with Below-Market Interest Rates'' (Rev. Rul. 98-59) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–372. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Action on Decision in Fluor v. United States'' (Docket 96-5130) received on November 24, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–373. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Returns Relating to Higher Education Tuition and Related Expenses'' (Notice 98-59) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–374. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Accounting Periods and in Methods of Accounting'' (Rev. Proc. 98-58) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–375. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cafeteria Plans Election Changes'' (Announcement 98-105) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–376. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''D.C. Enterprise Zone / Census Tracts'' (Notice 98-57) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–377. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Taxation of DISC Income to Shareholders'' (Rev. Rul. 98-55) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–378. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Administrative Appeal of Adverse Determination of Tax-Exempt Status of Bond Issue'' (Notice 98-58) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–379. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Administrative, Procedural and Miscellaneous Rulings and Determination Letters (Roth IRAs)'' (Rev. Proc. 98–59) received on November 30, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–380. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Changes in Accounting Periods and in Methods of Accounting'' (Rev. Proc. 98–60) received on December 11, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–381. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Offering and Governing Regulations for United States Savings Bonds, Series I; Issuing and Paying Agents; and Payments Under Special Endorsement'' received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–382. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulations for the Issue and Offering of United States Savings Bonds, Including Sales by Electronic Means'' received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–383. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Office of Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rules on Application of State Law in Determining Child Relationship'' (RIN0960–AE30) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–384. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Office of Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Permit the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to Collect Information Needed to Assign Social Security Numbers to Aliens'' (RIN0960–AE36) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–385. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Office of Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Listening-In to or Recording Telephone Conversations'' (RIN0960–AE66) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–386. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's report on nondisclosure of safeguards information for the period from July 1, 1998 through September 30, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–387. A communication from the Chief Financial Officer of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's report on mixed wastes for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–388. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Migratory Bird Hunting; Late Seasons and Bag and Possession Limits for Certain Migratory Game Birds'' (RIN1018–AE93) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–389. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report entitled ''Progress Made in Implementing Sections 6016 and 1038 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)''; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–390. A communication from the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to list the Arkansas River Basin Population of the Arkansas River Shiner (Notropis girardi) as Threatened'' (RIN1018–AC62) received on November 17, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–391. A communication from the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to list the Topeka Shiner as Endangered'' (RIN1018–AE42) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–392. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting, a recommendation relative to the flood damage reduction project at Wood River, Grand Island, Nebraska; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–393. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the construction of a navigation lock in the Houma Navigation Canal, Morganza, Louisiana; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–394. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Naval Restricted Area, Naval Station Annapolis, Maryland'' received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–395. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, transmitting, a report recommending a flood damage reduction project along the Red Lake River at Crookston, Minnesota; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–396. A communication from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Criticality Accident Requirements'' (RIN3150–AF87) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–397. A communication from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding examination requirements for certain reactor pressure vessel welds (Letter 98–05) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–398. A communication from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program'' (MD 5.6) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–399. A communication from the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Streamlined Hearing Process for NRC Approval of License Transfers'' (RIN3150–AG09) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–400. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Maryland—General Conformity Rule'' (FRL6197–3) received on December 7, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–401. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Stage II Vapor Recovery Comparability Plan'' (FRL6199–3) received on December 7, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–402. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision: South Coast Air Quality Management District, San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, and Kern County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL6195–7) received on December 7, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–403. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Interim Final Determination of Correction of Deficiencies in 15 Percent Rate-of-Progress and Contingency Plans; Rhode Island'' (FRL6192–7) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–404. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware and District of Columbia; Revised Format for Materials Being Incorporated by Reference'' (FRL6193–6) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–405. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Hampshire; 15 Percent Rate-of-Progress and Contingency Plans; Vapor Recovery Controls for Gasoline Distribution and Dispensing'' (FRL6196–1) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–406. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, San Diego Air Pollution Control District and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL6195–8) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–407. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Control of Air Pollution From Motor Vehicles and New Motor Vehicle Engines; Modification of Federal Onboard Diagnostic Regulations for Light-Duty Vehicles and Light-Duty Trucks; Extension of Acceptance of California OBD II Requirements'' (FRL6196–4) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–408. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri'' (FRL6197–1) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–409. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Kentucky'' (FRL6192–1) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–410. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment'' (FRL6199–9) received on December 11, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–411. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pesticide Worker Protection Standard; Respirator Designations'' (FRL6022–3) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–412. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding clarification of emission standards for synthetic organic chemical manufacture and certain other processes (FRL6197–8) received on December 2, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–413. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Reportable Quantities: Removal of Caprolactam From the List of CERCLA Hazardous Substances'' (FRL6202–4) received on December 10, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–414. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tralkoxydim; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL6048–4) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–415. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Bifenthrin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6048–1) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–416. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Copper Ammonium Complex; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL6048–5) received on December 9, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–417. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Primary Drinking Water: Disinfectants and Fisifection Byproducts'' (FRL6199–8) received on December 11, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–418. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; South Carolina: Approval of Revisions to the South Carolina SIP Regarding Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Definition Adoptions'' (FRL6197–6) received on December 1, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–419. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Any Edible Food Commodity Used as a Pesticide; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL6039–5) received on December 1, 1998; to

the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–420. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Triasulfuron; Pesticide Tolerance'' (FRL6040–4) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–421. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tebuconazole; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6036–3) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–422. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Uses for Certain Chemical Substances'' (FRL6033–6) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–423. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Primisulfuron-Methyl; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6041–3) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–424. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Imidacloprid; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6045–3) received on November 23, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–425. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of Significant New Use Rules for Certain Chemical Substances'' (FRL6044–6) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–426. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Carfentrazone-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6040–7) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–427. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Azoxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6045–4) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–428. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri'' (FRL6134–3) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–429. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York'' (FRL6193–5) received on November 20, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–430. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Thiabendazole; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6044–5) received on November 25, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–431. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Myclobutanil; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6046–9) received on November 25, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–432. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Metolachlor; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6038–4) received on November 25, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–433. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Imidacloprid; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions; Correction'' (FRL6043–6) received on November 25, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–434. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cymoxanil; Extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6038–5) received on November 25, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–435. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL6194–5) received on November 25, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–436. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Approval of VOC and NOx RACT Determinations for Individual Sources'' (FRL6194–3) received on November 25, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–437. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Zinc Phosphide; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6046–1) received on December 4, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–438. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oklahoma: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions'' (FRL6198–9) received on December 4, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–439. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ethylene Oxide Commercial Sterilization and Fumigation Operations'' (FRL6192–8) received on December 4, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–440. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the Permits and Sulfur Dioxide Allowance System Regulations Under Title IV of the Clean Air Act: Allowance Transfer Deadline and Signature Requirements'' (FRL6201–3) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–441. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Halogenated Solvent Cleaning'' (FRL6201–2) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–442. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Maine; Plan for Controlling MWC Emissions From Existing MWC Plants'' (FRL6201–1) received on December 8, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–443. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Illinois; Control of Landfill Gas Emissions from Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills'' (FRL6191–1) received on November 17, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–444. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval of Section 112(1) Program of Delegation; Michigan'' (FRL6189–8) received on November 17, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–445. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ethylene Oxide Commercial Sterilization and Fumigation Operations'' (FRL6192–8) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–446. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Hydramethylnon; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6040–9) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–447. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Residential Wood Heaters'' (FRL6192–9) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–448. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tebufenozide; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL6041–4) received on November 19, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–449. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans: Washington'' (FRL6188–1) received on November 13, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–450. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval of the Clean Air Act, Section 112(1), Delegation of Authority to Three Local Air Agencies in Washington'' (FRL6187–8) received on November 17, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–451. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Application of Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprise Requirements in the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs'' received on November 12, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–452. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Use of Alternative Analytical Test Methods in the Reformulated Gasoline Program and Revision of the Specification for the Mixing Chamber Associated with Animal Toxicity Testing of Fuels and Fuel Additives'' (FRL6187–6) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–453. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Plans For Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Georgia'' (FRL6187–4) received on November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–454. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Solvents'' (FRL6185–3) received on November 4, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–455. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District'' (FRL6185–1) received on November 4, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–456. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of New Jersey; Clean Fuel Fleet Opt Out'' (FRL6174–4) received on November 4, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–457. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Alabama'' (FRL6188–9) received on November 10, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–458. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Plan Requirements for Large Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994'' (FRL6185–4) received on November 5, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–459. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Louisiana; Revised Format for Materials Being Incorporated by Reference'' (FRL6168–5) received on November 5, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–460. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Technical Amendments to Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality State Implementation Plans, Texas; Recodification of, and Revisions to the State Implementation Plan; Chapter 114; Correction of Effective Date Under the Congressional Review Act'' (FRL6182–9) received on October 29, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–461. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Oklahoma'' (FRL6183–5) received on October 30, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–462. A communication from the General Counsel of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a vacancy in the Office of Management and Budget's office of Controller received on December 14, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–463. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Committee's combined report under the Inspector General Act and the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–464. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of additions to and deletions from the Committee's Procurement List dated October 26, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–465. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of additions to and deletions from the Committee's Procurement List dated November 9, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–466. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of additions to the Committee's Procurement List dated November 17, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–467. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of additions to and deletions from the Committee's Procurement List dated November 24, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–468. A communication from the Director of the Office of Governmental Ethics, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Paperwork Revisions to Model Qualified Trust Certificates of Independence and Compliance'' (RIN3209–AA00) received on October 28, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–469. A communication from the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on amendments to the Jury Plan for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–470. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Employees Health Benefits Program: Disenrollment'' (RIN3206–AH61) received on November 2, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–471. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Temporary and Term Employment'' (RIN3206–AH47) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–472. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Reduction in Force Offers of Vacant Positions'' (RIN3206–AH95) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–473. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Prevailing Rate Systems; Redefinition of Philadelphia, PA, and New York, NY, Appropriated Fund Wage Areas'' (RIN3206–AI30) received on November 16, 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT:

S. Res. 1. A resolution informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 2. A. resolution informing the President of the United States that a quorum of the Senate is assembled; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 3. A resolution fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LOTT (for Mr. MCCAIN):

S. Res. 4. A resolution relative to Rule 16; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. LOTT (for Mr. DOMENICI):

S. Res. 5. A resolution to establish procedures for the consideration of emergency legislation in the Senate; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the

order of August 4, 1977, to the Committee on the Budget and Governmental Affairs, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.

S. Res. 6. A resolution to reform the Senate's consideration of budget measures; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, to the Committees on the Budget and Governmental Affairs, with instructions that if one Committee reports, the other Committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. LOTT (for Mr. BENNETT):

S. Res. 7. A resolution to amend Senate Resolution 208 of the 105th Congress to increase funding of the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology-related Problems; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. LOTT (for Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. BYRD)):

S. Res. 8. A resolution amending rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate relating to amendments to general appropriation bills; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 9. A resolution to make effective reappointment of Senate Legal Counsel; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 10. A resolution to make effective reappointment of Deputy Senate Legal Counsel; considered and agreed to.

SENATE RESOLUTION 1—INFORMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 1

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

SENATE RESOLUTION 2—INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 2

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

SENATE RESOLUTION 3—FIXING THE HOUR OF DAILY MEETING OF THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 3

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 4—RELATIVE TO RULE XVI

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 4

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding any precedent to the contrary, the prohibition against legislative proposals contained in Rule 16 shall be enforced by the Chair.

SENATE RESOLUTION 5—TO ESTABLISH PROCEDURES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. DOMENICI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977:

S. RES. 5

Resolved,

SECTION 1. CONSIDERATION OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—In the Senate for purposes of making a designation of a provision of legislation as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the committee report, if any, accompanying such legislation, shall analyze whether a proposed emergency requirement meets all the criteria in paragraph (2).

(2) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A proposed expenditure or tax change is an emergency requirement if it is—

(i) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(ii) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(iii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(iv) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(v) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(3) JUSTIFICATION FOR FAILURE TO MEET CRITERIA.—If the proposed emergency requirement does not meet all the criteria set forth in paragraph (2), the committee report accompanying such legislation shall provide a justification of why the requirement is an emergency.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, upon a point of order being made by a Senator against any provision in that measure designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Presiding Officer sustains that point of order, that provision along with the language making the designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.—When the Senate is considering an emergency supplemental appropriations bill, an amendment thereto, a motion thereto, or a conference report therefrom, upon a point of order being made by a Senator against any provision in that measure that is not designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) or 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Presiding Officer sustains that point of order, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(c) WAIVER.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) may be waived in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEAL.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this resolution shall be limited to 1 hour of debate, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the legislation. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this resolution.

(e) DEFINITION.—In this resolution, the term ''emergency supplemental appropriations bill'' means a bill or joint resolution appropriating funds in addition to those enacted in the appropriations Act for that year as defined in section 105 of title 1, United States Code.

SENATE RESOLUTION 6—TO REFORM THE SENATE CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET MEASURES

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. DOMENICI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977:

S. RES. 6

Resolved,

SECTION 1. CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET MEASURES IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 305 (b) and (c) and section 310(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, budget resolutions and reconciliation legislation shall be considered in the Senate under the procedures set forth in this resolution.

(b) PROCEDURE IN SENATE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET.—

(1) LEGISLATION AVAILABLE.—It shall not be in order to proceed to the consideration of a concurrent resolution on the budget unless the text of that resolution has been available to Members for at least 1 calendar day (excluding Sundays and legal holidays unless the Senate is in session) prior to the consideration of the measure.

(2) TIME FOR DEBATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Debate in the Senate on any concurrent resolution on the budget, and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 30 hours, except that with respect to any conference report on a concurrent resolution on the budget all such debate shall be limited to not more than 10 hours. Of this 30 hours, 10 hours shall be reserved for general debate on the resolution (including debate on economic goals and policies) and 20 hours shall be reserved for debate of amendments, motions, and appeals. The time for general debate shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees.

(B) DISPOSITION OF AMENDMENTS AND OTHER MATTERS.—After no more than 30 hours of debate on the concurrent resolution on the budget, the Senate shall, except as provided in subparagraph (C), proceed, without any further action or debate on any question, to vote on the final disposition thereof.

(C) ACTION PERMITTED AFTER 30 HOURS.—After no more than 30 hours of debate on the

concurrent resolution on the budget, the only further action in order shall be disposition of—

(i) all amendments then pending before the Senate;

(ii) all points of order arising under this Act which have been previously raised; and

(iii) motions to reconsider and 1 quorum call on demand to establish the presence of a quorum (and motions required to establish a quorum) immediately before the final vote begins.

Disposition shall include raising points of order against pending amendments, motions to table, and motions to waive.

(3) AMENDMENTS.—

(A) DEBATE.—Debate in the Senate on any amendment to a concurrent resolution on the budget shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the concurrent resolution, and debate on any amendment to an amendment, debatable motion, or appeal shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the concurrent resolution, except that in the event the manager of the concurrent resolution is in favor of any such amendment, motion, or appeal, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the Minority Leader or his designee. No amendment that is not germane to the provisions of that concurrent resolution shall be received. An amendment that includes precatory language shall not be considered germane. Such leaders, or either of them, may, from the time for general debate under their control on the adoption of the concurrent resolution, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, debatable motion, or appeal.

(B) FILING OF AMENDMENTS.—Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be proposed after 15 hours of debate of a concurrent resolution on the budget have elapsed, unless it has been submitted in writing to the Journal Clerk by the 15th hour if an amendment in the first degree (or if a complete substitute for the underlying measure), and unless it has been so submitted by the 20th hour if an amendment to an amendment (or an amendment to the language proposed to be stricken).

(C) LIMIT ON OFFERING AMENDMENTS.—No Senator shall call up more than a total of 2 amendments until every other Senator shall have had the opportunity to do likewise.

(D) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF SECOND DEGREE AMENDMENTS.—No more than a total of 2 consecutive amendments to any amendment may be offered by either the majority or minority party.

(4) DEBATE.—General debate time may only be yielded back by unanimous consent and a motion to further limit the time for general debate shall be debatable for 30 minutes. A motion to recommit (except a motion to recommit with instructions to report back within a specified number of days, not to exceed 3, not counting any day on which the Senate is not in session) is not in order. Debate on any such motion to recommit shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the concurrent resolution.

(5) MATHEMATICAL CONSISTENCY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other rule, and except as provided in subparagraph (B), an amendment or series of amendments to a concurrent resolution on the budget proposed in the Senate shall always be in order only if such amendment or series of amendments proposes to change any figure or figures then contained in such concurrent resolution so as to make such concurrent resolution mathematically consistent or so as to maintain such consistency.

(B) EFFECT OF ADOPTION OF SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENTS.—Once an amendment to an amendment (which is a complete substitute for the underlying amendment) has been agreed to, no further amendments to the underlying amendment shall be in order.

(c) ACTION ON CONFERENCE REPORTS IN THE SENATE.—

(1) MOTION TO PROCEED.—A motion to proceed to the consideration of the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget (or a reconciliation bill or resolution) may be made even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to.

(2) CONSIDERATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—During the consideration in the Senate of the conference report (or a message between Houses) on any concurrent resolution on the budget, and all amendments in disagreement, and all amendments thereto, and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, debate shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the Majority Leader and Minority Leader or their designees. Debate on any debatable motion or appeal related to the conference report (or a message between Houses) shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the conference report (or a message between Houses).

(B) DISPOSITION.—After no more than 10 hours of debate on the conference report (or message between Houses) accompanying a concurrent resolution on the budget, and all amendments in disagreement, and all amendments thereto, the Senate shall, except as provided in subparagraph (C), proceed, without any further action or debate on any question, to vote on the final disposition thereof.

(C) ACTION PERMITTED AFTER 10 HOURS.—After no more than 10 hours of debate on the conference report (or message between the Houses) accompanying a concurrent resolution on the budget, and all amendments in disagreement, and all amendments thereto, the only further action in order shall be disposition of: all amendments then pending before the Senate; all points of order arising under this Act which have been previously raised; and motions to reconsider and 1 quorum call on demand to establish the presence of a quorum (and motions required to establish a quorum) immediately before the final vote begins. Disposition shall include raising points of order against pending amendments, motions to table, and motions to waive.

(3) CONFERENCE REPORT DEFEATED.—Should the conference report be defeated, debate on any request for a new conference and the appointment of conferees shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the manager of the conference report and the Minority Leader or his designee, and should any motion be made to instruct the conferees before the conferees are named, debate on that motion shall be limited to one-half hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the conference report. Debate on any amendment to any such instructions shall be limited to 20 minutes, to be equally divided between and controlled by the mover and the manager of the conference report. In all cases when the manager of the conference report is in favor of any motion, appeal, or amendment, the time in opposition shall be under the control of the minority leader or his designee.

(4) AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT.—In any case in which there are amendments in disagreement, time on each amendment shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the manager of the conference report and the Minority Leader or his designee. No amendment that is not germane to the provisions of such amendments shall be received.

(d) RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.—The provisions of this resolution for the consideration in the Senate of concurrent resolutions on the budget and conference reports thereon, except for the provisions of subsection (b)(5)(B), shall also apply to the consideration in the Senate of reconciliation bills considered under section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and conference reports thereon.

SENATE RESOLUTION 7—TO INCREASE FUNDING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY-RELATED PROBLEMS

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. BENNETT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 7

Resolved, That section 5(a)(1) of Senate Resolution 208, agreed to April 2, 1998 (105th Congress), as amended by Senate Resolution 231, agreed to May 18, 1998, is amended by—

(1) striking ''$575,000'' both places it appears and inserting ''$875,000''; and

(2) striking ''$200,000'' and inserting ''$500,000''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 8—AMENDING RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. STEVENS for himself and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 8

Resolved, That rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

''RULE XVI

''APPROPRIATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

''1. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendments shall be received to any appropriations bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of the Committee on Appropriations or of a committee of the Senate having legislative jurisdiction of the subject matter, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate submitted in accordance with law.

''2. The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriations bill or an appropriations bill containing amendments to such bill proposing new or general legislation, or any restriction on the expenditure of the funds appropriated which proposes a limitation not authorized by law if such restriction is to take effect or cease to be effective upon the happening of a contingency, and if any such appropriations bill is reported to the Senate, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations. This paragraph may

be waived only by the affirmative vote of those Senators present and voting. No debate shall be allowed on a motion to waive the application of this paragraph. No appeal from a ruling of the Chair under this paragraph shall negate its future application unless the Senate specifically amends this paragraph.

''3. All amendments to appropriations bills moved by direction of a committee having legislative jurisdiction of the subject matter proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received on a point of order made by any Senator.

''4. (a) Upon a point of order made by any Senator against a provision of legislation contained in an amendment to an appropriations bill, and if the point of order is sustained by the Chair, any such Senate amendment shall fall. This subparagraph may be waived only by the affirmative vote of those Senators present and voting. No debate shall be allowed on a motion to waive the application of this subparagraph. No appeal from a ruling of the Chair under this subparagraph shall negate its future application unless the Senate specifically amends this subparagraph.

''(b) No amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill shall be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; nor shall any restriction on the expenditure of the funds appropriated which proposes a limitation not authorized by law be received if such restriction is to take effect or cease to be effective upon the happening of a contingency; and all questions of germaneness or relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be ruled upon by the Presiding Officer, unless the provisions of this subparagraph are waived by a majority of the Senate. All proceedings dealing with germaneness or relevancy shall be decided without debate; and any such amendment or restriction to an appropriations bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.

''5. On a point of order made by any Senator, no amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any appropriations bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

''6. When a point of order is made against any restriction on the expenditure of funds appropriated in an appropriations bill on the ground that the restriction violates this rule, the rule shall be construed strictly and, in case of doubt, in favor of the point of order.

''7. Every report on appropriations bills filed by the Committee on Appropriations shall identify with particularity each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

''8. On a point of order made by any Senator, no appropriations bill or amendment thereto shall be received or considered if it contains a provision reappropriating unexpended balances of appropriations; except that this provision shall not apply to appropriations in continuation of appropriations for public works on which work has commenced.

''9. A motion to proceed to an appropriations bill shall, when it is otherwise in order, be nondebatable.

''10. (a) When the Senate is considering a conference report or an amendment between Houses on an appropriations bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator against any legislative provision or provisions extraneous to the provisions that were committed to conference in disagreement between the Houses, and if the point of order is sustained in whole or in part by the Chair, such legislative provision or provisions on such appropriations bill shall be stricken from the conference report or the amendment between Houses. Such point of order may be made notwithstanding the fact that another point of order under this paragraph has been made against the same conference report.

''(b) Matters to be considered extraneous are any significant legislative provision not addressed in either version of the bill committed to the conference or any appropriations bill not committed to the conference, but such legislative provision shall not be considered extraneous if it qualifies, limits, or authorizes spending contained in the bill. Any vetoed appropriations bill or modifications thereof shall not be considered extraneous nor shall any provision providing funds pursuant to an authorizing bill passed after the appropriations bill.

''(c) If any such point of order is sustained, such legislative material contained in such conference report or amendment between Houses shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed, without intervening action or motion, to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or amendment between Houses not so stricken. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subparagraph), no further amendment shall be in order. However, an amendment between Houses against which a point of order was sustained under this subparagraph shall if otherwise amendable, remain amendable.

''(d) This paragraph may be waived only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn. Debate on a motion to waive the provisions of this paragraph shall be limited to 2 hours. Any appeal from a ruling of the Chair under this paragraph shall require an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn to overturn such ruling of the Chair. No appeal from a ruling of the Chair under this paragraph shall negate its future application unless the Senate specifically amends this paragraph.''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 9—TO MAKE EFFECTIVE REAPPOINTMENT OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 9

Resolved, That the reappointment of Thomas B. Griffith to be Senate Legal Counsel made by the President pro tempore this day is effective as of January 3, 1999, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

SENATE RESOLUTION 10—TO MAKE EFFECTIVE REAPPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 10

Resolved, That the reappointment of Morgan J. Frankel to be Deputy Senate Legal Counsel made by the President pro tempore this day is effective as of January 3, 1999, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

FEDERAL VACANCIES REFORM ACT

• Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, the Federal Vacancies Reform Act was passed as part of the omnibus appropriations bill. As reported by the Governmental Affairs Committee, and as confirmed in all the statements made when the bill passed the Senate, section 3347 of that statute made clear that so-called vesting and delegation statutes allowing the heads of departments to delegate duties to other officials in their departments do not constitute statutes providing for the filling of a specific vacant position that the law retains in lieu of the procedures contained in the Federal Vacancies Reform Act. The vesting and delegation statutes were cross-referenced to not fall within the statutes that subparagraph (a)(2) of the bill retained. While that was the appropriate cross-reference as the bill was reported, subsequent language changes made to clarify the issue altered the numbering of the subsections, but the earlier cross-reference was retained. As is obvious by reading the statements and the statutory language itself, the clear intent was to state that vesting and delegation statutes fall not within subsection (a)(2), which relates to recess appointments, but to subsection (a)(1), statutes that provide for the temporary filling of specific positions. We will make a technical change to the language next year, as the urgency of the legislation sent this bill directly to the President for his signature without the chance to make that technical correction. There is no question that the vesting and delegation statutes do not constitute provisions for the temporary appointment of specific officers, even without the crossreference, which was designed to be even more emphatic.•

IN MEMORY OF KEITH PUTNAM

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, today I want to call attention to a brave and selfless deed by a heroic young man from Hanahan, South Carolina. On August 6, 15-year-old Keith Putnam sacrificed his own life to save two women

and a small child from a speeding train.

When Keith saw Maurica Hovey, her 3-year-old son John, and her friend Layonee Phillips stuck in the path of an oncoming train, he did what all of us hope we would have the courage to do in such a situation: he leapt from his truck and raced to aid those in danger. After saving Maurica, John, and Layonee, Keith returned to the abandoned car to make sure no one was left inside. At the moment he approached the car, the onrushing train slammed into it, sending it careening into Keith and fatally wounding him. Thanks to Keith's quick thinking and heroic action, all three of the people he saved from the train escaped without harm.

Mr. President, I have seen many heroic acts in my lifetime, in World War II and in peacetime, but I don't believe I have ever seen a young man who has been more respected by his community than Keith Putnam. In every way, he was a model citizen. Just before his death, Keith had been made an usher at Peace Lutheran Church, which he attended every Sunday. A great patriot, Keith was dedicated to his country as well as his neighbors. In fact, he planned to attend my alma mater, The Citadel, and then serve as a pilot in the Air Force.

Perhaps what was most noteworthy about Keith, especially in this day and age, was his willingness to help his neighbors and even total strangers without ever thinking of himself or asking for anything in return. Keith was committed to public service through large and small acts, whether helping strangers carry groceries to their cars or saving them from a fatal train collision. Since his death, his community has seen an incredible outpouring of emotion, as his neighbors, friends, and family express their grief at the loss of such an admirable and caring young man.

Today, Mr. President, I would like to add my voice to theirs. It was not my privilege to know Keith Putnam personally, but his heroism and generosity are an inspiration and an example to us all. I hope the tremendous admiration everyone felt for Keith, and the knowledge that their son's life was exemplary in every way possible, will be of some comfort to Keith's family in their trying time of grief.●

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT DENNIS W. FINCH

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to pay homage to Sergeant Dennis W. Finch of the Traverse City Police Department. Sergeant Finch was not only a great family man, police officer, and Michigander, he was a great American. The day of May thirteenth 1998 will forever be a day of mourning for the Traverse City community, a tragic day that will leave an indelible change on the fabric of life in Traverse City. Sergeant Finch lost his life in the line of duty, protecting a community that he loved. His dedication and pride is a testament to the extremely difficult and admirable role that police officers play in this country. Sergeant Finch protected us proudly with the shield of the Traverse City Police Department, and we will be forever thankful.

Sergeant Finch lived the life of hero, before becoming a Traverse City Police Officer, Dennis served proudly in the United States Marine Corps in Vietnam. Dennis distinguished himself as a soldier, and was a decorated combat veteran. In his thirty years of service to the Traverse City Police Department, Sergeant Finch was the Department's most seniored Sergeant. He was a command officer in both the Investigative Services Division and the Patrol Division for twenty-four years.

During this difficult time, my thoughts and prayers go out to Sergeant Finch's family, friends and all police officers who risk their lives every day in this country. Thank you and God bless.●

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 1999 CONGRESS-BUNDESTAG/BUNDESRAT EXCHANGE

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, since 1983, the United States Congress and the German legislature have conducted an annual exchange program for staff members from both countries. The program gives professional staff the opportunity to observe and learn about each other's political institutions and convey Members' views on issues of mutual concern.

A staff delegation from the United States Congress will be selected to visit Germany May 22 to June 5 of this year. During the two week exchange, the delegation will attend meetings with Bundestag Members, Bundestag party staff members, and representatives of numerous political, business, academic, and media agencies. Cultural activities and a weekend visit in a Bundestag Member's district will complete the schedule.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will visit the United States for three weeks this summer. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and visit the districts of Congressional Members.

The Congress-Bundestag Exchange is highly regarded in Germany, and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries. The ongoing situation in the Persian Gulf, the expansion of NATO, the proposed expansion of the European Union, and the introduction of the Euro will make this year's exchange particularly relevant.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff members who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag sends senior staff professionals to the United States.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite U.S. delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern in Germany and the United States such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, immigration, economic development, health care, and other social policy issues.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag staff members when they visit the United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two Bundestag staffers in their Member's district in July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants are selected by a committee composed of U.S. Information Agency personnel and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resume and cover letter in which they state why they believe they are qualified and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated. Applications may be sent to Connie Veillette in Congressman REGULA's office, 2309 Rayburn House Building by noon on Friday, March 12.●

A TRIBUTE TO GOFFSTOWN POLICE CHIEF MONIER

● Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Stephen R. Monier, Chief of Police for Goffstown, New Hampshire. Throughout Chief Monier's 28 year career with the Goffstown Police Department, he has continuously demonstrated all that is honorable about law enforcement and public service.

His professional and personal life have been characterized by excellence, leadership and service to others. The resume he has compiled is extraordinary. To no one's surprise, he graduated magna cum laude from St. Anselm College. After joining the police department, Chief Monier rose through its ranks, serving as Patrol Officer, Director of the Juvenile Division, Sergeant and Lieutenant before being appointed Chief on July 1, 1984. In addition, he is past President of the New Hampshire Association of Chiefs of Police and served 9 years on the Council of New Hampshire Police Standards & Training. He is also a member of the New England Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In a well-deserved honor, Chief Monier was selected to the 1996 Centennial Summer Olympics security team in Atlanta.

His service to others goes beyond law enforcement. Even while growing up,

this quality was apparent. At Goffstown High School, for example, he served as President of the Junior Class and President of the National Honor Society. This leadership continues to this day. Chief Monier is a past President and member of the Goffstown Chapter of Rotary International and a founding member of Crispin's House, a non-profit organization designed to assist at-risk youths and families. He has also been assistant coach for the Goffstown Youth Basketball League. In his spare time, Chief Monier coauthored ''Crime of the Century,'' a fascinating account of the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. Although following his example may be difficult to do, it is my hope that everyone will see the Chief as a role model.

Finally, I consider Steve Monier a true friend and someone whose advice and support I deeply value. I expect that I can continue to call on his wisdom. I wish him the very best as he moves onto the next challenge in his life. He will undoubtedly approach this phase with the same level of commitment and dedication that has marked his entire career. With this thought in mind, I wish to say thank you, Chief Monier.●

CLOVER TECHNOLOGIES GRAND OPENING

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Clover Technologies as they celebrate the Grand Opening Ceremonies for their new 93,000 square foot headquarters in Wixom, Michigan.

Established in 1952, Clover Technologies' new headquarters makes Clover one of the largest employers in Wixom with over 400 employees.

With the high-tech industry playing an increasingly important role in the Michigan economy, expansions such as this serve as a testament to the competitiveness of Michigan-based industries in the global market. Clover Technologies has proven that the right combination of quality and dedication can lead to a prosperous future.

The vision and leadership of Clover has made them an industry leader, and has enabled them, the employees of Clover, and others in the community to continue in sharing the American dream.

Their worldwide commitment to excellence in the automotive industry and customer service is to be commended.

I want to express my congratulations to Clover Technologies in recognition of the dedication of their new headquarters which was held on October 29, 1998. I send them best wishes in their future endeavors.●

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 106–1

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on January 6, 1999, by the President of the United States: The Hague Convention and Hague Protocol, Treaty Document No. 106–1.

I further ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message of the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (the Convention) and, for accession, the Hague Protocol, concluded on May 14, 1954, and entered into force on August 7, 1956. Also enclosed for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State on the Convention and the Hague Protocol.

I also wish to take this opportunity to reiterate my support for the prompt approval of Protocol II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, concluded at Geneva on June 10, 1977 (Protocol II). Protocol II, which deals with noninternational armed conflicts, or civil wars, was transmitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification in 1987 by President Reagan but has not been acted upon.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION

The Convention was signed by the United States on May 14, 1954, the same day it was concluded; however, it has not been submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification until now.

The Hague Convention, to which more than 80 countries are party, elaborates on obligations contained in earlier treaties. It also establishes a regime for special protection of a highly limited category of cultural property. It provides both for preparations in peacetime for safeguarding cultural property against foreseeable effects of armed conflicts, and also for respecting such property in time of war or military occupation. In conformity with the customary practice of nations, the protection of cultural property is not absolute. If cultural property is used for military purposes, or in the event of imperative military necessity, the protection afforded by the Convention is waived, in accordance with the Convention's terms.

Further, the primary responsibility for the protection of cultural property rests with the party controlling that property, to ensure that the property is properly identified and that it is not used for an unlawful purpose.

The Hague Protocol, which was concluded on the same day as the Convention, but is a separate agreement, contains provisions intended to prevent the exportation of cultural property from occupied territory. It obligates an occupying power to prevent the exportation of cultural property from territory it occupies, requires each party to take into its custody cultural property exported contrary to the Protocol, and requires parties to return such cultural property at the close of hostilities. However, as described in the report of the Secretary of State, there are concerns about the acceptability of Section I of the Hague Protocol. I therefore recommend that at the time of accession, the United States exercise its right under Section III of the Hague Protocol to declare that it will not be bound by the provisions of Section I.

The United States signed the Convention on May 14, 1954. Since that time, it has been subject to detailed interagency reviews. Based on these reviews, I have concluded that the United States should now become a party to the Convention and to the Hague Protocol, subject to the understandings and declaration contained in the report of the Department of State.

United States military policy and the conduct of operations are entirely consistent with the Convention's provisions. In large measure, the practices required by the Convention to protect cultural property were based upon the practices of U.S. military forces during World War II. A number of concerns that resulted in the original decision not to submit the Convention for advice and consent have not materialized in the decades of experience with the Convention since its entry into force. The minor concerns that remain relate to ambiguities in language that should be addressed through appropriate understandings, as set forth in the report of the Department of State.

I believe that ratification of the Convention and accession to the Protocol will underscore our long commitment, as well as our practice in combat, to protect the world's cultural resources.

I am also mindful of the international process underway for review of the Convention. By becoming a party, we will be in a stronger position to shape any proposed amendments and help ensure that U.S. interests are preserved.

I recommend, in light of these considerations, that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Convention and the Protocol and give its advice and consent to ratification and accession, subject to the understandings and declaration contained in the report of the Department of State.

PROTOCOL II ADDITIONAL

In his transmittal message dated January 29, 1987, President Reagan requested the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of Protocol II. The Senate, however, did not act on Protocol II. I believe the Senate should not renew its consideration of this important law-of-war agreement.

Protocol II expands upon the fundamental humanitarian provisions contained in the 1949 Geneva Conventions

with respect to internal armed conflicts. Such internal conflicts have been the source of appalling civilian suffering, particularly over the last several decades. Protocol II is aimed specifically at ameliorating the suffering of victims of such internal conflicts and, in particular, is directed at protecting civilians who, as we have witnessed with such horror this very decade, all too often find themselves caught in the crossfire of such conflicts. Indeed, if Protocol II's fundamental rules were observed, many of the worst human tragedies of recent internal armed conflicts would have been avoided.

Because the United States traditionally has held a leadership position in matters relating to the law of war, our ratification would help give Protocol II the visibility and respect it deserves and would enhance efforts to further ameliorate the suffering of war's victims—especially, in this case, victims of internal armed conflicts.

I therefore recommend that the Senate renew its consideration of Protocol II Additional and give its advice and consent to ratification, subject to the understandings and reservations that are described fully in the report attached to the original January 29, 1987, transmittal message to the Senate.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1999*.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—RELATING TO ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, pursuant to rule I of the Rules of Procedure and Practice When Sitting on Impeachment Trials, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers appointed by the House for the purpose of exhibiting articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, agreeably to the notice communicated to the Senate, and that at the hour of 10 a.m., on Thursday, January 7, 1999, the Senate will receive the honorable managers on the part of the House of Representatives in order that they may present and exhibit the articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, pursuant to rules III and IV of the Rules of Procedure and Practice When Sitting on Impeachment Trials, I ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 1 p.m., on Thursday, January 7, 1999, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the articles of impeachment and that the Presiding Officer, through the Secretary of the Senate, notify the Chief Justice of the United States of the time and place fixed for consideration of the articles and requesting his attendance as presiding officer pursuant to Article I, section 3, clause 6, of the U.S. Constitution.

I further ask consent that the Presiding Officer be authorized to appoint a committee of Senators, three upon the recommendation of the majority leader and two upon the recommendation of the Democratic leader, to escort the Chief Justice into the Senate Chamber.

Finally, I ask consent that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the time and place fixed for the Senate to proceed upon the impeachment of William Jefferson Clinton in the Senate Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1999

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 9:45 a.m., on Thursday, January 7. I further ask that when the Senate reconvenes on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the majority leader then be immediately recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene then at 9:45 a.m.

The majority leader will be recognized in order to begin a live quorum. Following that live quorum at approximately 10 a.m., the Senate will prepare to receive the managers from the House of Representatives for the purpose of exhibiting Articles of Impeachment.

In addition, it is expected that at 1 p.m., the Senate will commence with the swearing in of the Chief Justice of the United States and all Senators.

Mr. President, just one further note, if I might. I know that Senators, members of the media and the American people are anxious to know how we plan to proceed. I think I should say at this point I think we had a very productive day. A lot of activities have been going on in a bipartisan way between Republicans, among themselves, and with the Democrats in the Senate and in the House. There is, in fact, a meeting underway right now with a bipartisan group of the Senate meeting with a group of managers from the House.

We intend to continue to try to narrow the list of questions and come forward with a proposal that would provide for an early beginning, an appropriate time for briefings to be filed, for a full trial to be provided for, and votes on Articles of Impeachment at the end of the process. There are a lot of gaps around what I just said, but I think that there is a sincere bipartisan effort and a nonpartisan effort to do it in a way that is fair and that would get us to a conclusion on this matter which has been presented to us or will be presented to us by the House of Representatives.

We have a duty. We will do our very best to carry it out in a way that the American people will feel is appropriate for the Senate and that is dignified and fair.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. LOTT. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, might I just confirm the observations of the distinguished majority leader. He has been faultless in his effort to find agreement on all sides in regard to all questions of which there is yet no list or likely ever to be a final one. But we admire him so and appreciate his efforts and will continue to work with him.

Mr. LOTT. I thank Senator MOYNIHAN for his remarks, for his wisdom, for his leadership, counsel, and legislative acumen he has exhibited for so many years, but also his efforts over this very day to remind us of what our responsibilities are and how difficult they will be and how they can be misconstrued. We will do our best to stand together to get this done in an appropriate way. I thank you for your comments.

Mr. President, I believe we are about ready to receive the official notification of the managers for the purpose of exhibiting Articles of Impeachment. Therefore, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—REAPPOINTING MANAGERS IN RELATION TO THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House of Representatives had passed a resolution (H. Res. 10) reappointing managers in relation to the impeachment of William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The message will be received and the Senate takes notice of the action by the House.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNTIL TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1999

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 2, the adjournment resolution, the resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 2) was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:45 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:10 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, January 7, 1999, at 9:45 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 6, 1999:

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

KAY KELLEY ARNOLD, OF ARKANSAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2004, VICE NEIL H. OFFEN, TERM EXPIRED.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

HULETT HALL ASKEW, OF GEORGIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 1999. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICHARD W. BOGOSIAN, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR RWANDA/BURUNDI.

NATIONAL CONSUMER COOPERATIVE BANK

HARRY J. BOWIE, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL CONSUMER COOPERATIVE BANK FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS, VICE TONY SCALLON, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

KENNETH M. BRESNAHAN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VICE EDMUNDO A. GONZALES, RESIGNED.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

ROBERT CLARKE BROWN, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING NOVEMBER 22, 1999, VICE JACK EDWARDS, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WILLIAM CLYBURN, JR., OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2000, VICE J. J. SIMMONS III, TERM EXPIRED.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

GORDON DAVIDSON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 3, 2004, VICE KENNETH MALERMAN JARIN, TERM EXPIRED.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

MONTIE R. DEER, OF KANSAS, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION FOR THE TERM OF THREE YEARS, VICE TADD JOHNSON.

REFORM BOARD (AMTRAK)

SYLVIA DE LEON, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE REFORM BOARD (AMTRAK) FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

VIVIAN LOWERY DERRYCK, AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 27, 2003, VICE JOHN F. HICKS, SR., TERM EXPIRED.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

CHARLES H. DOLAN, JR., OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2000. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CRAIG GORDON DUNKERLEY, OF MASSACHUSETTS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS SPECIAL ENVOY FOR CONVENTIONAL FORCES IN EUROPE.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

DOUGLAS S. EAKELEY, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 1999. (REAPPOINTMENT)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SUSAN G. ESSERMAN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DEPUTY UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR, VICE JEFFREY M. LANG, RESIGNED.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

TIMOTHY FIELDS, JR., OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE ELLIOTT PEARSON LAWS, RESIGNED.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

PHYLLIS K. FONG, OF MARYLAND, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, VICE JAMES F. HOOBLER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

TIMOTHY F. GEITHNER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE DAVID A. LIPTON.

GARY GENSLER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE JOHN D. HAWKE, JR.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

T. J. GLAUTHIER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF ENERGY, VICE ELIZABETH ANNE MOLER.

ROSE EILENE GOTTEMOELLER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (NON-PROLIFERATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY), VICE ARCHER L. DURHAM, RESIGNED.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

RICHARD A. GRAFMEYER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2000, VICE HARLAN MATTHEWS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FRANK J. GUARINI, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FIFTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

STEPHEN HADLEY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 19, 2003.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT OF ARKANSAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

SPECIAL PANEL ON APPEALS

DENIS J. HAUPTLY, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL PANEL ON APPEALS FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE BARBARA JEAN MAHONE, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

JOHN D. HAWKE, JR., OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE EUGENE ALLAN LUDWIG, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAMES CATHERWOOD HORMEL, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO LUXEMBOURG.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

A. E. DICK HOWARD, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE LANCE BANNING.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

ALBERT S. JACQUEZ, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS, VICE GAIL CLEMENTS MCDONALD, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL MUSEUM SERVICES BOARD

AYSE MANYAS KENMORE, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM SERVICES BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 6, 2000. (REAPPOINTMENT)

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

ZALMAY KHALILZAD, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 19, 2001, VICE CHRISTOPHER H. PHILLIPS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

KENNETH W. KIZER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF HEALTH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS. (REAPPOINTMENT)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

GEORGE M. LANGFORD, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2004, VICE CHARLES EDWARD HESS, TERM EXPIRED.

JOSEPH A. MILLER, OF DELAWARE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2004, VICE JOHN HOPCROFT, TERM EXPIRED.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

NORMAN Y. MINETA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

ARTHUR J. NAPARSTEK, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2003. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOSE ANTONIO PEREZ, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE STEVEN SIMPSON GREGG.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SUSAN E. RICE, AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 27, 2003, VICE GEORGE EDWARD MOOSE, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BILL RICHARDSON, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2004, VICE JAMES L. POWELL, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STANLEY A. RIVELES, OF VIRGINIA, FOR RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS U. S. COMMISSIONER TO THE STANDING CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

CLEO PARKER ROBINSON, OF COLORADO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 3, 2004, VICE IRA RONALD FELDMAN, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PETER F. ROMERO, OF FLORIDA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, VICE JEFFREY DAVIDOW.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

MAXINE L. SAVITZ, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2004, VICE FRANK H. T. RHODES, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAUL L. SEAVE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE CHARLES JOSEPH STEVENS, RESIGNED.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

LUIS SEQUEIRA, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2004, VICE IAN M. ROSS, TERM EXPIRED.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GERALD M. SHEA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2004. (REAPPOINTMENT)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

JAMES M. SIMON, JR., OF ALABAMA, TO BE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE FOR ADMINISTRATION. (NEW POSITION)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JACK J. SPITZER, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FIFTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

WILLIAM LACY SWING, OF NORTH CAROLINA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

RUTH Y. TAMURA, OF HAWAII, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM SERVICES BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 6, 2001. (REAPPOINTMENT)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

CHANG-LIN TIEN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 10, 2004, VICE RICHARD NEIL ZARE, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

EDWIN M. TRUMAN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE TIMOTHY F. GEITHNER.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MARK REID TUCKER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE WILLIAM I. BERRYHILL.

POSTAL SERVICE

JOHN F. WALSH, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2006, VICE BERT H. MACKIE, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIANE EDITH WATSON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA.

KENT M. WIEDEMANN, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

ALICE RAE YELEN, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM SERVICES BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 6, 2001, VICE FAY S. HOWELL, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

J. BRIAN ATWOOD, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WAYNE O. BURKES, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2002, VICE GUS A. OWEN, TERM EXPIRED.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

MELVIN E. CLARK, JR., OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 17, 1999, VICE GLORIA ROSE OTT, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CAROLYN L. HUNTOON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT), VICE ALAN L. ALM, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REGINA MONTOYA, OF TEXAS, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE FIFTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

HASSAN NEMAZEE, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO ARGENTINA.

ROBERT A. SEIPLE, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE AMBASSADOR AT LARGE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. (NEW POSITION)

THE JUDICIARY

HIRAM E. PUIG-LUGO, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE ARTHUR L. BURNETT, SR., RESIGNED.

STEPHEN H. GLICKMAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JOHN MAXWELL FERREN, TERM EXPIRED.

ERIC T. WASHINGTON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE WARREN ROGER KING, RESIGNED.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER, ATLANTIC AREA, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD, AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 50:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JOHN E. SHKOR, 0602.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. EUGENE L. TATTINI, 0000.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. JAMES B. ARMOR, JR., 0000.
COL. BARBARA C. BRANNON, 0000.
COL. DAVID M. CANNAN, 0000.
COL. RICHARD J. CASEY, 0000.
COL. KELVIN R. COPPOCK, 0000.
COL. KENNETH M. DECUIR, 0000.
COL. ARTHUR F. DIEHL III, 0000.
COL. LLOYD E. DODD, JR., 0000.
COL. BOB D. DULANEY, 0000.
COL. FELIX DUPRE, 0000.
COL. ROBERT J. ELDER, JR., 0000.
COL. FRANK R. FAYKES, 0000.
COL. THOMAS J. FISCUS, 0000.
COL. PAUL J. FLETCHER, 0000.
COL. JOHN H. FOLKERTS, 0000.
COL. WILLIAM M. FRASER III, 0000.
COL. STANLEY GORENC, 0000.
COL. MICHAEL C. GOULD, 0000.
COL. PAUL M. HANKINS, 0000.
COL. ELIZABETH A. HARRELL, 0000.
COL. PETER J. HENNESSEY, 0000.
COL. WILLIAM W. HODGES, 0000.
COL. DONALD J. HOFFMAN, 0000.
COL. WILLIAM J. JABOUR, 0000.
COL. THOMAS P. KANE, 0000.
COL. CLAUDE R. KEHLER, 0000.
COL. FRANK G. KLOTZ, 0000.
COL. ROBERT H. LATIFF, 0000.
COL. MICHAEL G. LEE, 0000.
COL. ROBERT E. MANSFIELD, JR., 0000.
COL. HENRY A. OBERING III, 0000.
COL. LORRAINE K. POTTER, 0000.
COL. NEAL T. ROBINSON, 0000.
COL. ROBIN E. SCOTT, 0000.
COL. NORMAN R. SEIP, 0000.
COL. BERNARD K. SKOCH, 0000.
COL. ROBERT L. SMOLEN, 0000.
COL. JOSEPH P. STEIN, 0000.
COL. JERALD D. STUBBS, 0000.
COL. KEVIN J. SULLIVAN, 0000.
COL. JAMES P. TOTSCH, 0000.
COL. MARK A. VOLCHEFF, 0000.
COL. MARK A. WELSH III, 0000.
COL. STEPHEN G. WOOD, 0000.
COL. DONALD C. WURSTER, 0000.

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. MICHAEL B. SMITH, 0000.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. HARRY D. GATANAS, 0000.

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. DANIEL B. WILKINS, 0000.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. HAROLD L. TIMBOE, 0000.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LEO V. WILLIAMS III, 0000.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT R. BLACKMAN, JR., 0000.
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM G. BOWDON III, 0000.
BRIG. GEN. JAMES T. CONWAY, 0000.
BRIG. GEN. ARNOLD FIELDS, 0000.
BRIG. GEN. JAN C. HULY, 0000.
BRIG. GEN. JERRY D. HUMBLE, 0000.
BRIG. GEN. PAUL M. LEE, JR., 0000.
BRIG. GEN. HAROLD MASHBURN, JR., 0000.
BRIG. GEN. GREGORY S. NEWBOLD, 0000.
BRIG. GEN. CLIFFORD L. STANLEY, 0000.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION TO PREVENT THE EARLY RELEASE OF VIOLENT FELONS AND CONVICTED DRUG DEALERS

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill in this Congress that I first offered last April 23rd in the 105th Congress. The bill is simple—it ends forever, the early release of violent felons and convicted drug dealers by judges who care more about the ACLU's prisoner rights wish list than about the Constitution, and the safety of our towns, communities and fellow citizens.

Under the threat of federal courts, states are being forced to prematurely release convicts because of what activist judges call ''prison overcrowding.''

In Philadelphia, for instance, Federal Judge Norma Shapiro has used complaints filed by individual inmates to gain control over the prison system and establish a cap on the number of prisoners. To meet that cap, she ordered the release of 500 prisoners a week.

In an 18 month period alone, 9,732 arrestees that were out on the streets of Philadelphia on pre-trial release because of her prison cap, were re-arrested on second charges, including 79 murders, 90 rapes, 701 burglaries, 959 robberies, 1,113 assaults, 2,215 drug offenses and 2,748 thefts. How does she sleep at night?

Each one of these crimes was committed against a person with a family dreaming of a safe and peaceful future—a future that was snuffed out by a judge who has a perverted view of the Constitution.

Of course Judge Shapiro is not alone. There are many other examples. In a Texas case that dates back to 1972, federal Judge William Wayne Justice took control of the Texas prison System and dictated changes in basic inmate disciplinary practices that wrested administrative authority from staff and resulted in rampant violence behind bars.

Under the threats of Judge Justice, Texas was forced to adopt what is known as the ''nutty release'' law that mandates ''good time credit'' for prisoners. Murderers and drug dealers who should be behind bars are walking the streets of our Texas neighborhoods—thanks to Judge Justice.

Wesley Wayne Miller was convicted in 1982 of a brutal murder. He served only 9 years of a 25-year sentence for butchering an 18-year-old Fort Worth girl. Now, after another crime spree, he was re-arrested.

Huey Meaux was sentenced to 15 years for molesting a teen-age girl. He is eligible for parole this September after serving only two years in prison.

Kenneth McDuff was on death row for murder when his sentence was commuted. He ended up murdering someone else.

In addition to the cost to society of Judge Justice's activism, Texas is reeling from the financial impact of Judge Justice's sweeping order. I remember back when I was in the state legislature, the state of Texas spent about $8.00 per prisoner per day.

By 1994, when the full force of Judge Justice's edict was finally being felt, the state was spending more than $40.00 every day for each prisoner. That's a fivefold increase over a period when the state's prison population barely doubled.

The truth is no matter how Congress and state legislatures try to get tough on crime, we won't be effective until we deal with the judicial activism.

The courts have undone almost every major anti-crime initiative passed by the legislative branch. In the 1980s, as many states passed mandatory-minimum sentencing laws, the judges checkmated the public by imposing prison caps. When this Congress mandated the end of ''consent decrees'' regarding prison overcrowding in 1995, some courts just ignored our mandate.

There is an activist judge behind each of the most perverse failures of today's justice system: violent offenders serving barely 40% of their sentences; 3.5 million criminals, most of them repeat offenders, on the streets on probation and parole; 35% of all persons arrested for violent crime being on probation, parole, or pretrial release at the time of their arrest.

The Constitution of the United States gives us the power to take back our streets. Article III allows the Congress to set jurisdictional restraints on the Courts. My bill will set such restraints.

I presume we will hear cries of ''court stripping'' by opponents of my bill. These cries, however, will come from the same people who voted to limit the jurisdiction of federal courts in the 1990 Civil Rights Bill.

Let us not forget the pleas of our current Chief Justice of the United States, William Rehnquist. In his 1997 Year-end Report on the Federal Judiciary, he said, ''I therefore call on Congress to consider legislative proposals that would reduce the jurisdiction of federal courts.'' We should heed Justice Rehnquist's call—right here, right now.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is also identical to an amendment I offered last Congress to HR 1252, the Judicial Reform Act. That amendment passed 367–52. That's right, 367–52. While that is an overwhelming victory, it is not enough. I am saddened that 52 Members so callously voted against protecting the families they represent.

Despite the fact that the liberal legal establishment will fight against my bill and the families it will help protect, many of my liberal Democrat colleagues voted for my amendment last year.

They couldn't afford not to. How can any member of this body go home to their district and face a mother whose son or daughter has been savagely beaten and killed by a violent felon—a felon let out of prison early to satisfy the legal community's liberal agenda.

Judicial activism threatens our safety and the safety of our children, if in the name of justice, murderers and rapists are allowed to prowl our streets before they serve their time. It's time to return some sanity to our justice system, and keep violent offenders in jail. I strongly urge my colleagues, for the sake of the families they represent, to support my bill.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO TAKE THE AIRPORT AND AIRWAY, THE INLAND WATERWAYS, AND THE HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUNDS OFF BUDGET

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am again standing before Congress requesting that the Transportation Trust Funds be treated fairly. The bill I am introducing today, referred to as the ''Truth in Budgeting Act,'' is a bill I have introduced in the past. With the support of many members of Congress and of course, my colleague, Congressman JIM OBERSTAR, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee was successful last Congress in passing into law the appropriate budget treatment for the Highway Trust Fund.

This Congress, we are asking that the remainder of the transportation trust funds be treated fairly. In short, the taxes which transportation users pay should be spent on the intended purposes.

During the past decade, aviation taxes have increased dramatically. In 1990, airline passengers and other users of the air transportation system paid $3.7 billion in taxes and fees for their use of that system. By 1995, taxes had increased to $5.5 billion. Now, in 1999, it is estimated that aviation users will pay over $10 billion in aviation taxes and fees, almost triple the amount that they paid at the beginning of the decade and almost double what they paid just 4 years ago.

This increase is partly due to the increase in passengers and aviation activity. But it is also due to the fact that the tax rates have been dramatically increased over the past few years.

All these taxes go into a Trust Fund that was created in 1970. When this aviation trust fund was created, it was designed primarily to pay for improvements in the aviation infrastructure, such as airport improvements and the modernization of air traffic control equipment.

The problem is that this Trust Fund is part of the unified budget. As a result, it does not operate like a true trust fund. Under current budget rules, there is no assurance that tax revenues deposited in the trust fund will actually be spent on aviation infrastructure needs. Arbitrary budget caps often limit the amount that can be spent.

In fact, over time, aviation infrastructure needs have been dramatically underfunded. And, on occasion, money has been taken out

of the aviation trust fund to pay FAA salaries or meet general budget needs. More often, the money is not spent, in order to offset increased spending for other programs unrelated to aviation.

As a result, by the end of this year, it is expected that the uncommitted surplus in the Trust Fund will be $6.9 billion and the cash balance will be $12.6 billion. It would be even higher if not for the fact that the taxes temporarily expired a few years ago. In 10 years, if nothing is done, CBO projects that the uncommitted balance will balloon to $57 billion and the cash balance to $63 billion!

This is clearly unacceptable. If the government is not going to spend the money then it should not be collecting the tax. The only thing worse than paying taxes is paying the tax and then not getting the promised benefit from it.

Unfortunately, the same type of problem exists with the Inland Waterways Trust Fund and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. Both are part of the unified budget and both are accumulating unacceptable surpluses in the face of enormous infrastructure needs.

The Inland Waterways Trust Fund helps to finance improvements to the nation's navigable waterways, including locks and dams. Notwithstanding the significant cost of keeping these arteries of commerce open and functioning, the trust fund's surplus continues to grow. As of October 1, 1998, the Inland Waterway Trust Fund balance was $342.3 million.

The Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, which helps to finance navigation needs at the nation's ports and harbors, has an even larger surplus. As of October 1, 1998, the fund's balance was $1.29 billion. Harbor maintenance is critical to jobs, economic development and international trade. There is growing concern about the failure to adequately meet port infrastructure needs. There is also concern about the Supreme Court's March 1998 decision that the Harbor Maintenance Tax is unconstitutional as it relates to exports and the possibility it violates international commitments relating to imports. Both concerns emphasize the need for truth in budgeting.

Last year, we were confronted by the same problem in surface transportation. People who used the roads were paying gas taxes into a trust fund with no assurance that the money would be spent. We fixed that problem in the TEA–21 legislation by creating ''firewalls'' to ensure that all the gas tax money would be spent on road and transit improvements.

1999 will be the year of aviation. By that I mean, at a minimum, that we intend to do the same thing for aviation that we did for surface transportation last year. We intend to unlock the Trust Fund to ensure that the money can be spent to meet aviation infrastructure needs.

The needs are significant. Airports estimate, and GAO agrees, that meeting airport infrastructure needs will require about $10 billion per year. Currently airports have access to only about $7 billion per year from all sources. Therefore, there is about a $3 billion airport infrastructure funding gap that we need to close.

Over the last 5 years, the number of passengers in the U.S. has grown 37% to 655 million. It is expected to grow to 995 million in 10 years.

Daily aircraft delays were 19% higher in 1996 than in 1995. Mitre estimates that a 60% increase in airport capacity will be needed by 3015 just to prevent delays from increasing above current levels.

FAA's air traffic control facilities and equipment are also very old and badly in need of upgrades. The towers, TRACONs and centers that house air traffic controllers have building design lives of 20 years. Yet the average age of the towers and TRACONs is already 20 years and the Centers are on average 40 years old.

The FAA is still using computers that are so old that they are no longer used anywhere else in the world and replacement parts are no longer manufactured. When the old equipment breaks down, flights must be delayed to prevent endangering passengers.

The FAA is trying to expand airport capacity and modernize the air traffic control system. But this will take money, in many cases, a great deal of money. That money is in the Aviation Trust Fund and could be used if it were not for the current budget caps that are unrelated to the Trust Fund revenue.

Therefore, today, on a bipartisan basis, I am introducing legislation that will take the Aviation Trust Fund off budget. This will ensure that aviation tax revenue can be spent on aviation needs without regard to any arbitrary budget caps. To the extent the needs are demonstrated and the money is in the fund, it could be spent under this legislation.

I recognize that this will be controversial and we are prepared to work with the aviation community and others to perfect it.

As we do so, one of the things that will be absolutely vital to the final legislative package will be the assurance that the general fund payment will continue. I am not undertaking this effort merely to convert general fund obligations to trust fund spending. The general fund now pays a certain portion of the FAA's budget in lieu of taxes to compensate the FAA for government and military aircraft use of the system. In addition, the general fund payment is justified by the benefit aviation provides to the general economic well being of this country.

In TEA–21, the general fund payment for transit is within the ''Firewalls'' and is therefore guaranteed. I am committed to the same sort of treatment of the general fund in aviation.

I am also committed to ensure that the aviation needs are met using existing Trust Fund taxes and fees. I cannot conceive of a circumstance where I would support an increase in federal taxes. The current tax structure, coupled with the general fund contribution, provides enough money to meet aviation needs. If it is fully utilized, there will be no need for any new federal taxes.

The only possible exception involves the passenger facility charge (PFC). There, I am prepared to consider an increase if we unlock the Trust Fund and it does not provide enough for airport improvements. It is my hope that the airlines and airports would work together on this to ensure that airports needs are met while airline interests are respected.

The legislation also provides a unique opportunity to consider fundamental structural reform at the FAA. It is not enough for the FAA to spend more money. We also want them to spend it wisely. I look forward to working with the aviation community, the Administration, and others on this.

Finally, I want to thank Congressman OBERSTAR for his support for this effort. He has been a proponent of aviation infrastructure spending and water infrastructure for a long time. Under this Chairmanship, the Airport Improvement Program achieved one of its highest funding levels ever. I look forward to working with him, Subcommittee Chairman DUNCAN, and ranking member LIPINSKI as we carry this legislation to a successful conclusion. I also look forward to working with Chairman BOEHLERT and ranking member BORSKI of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee as they consider water resources development and infrastructure financing proposals.

A TRIBUTE TO SHIVA K. PANT

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Shiva K. Pant for his more than two decades of service to Fairfax County, Virginia commuters. Mr. Pant has faithfully served in the Fairfax County Government for the past twenty-five years and will be retiring in January of 1999. Even though the citizens of Fairfax County will be losing Mr. Pant's services with the Department of Transportation, he will still be working to clear our congested roads as the Government Relations Officer for Virginia with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA).

The Washington Metropolitan Area has excessive traffic needs to say the least, and Shiva Pant has been preparing to tackle them since he began his education. While still in India, Shiva Pant earned a Bachelor of Technology in Civil Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology in Kanpur, India in 1968. After relocating to the United States he immediately began work, and ultimately completed in 1969, a Master of Science in Civil Engineering (MSCE) with specialization in Transportation, at West Virginia University.

After mastering the academic theories of transportation and traffic control, Shiva Pant began his career with the State of Virginia as a Transportation Planner for the Virginia Department of Highways, the precursor to VDOT, starting in 1970. During his tenure in Richmond Mr. Pant established himself as a leader in the field of transportation through his service as project manager for the first Congressionally mandated statewide transit needs study.

In 1974, Shiva Pant relocated to Fairfax County to become Transportation Planning Branch Chief for the Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning. After recognizing the enormous scope of Fairfax County's future transportation needs, Mr. Pant lead the successful drive to establish an autonomous office of transportation for Fairfax County. Three years after transferring to Fairfax County, Shiva Pant, in 1977, became the first Director of the Fairfax County, Office of Transportation. A post he has faithfully held to this day.

As Director of the Office of Transportation, which now employs 60 staff full-time, Mr. Pant is head of the agency responsible for conducting and coordinating all aspects of highway and transit planning, implementation, operations and financing for all projects. Over the preceding two decades Mr. Pant was personally responsible for a number of key projects including the 35-mile Fairfax County Parkway, the Route 28 Transportation Tax District, he

also designed a number of bond initiatives and lead the start-up of the County's own bus system which now operates over 120 buses.

Through out his career Shiva K. Pant has been an innovator and leader in the field of transportation for the State of Virginia and the County of Fairfax. After 28 years of service to the State and County, we will truly miss Mr. Pant's council and leadership. As much as we hate to lose his years of experience and personal expertise, I know he will be enormous value to both Virginia and WMATA in his new capacity as Government Relations Officer for Virginia.

REPEAL THE NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing my legislation to repeal the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, the ''motor-voter'' bill.

The law, which took effect in most states on January 1, 1995, requires states to establish voter registration procedures for federal elections so that citizens may register to vote by mail, at state and local public assistance agencies and while applying for a driver's license. Motor voter provides no funding to the states to carry out any of these prescribed features.

The motor voter law was crafted to increase voter turnout by making the ballot more accessible. In one sense, it has achieved its goal. Motor voter has extended voting rights to noncitizens, dead people, children and even animals. On a more serious note, motor voter has fallen woefully short of its intended goal. While it is responsible for adding massive numbers of new voters to the rolls, voter turnout remains at dismally low levels. In 1996, voter participation dropped to 49.7%, one of the lowest rates in this century.

Motor voter has been a nightmare for many state election officials. Some have stated that motor voter has caused them to lose control over potential voter fraud. It ties their hands in removing ''dead wood'' from their rolls by requiring them to keep registrants who fail to vote or who are unresponsive to voter registration correspondence to be maintained on voter rolls for years. Moreover, it fails to provide for citizenship verification. As troubling, the law has actually hindered citizens' voting rights. In the last election, in my home State of Arizona, voters who registered to vote while applying for a driver's license were turned away at the polls. Apparently, their applications were not properly forwarded to the election recorder. Mr. Speaker, this presents an interesting and poignant question: Why would we entrust our privileged right to vote to the wrong people?

Mr. Speaker, there is absolutely no need for this unyielding federal presence in voter registration. The states carry the responsibility for administering all elections and should be free to do so without unnecessary and heavy-handed federal intervention. Last Congress, we were unsuccessful in mitigating some of the more egregious provision of motor voter. Although I found this disappointing, I was encouraged by the heightened interest in reversing the law.

Mr. Speaker, the fraud perpetuated by motor voter will undoubtedly contribute to increasing voter apathy. I urge my colleagues to continue their fight to preserve the integrity of the vote by repealing motor voter. Voters must have assurances that a fraudulent ballot will not negate their precious vote. Please join me in repealing this ill-conceived federal mandate, which is a threat to our democracy.

THE NOTCH BABY HEALTH CARE RELIEF ACT INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am again introducing legislation to assist the over 6 million senior citizens who have been negatively impacted by the Social Security Amendments of 1977. Seniors born between the years 1917 and 1921—the ''Notch Babies''—have received lower Social Security monthly payments than those seniors born shortly before or after this five year period. My legislation, the Notch Baby Health Care Relief Act, will offset the reduction in Social Security benefits by providing a tax credit for Medicare Part B premiums.

The approach taken in this bill is different that taken in my Notch Baby Act of 1999 or in any other Notch bill that has been introduced in the previous Congress. This legislation is particularly noteworthy because it was suggested to me least year by one of my own constituents—adjust Medicare insurance payments for Notch Babies. Specifically, my new bill provides a refundable tax credit for monthly Medicare Part B premiums for senior citizens born between the years 1917 and 1921, their spouses and their widows or widowers. The bill also eliminates the Medicare Part B premium late enrollment penalty for these individuals.

As health care expenses can take up a large proportion of a senior's retirement income, this tax credit can go a long way to both correct the inequity caused by the Notch and to help seniors meet their health care needs. I urge my colleagues to review the Notch Baby Health Care Relief Act, to discuss this legislation with the seniors in their districts, and to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

AMERICA'S BLESSINGS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to commend to his colleagues this November 26, 1998, Omaha World Herald editorial. This extension would have been submitted earlier but the House was not in session. Of course, the sentiments expressed in the editorial are certainly worth sharing at the beginning of the new year and the new Congress.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, November 11, 1998]

AMERICA'S BLESSINGS EXTEND BEYOND THE NATION'S SHORES

As Americans count their blessings on Thanksgiving Day, it would be appropriate if they looked at the freedoms and opportunities that have been handed down from the Founding Fathers. It would be fitting if they gave thanks for family, health and prosperity.

However, they might also look beyond the borders of the United States as they identify things for which to be thankful. In this ever-shrinking world, global developments have a sustained influence on life in America.

The world has enough food. Indeed, surpluses are a bigger problem than hunger in some places. Certainly international relief efforts still must compensate for an inadequate market system that fails to get food to some hungry people. But the hunger that exists is not because the world's farmers have failed to produce enough.

Man is using less water. For many years, the prospect of regional water shortages, harming agriculture and industry, led to concerns about possible water wars in the next century, as water-short nations attempted to take possession of a neighbor's water supply. Now, with improved irrigation techniques and widespread conservation methods, many countries are demonstrating that existing water supplies can be stretched much further.

Negotiated agreements have produced a shaky peace between the factions in Northern Ireland and between the Israelis and Palestinians on the West Bank, raising hopes for a permanent decline in hostilities. A ceasefire has held up in Bosnia. Diplomacy has kept tensions in check on the Korean Peninsula. India and Pakistan have backed away from a violent confrontation over nuclear weapons.

Researchers are learning more about AIDS, although the epidemic still rages out of control in much of the world. The fact that HIV-positive men and women are being kept alive longer raises hopes of additional progress toward a treatment or immunization that would be both effective and affordable.

Because of declining birth rates in a number of countries, demographers are backing away from some of their more depressing population projections, including the projection of a population doubled to 12 billion by the middle of the next century. Overpopulation is at the root of many other problems, including deprivation, environmental degradation, illegal immigration and disease.

Even with the more optimistic projections of recent years, the world could still have too many people, perhaps more than it could feed.

But a lowered birth rate is the best hope for dealing with overpopulation. A prolonged slowdown in the rate of growth, leading to a stabilized world population at a sustainable level. Would be some of the best news that Americans could hope for as they consider the prospects of their children and grandchildren in the decades ahead.

FREEDOM AND PRIVACY RESTORATION ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Freedom and Privacy Restoration Act of

1999. This act forbids the federal government from establishing any national ID cards or establishing any identifiers for the purpose of investigating, monitoring, overseeing, or regulating private transactions between American citizens. This legislation also explicitly repeals those sections of the 1996 Immigration Act that established federal standards for state drivers' licenses and those sections of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 that require the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a uniform standard health identifier.

The Freedom and Privacy Restoration Act halts the greatest threat to liberty today: the growth of the surveillance state. Unless Congress stops authorizing the federal bureaucracy to stamp and number the American people federal officials will soon have the power to arbitrarily prevent citizens from opening a bank account, getting a job, traveling, or even seeking medical treatment unless their ''papers are in order!''

In addition to forbidding the federal government from creating national identifiers, this legislation forbids the federal government from blackmailing states into adopting uniform standard identifiers by withholding federal funds. One of the most onerous practices of Congress is the use of federal funds illegitimately taken from the American people to bribe states into obeying federal dictates.

Perhaps the most important part of the Freedom and Privacy Restoration Act is the section prohibiting the use of the Social Security number as an identifier. Although it has not received as much attention as some of the other abuses this legislation addresses, the abuse of the Social Security number may pose an even more immediate threat to American liberty. For all intents and purposes, the Social Security number is already a national identification number. Today, in the majority of states, no American can get a job, open a bank account, get a drivers' license, or even receive a birth certificate for one's child without presenting their Social Security number. So widespread has the use of the Social Security number become that a member of my staff had to produce a Social Security number in order to get a fishing license! Even members of Congress must produce a Social Security number in order to vote on legislation.

One of the most disturbing abuses of the Social Security number is the congressionally-authorized rule forcing parents to get a Social Security number for their newborn children in order to claim them as dependents. Forcing parents to register their children with the state is more like something out of the nightmares of George Orwell than the dreams of a free republic which inspired this nation's founders.

Since the creation of the Social Security number in 1935, there have been almost 40 congressionally-authorized uses of the Social Security number as an identification number for non-Social Security programs! Many of these uses, such as the requirement that employers report the Social Security number of new employees to the ''new hires data base,'' have been enacted in the past few years. In fact, just last year, 210 members of Congress voted to allow states to force citizens to produce a Social Security number before they could exercise their right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, the section of this bill prohibiting the federal government from using identifiers to monitor private transactions is necessary to stop schemes such as the attempt to assign every American a ''unique health identifier'' for every American—an identifier which could be used to create a national database containing the medical history of all Americans. As an OB/GYN with more than 30 years in private practice, I know well the importance of preserving the sanctity of the physician-patient relationship. Oftentimes, effective treatment depends on a patient's ability to place absolute trust in his or her doctor. What will happen to that trust when patients know that any and all information given to their doctor will be placed in a government accessible data base?

A more recent assault on privacy is a regulation proposed jointly by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, and the Federal Reserve, known as ''Know Your Customer.'' If this regulation takes effect in April 2000, financial institutions will be required not only to identify their customers but also their source of funds for all transactions, establish a ''profile'' and determine if the transaction is ''normal and expected.'' If a transaction does not fit the profile, banks would have to report the transaction to government regulators as ''suspicious.'' The unfunded mandate on financial institutions will be passed on to customers who would have to pay higher ATM and other fees and higher interest rates on loans for the privilege of being spied on by government-inspired tellers.

Many of my colleagues will claim that the federal government needs these powers to protect against fraud or some other criminal activities. However, monitoring the transactions of every American in order to catch those few who are involved in some sort of illegal activity turns one of the great bulwarks of our liberty, the presumption of innocence, on its head. The federal government has no right to treat all Americans as criminals by spying on their relationship with their doctors, employers, or bankers. In act, criminal law enforcement is reserved to the state and local governments by the Constitution's Tenth Amendment.

Other members of Congress will claim that the federal government needs the power to monitor Americans in order to allow the government to operate more efficiently. I would remind my colleagues that in a constitutional republic the people are never asked to sacrifice their liberties to make the job of government officials a little bit easier. We are here to protect the freedom of the American people, not to make privacy invasion more efficient.

Mr. Speaker, while I do not question the sincerity of those members who suggest that Congress can ensure citizens' rights are protected through legislation restricting access to personal information, the fact is the only solution is to forbid the federal government from using national identifiers. Legislative ''privacy protections'' are inadequate to protect the liberty of Americans for several reasons. First, federal laws have not stopped unscrupulous government officials from accessing personal information. Did laws stop the permanent violation of privacy by the IRS, or the FBI abuses by the Clinton and Nixon administrations?

Secondly, the federal government has been creating property interests in private information for certain state-favored third parties. For example, a little-noticed provision in the Patient Protection Act established a property right for insurance companies to access personal health care information. Congress also authorized private individuals to receive personal information from government data bases in last year's copyright bill. The Clinton Administration has even endorsed allowing law enforcement officials' access to health care information, in complete disregard of the fifth amendment. Obviously, ''private protection'' laws have proven greatly inadequate to protect personal information when the government is the one providing or seeking the information!

The primary reason why any action short of the repeal of laws authorizing privacy violation is insufficient is because the federal government lacks constitutional authority to force citizens to adopt a universal identifier for health care, employment, or any other reason. Any federal action that oversteps constitutional limitations violates liberty because it ratifies the principle that the federal government, not the Constitution, is the ultimate judge of its own jurisdiction over the people. The only effective protection of the rights of citizens is for Congress to follow Thomas Jefferson's advice and ''bind (the federal government) down with the chains of the Constitution.''

Mr. Speaker, those members who are unpersuaded by the moral and constitutional reasons for embracing the Freedom and Privacy Restoration Act should consider the overwhelming opposition of the American people toward national identifiers. My office has been inundated with calls from around the country protesting the movement toward a national ID card and encouraging my efforts to thwart this scheme. I have also received numerous complaints from Texans upset that they have to produce a Social Security number in order to receive a state drivers' license. Clearly, the American people want Congress to stop invading their privacy. Congress risks provoking a voter backlash if we fail to halt the growth of the surveillance state.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I once again call on my colleagues to join me in putting an end to the federal government's unconstitutional use of national identifiers to monitor the actions of private citizens. National identifiers are incompatible with a limited, constitutional government. I therefore, hope my colleagues will join my efforts to protect the freedom of their constituents by supporting the Freedom and Privacy Restoration Act of 1999.

STEP FORWARD AGAIN TO PROTECT OLD GLORY: COSPONSOR THE FLAG PROTECTION AMENDMENT

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, on the opening day of the 106th Congress, I respectfully request that all of my colleagues contact Congressman DUKE CUNNINGHAM'S office to cosponsor the Flag Protection Amendment.

For more than 100 years, Americans have crafted laws to protect the American flag from physical desecration—until 1989, when on a 5–4 vote the Supreme Court denied them that right to protect the eternal symbol of freedom and democracy.

Across our country, our citizens have voiced loud and clear that Congress must enact the constitutional amendment that restores that right to protect the flag. 82% of Americans support it, 49 states have passed resolutions calling for it, 310 House Members responded in the 105th Congress to pass it, and 61 Senators cosponsored the Senate bill that came just a few votes shy of restoring the power to protect the flag that has been denied for the past nine years.

The 106th Congress must follow through and make the Flag Protection Amendment a reality.

PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S COASTLINE WITH A MORATORIUM ON OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to extend the moratorium on oil and gas development in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) off the coast of California. This legislation is similar to H.R. 133 from the 105th Congress.

Californians strongly favor continuing this moratorium. The State of California has enacted a permanent ban on all new offshore oil development in state coastal waters. In addition, former Governor Pete Wilson, Governor Gray Davis, and state and local community leaders up and down California's coast have endorsed the continuation of this moratorium.

I believe that the environmental sensitivities along the entire California coastline make the region an inappropriate place to drill for oil using current technology. A 1989 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) study confirmed that new exploration and drilling on existing leases and on undeveloped leases in the same area would be detrimental to the environment. Cultivation of oil and gas off the coast of California could have a negative impact on California's $27 billion a year tourism and fishing industries.

This legislation focuses on the entire state of California, and would prohibit the sale of new offshore leases in the Southern California, Central California, and Northern California planning areas through the year 2009. New exploration and drilling on existing active leases and on undeveloped leases in the same areas would be prohibited until the environmental concerns raised by the 1989 National Academy of Sciences study are addressed, resolved and approved by an independent scientific peer review. This measure ensures that there will be no drilling or exploration along the California coast unless the most knowledgeable scientists inform us that it is absolutely safe to do so.

I am proud to be working to protect the beaches, tourism, and the will of the people of California. I ask my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE SCANLAN

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues in Congress to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding individual, Judge James ''Jim'' Scanlan. Judge Scanlan recently retired after serving Harris County residents for 21 years on the Probate Court No. 3 bench.

Judge Scanlan, a native of Dallas, landed in Houston after he got out of the Coast Guard in Galveston and could not afford to make it all the way back to Dallas. He worked as an elevator repairman while he earned a bachelor's degree and a law degree at the University of Houston. He decided to run for the Probate Court No. 3 while he was working for the Probate Court No. 2. Judge Scanlon won that first election and has not faced any opposition since.

While the majority of Jim's time was spent hearing cases on wills, guardianships, and estates, Judge Scanlon also spent two days a week for the last twenty one years hearing cases dealing with people with psychiatric problems. He recalled many humorous situations, such as the time there were two people scheduled on the docket—both claiming to be Jesus Christ. But his guiding principle and reason for his success is that he treats everyone gently and with respect.

There have been so many changes in the way society deals with mental illness since Judge Scanlon first started hearing cases. While he marvels at the improvements in medicine, he is most proud of the ''miracle that happened'' when Harris County replaced the old psychiatric hospital with the Harris County Psychiatric Hospital. That change signaled a real sense of responsibility that people with mental illness need and deserve quality medical care.

Judge Scanlon's decision to retire is definitely a blow to the Harris County community. His 21 years of dedicated service will leave a legacy for future judges. Those people who have found themselves before Judge Scanlon are very fortunate to have benefited from his dedication and understanding of the law.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Judge Scanlon for his service to Harris County. Those of us who know Judge Scanlon are truly grateful for his leadership and wish him well in all his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO EXTEND THE AVIATION WAR RISK INSURANCE PROGRAM

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, the War Risk Insurance Program has operated successfully for over 45 years. Last year, the program was extended to March 31, 1999. This bill would reauthorize the program for another four and a half years.

Airline insurance is essential to any airline operation. However, commercial insurance companies will often not insure flights to high risk areas, such as countries at war or on the verge of war.

In many cases, flights into these dangerous situations are required to further the United States' foreign policy or national security policy. For example, in Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm, commercial airlines were needed to ferry troops and equipment to the Middle East. Commercial airlines would not have flown these flights without the insurance provided through the War Risk Program.

I intend to act promptly on this bill so as to guarantee that the War Risk Insurance Program does not expire.

INTRODUCTION OF DECLARATION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE ACT

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing my Declaration of Official Language Act, a bill I introduced in the last Congress. This legislation establishes English as the official language of government, requires that naturalization ceremonies be conducted solely in English, repeals the federal bilingual education requirements and repeals bilingual voting requirements.

My own State of Arizona is a crossroads for people of all sorts of backgrounds. I am reminded every day that America, like Arizona, has been enriched by the contributions of people from all over the world. This unified nation of immigrants has been made possible because we have a common national tongue—the English language. We only need to look to the nation to our north, Canada, to realize that a common language is not to be taken for granted.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, I would argue that we have not only taken this great gift for granted, but that our government has actively worked to undermine it. Voting ballots, welfare applications and all types of official government documents are now issued in languages other than English.

Recently, USA Today reported that eight immigrants have filed suit in Miami against English requirement for U.S. citizenship. A federal judge may now be able to strike down our long-standing requirement that prospective new citizens must demonstrate a minimum command of the English language. Elderly immigrants are already exempt from this fairly basic standard. This suit was brought because U.S. citizenship is required for full access to certain federal benefits. The attorney who filed the complaint will no doubt argue that since so many government services are already provided in languages other than English, an English requirement for citizenship is unnecessary.

I am not surprised that this case has been filed, only that it was not filed many years earlier. U.S. citizenship was something that immigrants took justifiable pride in earning. They carried their English workbooks with them everywhere. The Clinton Administration's 1995–96 Citizenship USA program effectively waived English requirements in an attempt to naturalize many more voters for the presidential ticket.

Today's immigrants have merely adapted the same disparaging stance toward English that many in our government adopted in the 1960's and 1970's. It is now a serious question whether the children of immigrants should be taught English in America's public schools. California voters were forced to pass an initiative last year in an attempt to force taxpayer-funded public schools to teach immigrant children English.

My Declaration of Official Language Act will restore the place of English in our nation's government and public school system. The legislation I am proposing is not only the right thing to do, it is also the popular thing to do. Opinion poll after opinion poll consistently finds that Americans want English to be America's official language. In fact, most Americans mistakenly believe that official English is already part of the national statutes and are surprised to learn that it is not.

The choice this nation confronts is crystal clear. We can reaffirm our national language or we can continue down the road upon which Canada has preceded us. We can be a one-language country or a Balkanized ruin. I urge my colleagues to support the Declaration of Official Language Act and invite their cosponsorship.

TRIBUTE TO THE HERNDON, VA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization that has helped fuel the economy of Northern Virginia for the past forty years. On January 20, 1999 the Herndon Chamber of Commerce will celebrate its 40th anniversary serving the needs and interests of the businesses of Herndon, VA. The Herndon Chamber of Commerce was founded by Town Attorney Marshall A. Martin, and was officially incorporated on January 20, 1959 with three members. As they approach their 40th anniversary, the Chamber will have been presided over by twenty-four presidents and its membership has grown to over 650 businesses.

Being the instrument of Herndon's commercial interests the Chamber is irrevocably linked to the Town and people they serve. In its early years, the Herndon Chamber was essential in raising money for the first Christmas decorations for downtown and led the fight to keep the W&OD Railroad in operation. Since its humble beginnings the Chamber has been quintessential in spearheading the combined fund-raising efforts for the new golf course and Community Center, helped found the Herndon Historical Society, and led the effort to preserve the Depot, a treasured Herndon landmark.

Over the last decade the Chamber has taken even greater steps to strengthen its relationship with the Herndon community. Most notably, the Chamber has formed a business partnership with Herndon High, developed a nationally recognized, award-winning recycling program at the High School with SAGA, and stages an annual Ethics Seminar for the junior class and the Herndon Middle School. The Chamber has recently lent its support to Vecinos Unidos—a group dedicated to tutoring Hispanic children in and around Herndon. They also host a Friday Night Live! Series that provides the community with an opportunity to come together and socialize during the summer, while highlighting the downtown area.

The Chamber's résumé of economic development initiatives is extensive. They include a joint project with the Town of Herndon to produce both print and CD versions of The Herndon Advantage as a business relocation marketing tool. In recognition of the telecommunications revolution being led by Northern Virginia, the Herndon Chamber recently participated in the World Congress on Information Technology as an affiliate sponsor. The Chamber was one of the very first in the country to establish and maintain a comprehensive and interactive home page and the second Chamber of Commerce in the State of Virginia to offer a free home page to its members.

From a legislative perspective, the Herndon Chamber has taken an aggressive leadership role to find and present transportation solutions to both the Virginia General Assembly and the U.S. Congress. It has also been supportive of BPOL and zoning ordinance amendments for the growing force of home-based businesses.

Ultimately, and most importantly, the Herndon Chamber of Commerce provides its members with a wide variety of networking opportunities all designed to promote and further the commercial interests of the Town of Herndon. For their four-decades long commitment to the businesses and community of Herndon, VA, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the work of the Herndon Chamber of Commerce on the eve of their 40th anniversary.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SWEEPSTAKES PROTECTION ACT

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Sweepstakes Protection Act, legislation I introduced today aimed at encouraging accuracy in advertising mail pieces.

Many of my constituents, especially seniors, regularly receive offers for products in the mail that include tantalizing promises of money and other grand prizes. I have in my office literally dozens of such offers received by just one resident of the 27th District. Some of these offers are legitimate, but too many are not.

The envelopes entice recipients with such promises as: ''designated entry for cash settlement,'' ''immediate response required, $3,450,000.00 cash payment pending;'' and ''you have won.'' While these promises are shouted in big, bold letters, the real details are hidden in fine print on the bottom of the last page. Expecting to win a prize, trusting consumers respond to offers of products that they do not need by sending money they cannot afford.

The Sweepstakes Protection Act will compel businesses that rely on such offers to identify their advertisements as a game of chance or sweepstakes on the mailing envelope. It will also require mailers to put a clear, legible disclaimer prominently on the first page of their literature.

By implementing these consumer protections, the Postmaster General will have authority to go after those who previously tried to portray marketing schemes as prize offerings.

Mr. Speaker, as we work on issues vital to all Americans, it is crucial that this House pursue policies that protect our senior citizens. Too many of our seniors have been exploited by fraudulent promises of prosperity that have depleted their savings.

With the Sweepstakes Protection Act, we take a step toward limiting the ability of opportunists to misrepresent their products and prey on the unsuspecting. For the sake of our seniors, I urge the House to support the Sweepstakes Protection Act.

DEFEND THE RIGHT TO LIFE

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a constitutional amendment for the protection of the right to life. Tragically, this most basic human right has been disregarded, set aside, abused, spurned, and sometimes altogether forgotten. Even more tragically, the United States Government has been a willing partner in this affair, and the sad consequence is the sacrifice of something far more important than just principle.

One of the things that sets America apart from the rest of world is the fact that in this country, everyone is equal before the law. Regardless of race, religion, or background, each person has fundamental rights that are guaranteed by the law. However, we too often overlook the rights of perhaps the most vulnerable among us—the unborn. When abortion is legal and available on demand, then where are the rights of the unborn? When abortion is sanctioned and sometimes paid for by the government, then how do we measure the degree to which life has been cheapened? When an innocent life is taken before its time, then how can one say that this is justice in America?

My amendment would establish beyond a doubt the fundamental right to life. Congress has an obligation to do what it has failed to do for so long, fully protect the unborn. I urge this body to move forward with this legislation to put an end to a most terrible injustice.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

This important conservation measure is modeled after the highly successful programs that Congress created to assist African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, and tigers.

Based on the success of the African Elephant Conservation Act, I am confident that this small investment of Federal funds will provide the lifeline that neotropical migratory birds need to survive in the wild.

Neotropical birds, like bluebirds, robins, orioles, and goldfinches, travel across international borders and depend upon thousands of miles of suitable habitat. In fact, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, neotropical migratory birds typically spend five months of the year at Caribbean/Latin American wintering sites, four months in North American breeding areas, and three months traveling to these sites during spring and autumn migrations.

Sadly, there are 90 North American bird species that are listed as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act and an additional 124 birds that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has identified on its list of Migratory Nongame Birds of Management Concern.

In North America, an estimated 70 percent of prairie birds are declining. The Government of Mexico lists approximately 390 birds species as endangered, threatened, vulnerable, or rare. What is lacking, however, is a strategic plan for bird conservation, money for on-the-ground projects, public awareness, and any real coordination among the various nations where neotropical migratory birds reside.

While the full extent of the problems facing neotropical migratory birds is unclear, there is no debate over the fact that both bird populations and critical habitat declined significantly in the 1990's. We must act now before more of these species become endangered or extinct. This bill will contribute to the recovery and conservation of migratory birds, without violating private property rights.

There are 60 million adult Americans who enjoy watching and feeding birds at their homes. In fact, these activities generate some $20 billion in economic activity each year. In addition, healthy bird populations are an invaluable asset for farmers and timber interests. By consuming detrimental insects, these birds prevent the loss of millions of dollars each year.

Under the terms of this legislation, an individual or an organization would be able to submit a project proposal to the Secretary of the Interior. While the bill does not limit the type of projects, I would expect that efforts to determine the condition of neotropical migratory bird habitat, implement new or improved conservation plans, undertake population studies, educate the public, and reduce the destruction of essential habitat would be forthcoming. Since these birds migrate between the Caribbean, Latin America, and North America, comprehensive plans must be developed. It does little good if we are successful in conserving suitable habitat in only a portion of their range.

During the previous Congress, I introduced a similar bill to assist neotropical migratory birds. In fact, that bill was the subject of a public hearing on September 17, 1998. At that time, the Administration testified that ''H.R. 4517 goes a long way in promoting the effective conservation and management of neotropical migratory birds by supporting conservation programs and providing financial resources. We applaud this important and timely initiative.'' In addition, representatives from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the National Audubon Society testified in strong support of my legislation.

I am confident that a Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund would provide much-needed support for projects designed to conserve critical habitat for declining migratory bird species in an innovative and cost-effective way.

I urge my colleagues to support the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MEAT LABELING ACT

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce my original cosponsorship of the Country of Origin Meat Labeling Act of 1999. I am looking forward to working in a bipartisan manner with my colleague, Representative CHENOWETH of Idaho, on this important legislation for America's ranchers, farmers, and consumers.

The Country of Origin Meat Labeling Act of 1999 is designed to provide American consumers with the right to know where the meat products they are feeding their families are produced. As we all know, American consumers can easily determine which country their automobiles are from and which country their shoes, shirts, and trousers are from, but they have no idea where the meat and meat products they feed their families originate.

Throughout my service in the House of Representatives, I have been a strong supporter of country of origin labeling—especially for meat and meat products—because of its common-sense nature, its benefits to ranchers and consumers, and its cost-free benefit to taxpayers. During the 105th Congress, I joined Representative CHENOWETH as an original cosponsor of H.R. 1371, the Country of Origin Meat Labeling Act of 1997. I was pleased that the Senate adopted an amendment identical to H.R. 1371 by unanimous consent during consideration of the FY 1999 Agriculture Appropriations bill.

Unfortunately, the special interests prevailed during the Agriculture Appropriations Conference Committee and the meat labeling provision was dropped from the report. Instead, Congress directed the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to conduct another study to determine the empirical impacts of country of origin labeling for consumers, packers, and producers. Basically, the study provides the packing industry with yet more time to delay this important, consumer-friendly legislation.

Mr. Speaker, America's livestock industry is in dire straits. Livestock prices are near record lows while at the same time packers' profits are at near record highs. America's ranchers and farmers have invested heavily in genetic research and nutrients to produce the most cost-effective and nutritious products in the world. But, unfortunately, without country of origin labeling, consumers have no idea where the meat products they purchase originate, leaving American cattlemen's efforts for naught.

I look forward to working with my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, the National Farmers Union, the National Cattlemens Beef Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Sheep Industry Association, and the National Consumers League in the passage of this important legislation.

HEALTH INSURANCE TAX DEDUCTIBILITY ACT

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Health Insurance Tax Deductibility Act of 1998. This bill is the same simple, common sense solution to a very complex and destructive problem in our society.

Since I came to Congress in 1992, we have debated health care reform and considered a wide range of proposals—all designed to insure a greater number of Americans. When President Clinton signed the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) into law in 1996, everyone said Congress had taken the first step towards ensuring access to health insurance to more individuals and families.

Unfortunately, a study completed last year by the General Accounting Office shows us this goal has not been achieved. Although HIPAA did expand access to health insurance, it did nothing to ensure that Americans can afford health insurance. And as the GAO study recognized, affordability has become the major hurdle for the American family to clear.

In the past, Congress has passed initiatives to encourage and assist people to get health insurance. We allow employers who sponsor health insurance for their employees to deduct the employer's share of the premium as a business expense. We allow self employed people to deduct a percentage of the health insurance premium they purchase. Yet we provide no assistance or incentive for individuals whose employers do not provide health insurance.

The Health Insurance Tax Deductibility Act of 1999 will do just this. Under this legislation, individuals will be able to deduct a portion—linked to the deduction for the self insured—of the money they pay for health and long-term care insurance. This proposal will make health insurance more affordable for individuals and their families, which in turn, will give American families greater peace of mind.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to honor the legacy of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose birthday we will be commemorating later this month. It is now over 30 years that his life was senselessly snuffed out by an assassin in Memphis, TN.

Following his death, I joined my colleagues in calling for the establishment of the third Monday in January to be a national holiday in honor of Rev. King. While this holiday is not ingrained in the American fabric of life, many of us are bittersweet regarding the message the holiday conveys. Too many Americans view Martin Luther King day as a holiday just for black people. Rev. King himself would be the first person to repudiate that attitude, for his message was for all people, of all races,

creeds, colors and backgrounds. Today, in 1999, we should dedicate ourselves to remembering the universality of his message.

Dr. King contributed more to the causes of national freedom and equality than any other man or woman of our century. His achievements as an author and as a minister were surpassed only by his leadership, which transformed a torn people into a beacon of strength and solidarity, and united a divided nation under a common creed of brotherhood and mutual prosperity.

It was Dr. King's policy of nonviolent protest which served to open the eyes of our nation to the horrors of discrimination and police brutality. This policy revealed the Jim Crow laws of the South as hypocritical and unfair, and forced civil right issues into the national dialectic. It is due to the increased scope and salience of the national civil rights discussion that the movement achieved so much during its decade of our greatest accomplishment, from 1957 to 1968.

It was in 1955 that Dr. King made his first mark on the nation, when he organized the black community of Montgomery, AL, during a 382-day boycott of the city's bus lines. The boycott saw Dr. King and many other civil rights activists incarcerated prison as ''agitators,'' but their efforts were rewarded in 1956, when the U.S. Supreme Court declared that the segregational practices of the Alabama bus system was unconstitutional, and demanded that blacks be allowed to ride with equal and indistinguishable rights. The result proved the theory of nonviolent protest in practice, and roused our nation to the possibilities to be found through peace and perseverance.

In 1963, Dr. King and his followers faced their most ferocious test, when they set a massive civil protest in motion in Birmingham, Al. The protest was met with brute force by the local police, and many innocent men and women were injured through the violent response. However, the strength of the police department worked against the forces of discrimination in the nation, as many Americans came to sympathize with the plight of the blacks through the sight of their irrational and inhumane treatment.

By August of 1963 the civil rights movement had achieved epic proportions, and it was in a triumphant and universal air that Dr. King gave his memorable ''I Have a Dream'' speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. In the next year, Dr. King was distinguished as Time magazine's Man of the Year for 1963, and he would later be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1964.

Throughout his remaining years, Dr. King continued to lead our nation toward increased peace and unity. He spoke out directly against the Vietnam War, and led our nation's War on Poverty, which he saw as directly involved with the Vietnam struggle. To Dr. King, the international situation was inextricably linked to the domestic, and thus it was only through increased peace and prosperity at home that tranquility would be ensured abroad.

When Dr. King was gunned down in 1968 he had already established himself as a national hero and pioneer. As the years passed his message continued to gather strength and direction, and it is only in the light of his multigenerational influence that the true effects of his ideas can be measured.

Dr. King was a man who lacked neither vision nor the means and courage to express it. His image of a strong and united nation overcoming the obstacles of poverty and inequality continues to provide us with an ideal picture of the ''United'' states which will fill the hearts of Americans with feelings of brotherhood and a common purpose of years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to bear in mind the courageous, dedicated deeds of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and to join together on Monday, January 18, in solemn recollection of his significant contributions for enhancing human rights throughout our nation and throughout the world.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO REAUTHORIZE THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a simple authorization extension bill for the Federal Aviation Administration's programs. With the passage of this bill, $10.3 billion for FAA would be authorized for 1999.

The Omnibus Appropriations bill passed at the end of last Congress extended FAA's Airport Improvement Program for 6 months. The bill I am introducing today would extend AIP until the end of the fiscal year and reauthorize two other FAA programs for 1999—Facilities and Equipment, and Operations.

The AIP program authorization expires on March 31, 1999. Since AIP is funded with Contract Authority, the expiration of Contract Authority means no further funding of the program. Without this extension, the nation's airports will stop receiving new airport grants. These grants fund projects such as runway extensions, taxiway constructions, and other airport capacity enhancing projects.

Aviation delays already cost the industry billions of dollars. According to the Air Transport Association, aviation delays in 1997 cost the air carriers $2.4 billion. If this bill is not passed by March 31, 1999, the airport capacity enhancing projects supported by the AIP program could be delayed, possibly increasing the cost of delays in the future.

The bill also reauthorizes the formula that determines the Aviation Trust Fund contribution to the FAA's Operations account. In addition, the bill makes minor adjustments to the Airport Improvement Program formulas.

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has always worked in a bipartisan fashion. I look forward to working with my, colleagues; Congressman JIM OBERSTAR, Congressman JOHN DUNCAN, JR., and Congressman BILL LIPINSKI, on this bill and other important aviation issues we will face during the 106th Congress.

LIMIT CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to again introduce a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution to limit the terms of Members of the House of Representatives. I do so on the first day of the 106th Congress to underscore my belief that this legislation is one of the most important reforms the new Congress can pursue.

My legislation would limit Members of the House to three four-year terms. I have long maintained that the current system of unlimited two-year terms frustrates our ability to advance legislation that is in the Nation's best interest. We have seen first-hand that reelection pressures can paralyze Members. All too often, Members succumb to special interests and cast their votes in favor of parochial causes, instead of what is best for the country. Under the system of nation-wide term limits that I am proposing, Members would have a new perspective on governing. They would have a sense of independence in knowing that they will be in Washington for a limited time and would no longer be beholden to special interest and contributors.

Mr. Speaker, I also believe that term limits must be enacted nationally to be truly effective. Some of my colleagues, who I admire and respect, have chosen to abide by self-imposed term limits. While their actions are clearly well-intentioned, I believe they are placing their states and districts at a disadvantage. Under a system of piecemeal term limits, unaffected states will build an inordinate amount of seniority and power.

Mr. Speaker, the courts have ruled that nothing short of a constitutional amendment can limit congressional terms. Last Congress, we failed to agree on term limit language to send to the 50 states for ratification. We should not repeat this mistake in the 106th Congress. I strongly urge all of my reform-minded colleagues to cosponsor my proposed amendment.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MILITARY RETIREE HEALTH CARE TASK FORCE ACT

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to introduce the Military Retiree Health Care Task Force Act of 1999. This legislation will establish a Task Force that will look into all of the health care promises and representations made to members of the Uniformed Services by Department of Defense personnel and Department literature. The Task Force will submit a comprehensive report to Congress which will contain a detailed statement of its findings and conclusions. This report will include legislative remedies to correct the great injustices that have occurred to those men and women who served their country in good faith.

Let us not forget why we are blessed with freedom and democracy in this country. The sacrifices made by those who served in the military are something that must never be overlooked. Promises were made to those who served in the Uniformed Services. They were told that their health care would be taken care of for life if they served a minimum of twenty years of active federal service.

Well, those military retirees served their time and expected the government to hold up its

end of the bargain. They are now realizing that these were nothing more than empty promises.

Those who served in the military did not let their country down in its time of need and we should not let military retirees down in theirs. It's time military retirees get what was promised to them and that's why I am introducing this legislation.

THE FILIPINO VETERANS SSI EXTENSION ACT, H.R. 26

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 26, the Filipino Veterans SSI Extension Act.

For the last several Congresses, I have introduced the Filipino Veterans Equity Act, a bill which would provide full veterans benefits to those veterans of the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines.

Although hearings were held on this bill last year, the prospect of legislative action on a comprehensive benefit package for Filipino veterans appears unlikely. Therefore, I am offering this measure in part to provide some relief for those Filipino veterans residing in the United States who currently receive supplemental security income benefits.

Under current law, individuals who receive SSI benefits must relinquish those benefits if they choose to leave the country. This bill would permit those who were members of the Filipino Commonwealth Army and recognized guerilla units during World War II to continue to receive SSI benefits if they elect to return to the Philippines.

These benefits would be reduced by 50 percent if the individual veteran returned to the Philippines, to reflect the lower cost of living and per capita income of that nation.

It is estimated that several thousand veterans would be affected, many of whom are financially unable to petition their families to immigrate to the United States. Should this bill be adopted, these veterans would be able to return to their families in the Philippines while bringing a decent income with them.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this worthwhile measure.

H.R. 26

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

SECTION 1. PROVISION OF REDUCED SSI BENEFIT TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO PROVIDED SERVICE TO THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PHILIPPINES DURING WORLD WAR II AFTER THEY MOVE BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding sections 1611(b), 1611(f)(1), and 1614(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act—

(1) the eligibility of a qualified individual for benefits under the supplemental security income program under title XVI of such Act shall not terminate by reason of a change in the place of residence of the individual to the Philippines; and

(2) the benefits payable to the individual under such program shall be reduced by 50 percent for so long as the place of residence of the individual is in the Philippines.

(b) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In subsection (a), the term ''qualified individual'' means an individual who—

(1) as of January 1, 1990, was eligible for benefits under the supplemental security income program under title XVI of the Social Security Act; and

(2) before August 15, 1945, served in the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President dated July 26, 1941, including among such military forces organized guerrilla forces under commanders appointed, designated, or subsequently recognized by the Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, or other competent military authority in the Army of the United States.

HONORING MY FRIEND, BASEBALL LEGEND NOLAN RYAN, ON HIS ELECTION TO THE HALL OF FAME

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay honor to my long-time friend, Nolan Ryan, on the announcement of his election to the Baseball Hall of Fame. I've known Nolan for many years, and I knew him as a kind, generous man who seeks to do what is right and just. It seems there are so few heroes for kids today, especially in athletics, but I can sincerely commend Nolan Ryan as a true hero of our times, a role-model for our youth, and a man worthy of honor and respect.

Nolan was born in Refugio, Texas, a historic town in my congressional district, but he was destined for the national stage. His successful career spanned 27 years, taking him from rural Texas to the dug-outs of the New York Mets, the California Angels, the Houston Astros and the Texas Rangers. He pitched a record seven no-hitter games, but his real fame comes from having pitched 5,714 strikeouts.

Nolan told newspaper reporters yesterday that he never viewed himself as a ''hall of famer.'' For once, I have to disagree with my friend. He is Hall of Fame material not only for his prowess on the field, but for his strong character and unwavering dedication to his family, his friends, his beliefs, and his God.

I trust all my colleagues join me in congratulating Nolan Ryan.

GOOD ADVICE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION CEREMONIES

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member strongly commends to the attention of his colleagues an editorial found in the January 5, 1999, edition of the Omaha World Herald entitled, ''Discreet State of Union Would Do.'' The editorial appropriately points out that during recent years during a president's State of the Union address ''supporters bounce up and down giving standing ovations in response to choreographed rhetorical flourishes. His opponents, also playing to the cameras, signify displeasure with stony silence. Or they disproportionately applaud such presidential lines as, ''We must do better,'' when ''better'' refers to a policy that the opponents support.''

Indeed, it should be obvious to Members of Congress and to much of the American public that the atmosphere now attending the delivery of a State of the Union address has become high political theater which does not serve the reputation of the Congress well; nor does it reassure the American public that the Congress or the President are seriously attempting to work together to address the problems and opportunities facing our nation. It has degenerated into the kind of exaggerated conduct that one would expect to find in an old-fashioned melodrama. It is time for a change, and the editorial makes some relevant points and suggestions about directions for such changes. This Member urges his colleagues and especially leaders of the Congress to work with the President and his successor to make appropriate modifications in the manner in which the State of the Union is presented to the Congress.

DISCREET STATE OF UNION WOULD DO

Some U.S. senators, including Democrats Robert Torricelli of New Jersey and Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut, say it would be inappropriate for President Clinton to appear before a joint session of Congress to report on the State of the Union while his impeachment trial is pending. It would not be a national tragedy if Clinton listened to them.

Nothing in the Constitution says a president must deliver a prime-time, televised speech from the House of Representatives every year. It says only that the president ''shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.'' George Washington and John Adams addressed joint sessions of Congress in person. Thomas Jefferson discontinued the practice. He said a personal appearance was too monarchical a ceremony for the leader of a democratic republic.

Written State of the Union addresses—often not much more than a collection of bureaucratic reports from the departments of the executive branch—were delivered to Congress until 1913, when Woodrow Wilson resurrected the tradition of a presidential speech. Wilson said he wanted to show ''that the president of the United States is a person, not a mere department of the government hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous power, sending messages, not speaking naturally with his own voice—that he is a human being trying to cooperate with other human beings in a common service.''

It's hard to quibble with that proposition. But the development of television since Wilson's time has put the State of the Union address in a different light. The president is now one of the most visible persons in the world. And the event Wilson described as a chance for the president to speak naturally with his own voice about common service to the people has devolved into a glitzy production heavy on style and light on substance.

In the modern television age, the formula is the same regardless of which party holds the White House. As senators and representatives look on in the House chamber, the president's entrance is preceded by processions of Cabinet members and Supreme Court justices. Members of the president's

party send up a raucous cheer when the chief executive enters the chamber. Even people who despise the president jostle to be captured on camera smiling, clapping and cheering for him.

Throughout the address, the president's supporters bounce up and down giving standing ovations in response to choreographed rhetorical flourishes. His opponents, also playing to the cameras, signify displeasure with stony silence. Or they disproportionately applaud such presidential lines as ''We must do better,'' when ''better'' refers to a policy that the opponents support.

The president tosses rhetorical bouquets to people seated in the House gallery—his family, disabled veterans, civilian heroes.

The State of the Union address has become a long, shallow and predictable bit of political theater. A reversion to Jeffersonian discretion, considering the current circumstances, wouldn't be a bad thing.

COMMENTS ON 1ST SWEARING IN—THE 106TH CONGRESS

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, thank you, Mr. Speaker, and thank you, my newly confirmed colleagues of the 106th Congress. I am truly honored to be here today joining this distinguished group of Americans from across our great nation. Standing shoulder-to-shoulder in the U.S. Capitol today with these Members of the 106th Congress is an honor exceeded only by that of representing the wonderful people of the 22nd District of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I am truly humbled by the awesome responsibility and I am invigorated by the challenge before me—to carry on the tradition of my esteemed predecessor, Jerry Solomon, and to advance policies beneficial to the 600,000 people I now represent.

Today is a day dominated by idealistic visions and profound rhetoric. While I bring with me today the ideals of freedom and opportunity, I am riveted in the reality that these notions must be translated into concrete results in people's everyday life. Bringing tax relief to hard working families, promoting economic development to create new job opportunities, taking significant steps to ensure a safe and drug-free environment in our schools—All these examples make a difference in the homes of the people of the Hudson Valley and Adirondack Mountains of New York and all will be my priorities as I take the oath of office today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my family, those that are here today and those that could not make the trip, for all their love and support as we begin this new endeavor. I would like to thank Congressman Solomon a truly great American, for his two decades of dedicated and tireless service to the citizens of the 22nd District of New York. And thank you to those same citizens that have entrusted me to advance their views here in the U.S. Capitol.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESCRIBED BURNS IN AREA NATIONAL FORESTS

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, recent figures from the Department of the Interior indicate that the cost of fighting severe wildfires has risen from $100 million per year just two decades ago, to well over $1 billion today. In addition, wildfires every year destroy hundreds of acres of forest lands, threatening lives, home and air quality.

In many remote regions of the country, forestry officials use small, controlled fires known as ''prescribed burns'' to remove excess underbrush that fuels severe wildfires. In so doing, they eliminate a major source of fuel of wildfires, while also promoting healthier forest growth.

In metropolitan ares like Los Angeles, however, officials are prevented from expanding this procedure due to air quality regulations that limit emissions from all sources—wildfires, burns, smog, and the like. Last year alone, these officials wanted to burn more than 20,000 acres to protect local residents from out-of-control wildfires. Bureaucratic regulations, however, permitted the burning of only 2,000 acres—well below safety expert's recommendations.

Working with Representatives DREIER, MCKEON and local forestry and air quality officials, I have introduced the Forest Protection Act. This measure will ease current restrictions for ten years to allow officials to conduct an expanded prescribed burn program. Over the time-year period, local officials will monitor forest health and air quality to ensure that both improve over time.

Local forestry officials are not the only experts to recognize the importance of this procedure. Both Interior Secretary Babbit and Environmental Protection Agency chief Carol Browner have publicly supported prescribed burns as a means to promote forest health and prevent severe wildfires.

The Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act will give forestry officials the ability to use this time-tested technique to protect area residents and air quality while supporting the delicate ecological balance in our forests.

NOTCH BABY ACT OF 1999

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Notch Baby Act of 1999 which would create a new alternative transition computation formula for Social Security benefits for those seniors born between 1917 and 1921. These seniors, who are generally referred to as ''Notch Babies,'' have been receiving lower monthly Social Security benefits than seniors born in the years just prior to or after this five year period.

There are those who dispute the existence of a Notch problem. However, take into consideration the following example presented in a 1994 report by the Commission on Social Security Notch Issue. There are two workers who retired at the same age with the same average career earnings. One was born on December 31, 1916 and the other was born on January 2, 1917. Both retired in 1982 at the age of 65. The retiree born in 1917 receives $110 a month less in Social Security benefits than did the retiree born just two days before in 1996. Also take into consideration that there are currently more than 6 million seniors in our Nation who are faced with this painfully obvious inequity in the Social Security benefit computation formula.

By phasing in an improved benefit formula over five years, the Notch Baby Act of 1999 will restore fairness and equality in the Social Security benefit computation formula for the Notch Babies. For once and for all this legislation would put to rest the Notch issue, and it would put an end to the constant barrage of mailings and fundraising attempts which target our Nation's seniors in the name of Notch reform. Our seniors deserve fairness and equality in the Social Security system. They deserve an end to the repeated congressional stalling on this issue. I urge my colleagues in the House to discuss this issue with the seniors in their districts, and to join me in ensuring that the Notch issue is addressed in the 106th Congress.

INTRODUCING H.R. 218, THE COMMUNITY PROTECTION ACT

HON. RANDY ''DUKE'' CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing my legislation to permit qualified current and former law enforcement officers to carry a concealed firearm in any jurisdiction. This measure is called the Community Protection Act, and I have requested that it be assigned the same bill number as in previous Congresses—H.R. 218.

The Community Protection Act provides three benefits to our police and to our country.

First, it effectively provides thousands more trained cops on the beat—at zero taxpayer cost.

Second, it enables current and former law enforcement officers to protect themselves and their families from criminals. When a criminal completes his or her sentence, that criminal can find where their arresting officer lives, where their corrections officer travels, and other information about our brave law enforcement personnel and their families.

And, third, it helps keep our communities safer from criminals.

This measure is very similar to the H.R. 218 reported by the Judiciary Committee in the 105th Congress, with one exception: this version for the 106th Congress does not address the matter of interstate reciprocity for holders of civilian concealed carry licenses. This measure affects police only.

In the interest of providing Members and the public additional background information on the Community Protection Act, I have attached below some excerpts from the Committee report accompanying H.R. 218 from the 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–819), and my testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, the details of which remain applicable to the legislation I introduce today:

THE COMMUNITY PROTECTION ACT SELECTED EXCERPTS FROM H. REPT. 105–819

PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

H.R. 218, the ''Community Protection Act of 1998,'' establishes federal regulations and procedures which may allow active-duty and retired law enforcement officers * * * to travel interstate with a firearm * * *.

For law enforcement officers, H.R. 218 creates strict guidelines which must be met before any law enforcement officer, active-duty or retired, may carry a firearm into another state * * *.

H.R. 218 establishes a mechanism by which law enforcement officers * * * may travel interstate with a firearm. Qualified active-duty law enforcement officers will be permitted to travel interstate with a firearm, subject to certain limitations and provided that the officer is carrying his or her official badge and photographic identification.

Generally, an active-duty officer is a qualified officer under H.R. 218 if the officer is authorized to engage in or supervise any violation of law, is authorized to carry a firearm at all times, is not subject to any disciplinary action by the agency, and meets any agency standards with respect to qualification with a firearm. A qualified active-duty officer may not carry a concealed firearm on any privately owned lands, if the owner prohibits or restricts such possession. A qualified officer may also not carry a firearm on any state or local government property, installation, building, base, or park. However, in their official capacity, law enforcement officers are permitted to carry weapons whenever federal, state, or local law allows. This legislation is not intended to interfere with any law enforcement officer's right to carry a concealed firearm, on private or government property, while on duty or in the course of official business.

A qualified retired officer may carry a concealed firearm, subject to the same restrictions as active-duty officers, with a few additional requirements. A retired officer must have retired in good standing, have a nonforfeitable right to collect benefits under a retirement plan, and have been employed before retirement for an aggregate of five years or more, unless forced to retire due to a service-related injury. In addition, a qualified retired officer must complete a state-approved firearms training or qualification course at his or her own expense * * *.

As you know, I am the sponsor of one of these measures, the Community Protection Act (HR 218). The Community Protection Act permits qualified current and retired sworn law enforcement officers in good standing to carry a concealed weapon into any jurisdiction. In effect, it means three things: More cops on the street, more protection for the public, at zero taxpayer cost.

Too often, State laws prevent highly qualified officers from assisting in crime prevention and protecting themselves while not on duty. An officer who has spent his life fighting crime can be barred from helping a colleague or a citizen in distress because he cannot use his service revolver—a handgun that he is required to train with on a regular basis. That same officer, active or retired, isn't allowed to defend himself from the criminals that he put in jail.

I would like to give you an example of how the Community Protection Act would work, based upon an incident in my own home town of San Diego. Following is a story from the April 29, 1997, San Diego Union-Tribune:

OFFICER FINDS WORK ON HER DAY OFF

(By Joe Hughes)

HILLCREST.—For San Diego police Officer Sandra Oplinger, it was anything but an off day.

Oplinger ended up capturing a suspected bank robber at gunpoint on her day off yesterday.

She happened to be in the area of Home Savings Of America on Fifth Avenue near Washington Street about 12:30 p.m. when she saw a man running from the bank, a trail of red smoke coming from an exploded red dye packet that had been inserted into a wad of the loot.

With her gun drawn, she tracked down and caught the man. Citizens helped by gathering up loose bank cash.

The incident began when a man entered the bank and asked a teller if he could open an account. The teller gave him a blank form and he left. He returned 10 minutes later, approached the same teller and declared it was a robbery, showing a weapon and a demand note he had written on the same form the teller had given him.

He then grabbed some money and ran out the door. The dye pack exploded outside, leaving a trail of smoke that attracted Oplinger's attention and led to the suspect's arrest.

The names of the man and a possible accomplice in a nearby car were not immediately released. A gun was recovered.

Mr. Chairman, it is a good thing that Officer Oplinger was in San Diego. If she was in many other states or in Washington, D.C., she could have been charged with a crime. That's wrong. We can fix it—with the Community Protection Act.

My bill seeks to change that by empowering qualified law enforcement officers to be equipped to handle any situation that may arise, wherever they are. . . .

In the tradition of less government, this bill offers protection to police officers and to all of our communities without creating new programs or bureaucracies, and without spending more taxpayer dollars. It helps protect officers and their families from criminals, and allows officers to respond immediately to crime situations.

I encourage my colleagues to support this common-sense legislation, which is supported by several of America's leading law enforcement organizations and by cops on the beat.

INTRODUCTION OF VETERANS' ACCESS TO EMERGENCY CARE ACT OF 1999

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to assure that all veterans enrolled in VA health care will receive coverage for emergency care services delivered both in and outside of VA facilities.

Currently, most veterans lack access to reimbursement for such care unless the emergency occurs on VA grounds.

Many VA medical centers don't routinely offer emergency services and those that do lack an emergency room that is open twenty-four hours a day. Compounding the problem is the fact that most VA medical centers are further from their patients' places of residence than other community providers.

If a veteran receives emergency room care from a non-VA provider, he or she is denied reimbursement even if a trip to the nearest VA hospital would be life threatening.

Last year the President asked all federal agencies to identify where they were deficient in complying with the Patient Bill of Rights. The VA determined it needed legislation to reimburse veterans for emergency care it didn't provide. Wile being encouraged to view VA as their managed care provider, veterans could risks financial ruin if VA failed to comply with the same emergency care reimbursement standards applied to private-sector managed health care providers.

Even before veterans began enrolling last year for VA care, VA's responsibility for reimbursing veterans for the cost of emergency health care services was confusing. VA would provide emergency care to only those veterans who were either already at VA when the emergency occurred or to those veterans who were able to physically present themselves at a VA facility before receiving required emergency care from a non-VA provider.

VA's physical ''tag up'' requirement creates confusion for the majority of veterans who are not on grounds during an emergency. Too often in crisis situations, veterans lack the time to resolve who will pay for their care before seeking treatment.

This situation is likely to become even more confusing as VA begins to market itself as a managed care provider featuring enrollment, a basic benefits package and a new primary care focus—characteristics commonly associated with Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs). Most HMOs reimburse enrollees for pre-authorized emergency care. The pending legislation would give VA the authority to reimburse emergency care delivered by any provider if veterans had no other coverage for such care.

Many veterans are literally ''banking on'' VA either furnishing or reimbursing their care for any condition in an emergency. Too many veterans and their families have been financially devastated because they assume VA will be there for them in a health crisis. I believe veterans should be able to count on VA in an emergency.

I am encouraged by the recent recommendation by a coalition of veterans service organizations, the Independent Budget group, to add funds to the FY 2000 VA Medical Care budget in order to provide emergency care to veterans. I encourage my colleagues to cosponser and support this important legislation.

HONORING RABBI IRWIN GOLDENBERG FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rabbi Irwin Goldenberg for his generous service to the community. For twenty-five years, Rabbi Goldenberg has served both his congregation at Temple Beth Israel and the community of York, Pennsylvania as a revered leader, teacher, and father.

In times of sorrow and in times of celebration, Rabbi Goldenberg has demonstrated a strong commitment to his congregation. He has always been there to provide loving support and strong leadership to people of his Temple. Rabbi Goldenberg has long served as the official voice for the Jewish community in

York, establishing a sturdy link between his congregation and the community at large. To this day, he has remained very active in his faith serving on the central Conference of American Rabbis, the American Jewish Congress, the Philadelphia Board of Rabbis, and the Association of Reformed Zionists to highlight just a few of his many efforts.

One of the greatest aspects of this man is that his kind efforts are not simply confined within the Jewish community. Rather, his works extend far beyond his Temple and into the community at large. Rabbi Goldenberg's gracious outreach into the community has been consistent for over twenty-five years. He relishes his role as teacher and friend to troubled young people. He lends his time to countless charities and organizations, and has been showered with accolades including ''Educator of the Year'' and ''Man of the Year.''

And, despite the extraordinary constraints on his time, Rabbi Goldenberg has always remained lovingly committed to his family. The proud father of two exceptional young ladies, one of which is studying Judaism in Israel, Rabbi Goldenberg is an example to fathers everywhere. Recently, the Rabbi and his lovely wife Joyce celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary. Their loving devotion to each other and their family is the premier model of what marriage should be.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Rabbi Irwin Goldenberg for twenty-five years of dedicated and selfless service to the congregation at Temple Beth Israel, the Jewish community, and the people of York, Pennsylvania.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, it is not my preference or custom to speak on matters relating to the misconduct of others who hold public office. I have never done so before during my time in Congress. I hope never to have to do so again.

But the Constitution confides in Members of this House the obligation to decide whether high officers have acted in a manner that requires their impeachment. Where an official has a legal or moral obligation to judge misconduct and when that obligation cannot honorably be avoided, it is necessary to stand without flinching for what is clearly right.

Those failing to do so become inevitably part of the wrong against which they failed to act. The issue before the House is not whether Bill Clinton has acted with integrity. We all know the answer to that question. The issue is whether we have the integrity to do our duty under the Constitution and laws.

Public men and women commit private wrongs, just like everyone else. And just like everyone else, they are usually called to account for those wrongs in the fullness of time. If they act honorably when called to account, and accept responsibility for what they have done, they can emerge with a measure of their integrity intact. If they act less than honorably and refuse to own up to their actions, they may, and often are judged by the voters.

Their fellow officers in government have no warrant to judge them formally if they at least conform to the minimum standards of law and morality in how they react. But the minimum standards are just that: the minimum that we have the right to expect and insist upon. No one can fall below those standards with impunity. No officer of government can actively subvert the law, abuse the powers of his office and flout the standards of decency without facing the consequences that any other person in a position of trust would have to face.

That is the gravamen of the charges against President Clinton. The genesis of this matter was the President's liaison with Monica Lewinsky. But that affair, however sordid, was a private wrong. The Articles of Impeachment deal exclusively with what the President did to avoid the consequences when that private wrong reached the eyes and ears of the public. When the President was called to account before the people, he lied to the people; when he was called to account before a civil deposition, he lied under oath; and then, to cover up those initial lies, he tampered with witnesses, abused the trust of other officers of government, perjured himself before a federal grand jury, and abused the powers of the Presidency to avert investigations into his wrong doing.

From the record before the House, it is impossible to conclude anything other than that the President is guilty of these wrongs. He is therefore, in my judgment unfit to hold any position of trust, much less the Presidency.

I do not blame anyone for wishing somehow to avoid impeachment. It is a terrible thing to have to participate in the shipwreck of a person's reputation and public career, and it is not a sign of health for our country that two Presidents within a generation must face removal from office. But none of the arguments offered in defense of the President present an honorable alternative to impeachment. I will discuss them one by one:

(1) Some suggest that the misconduct in question does not meet the Constitutional standard for impeachment. But I believe the President's actions not only qualify as high crimes and misdemeanors; they present a classic example of what the term signifies, fully within the intentions of the Framers and the precedents of history.

The term ''high crimes or misdemeanors'' means a deliberate pattern of misconduct so grave as to disqualify the person committing it from holding a position of trust and responsibility. The President's misconduct qualifies as such an offense according to the commonly accepted understandings of civic responsibility, never before questioned until this controversy arose. No one would have argued a year ago that a President could perjure himself, obstruct justice, and tamper with witnesses without facing impeachment, and no one would argue that a business, labor, educational, or civic leader should stay in a position of trust having committed such misconduct. Congress has impeached and removed high officers for less than the President has done. Are we to lower the standards of our society because the President cannot live up to them?

(2) Others have suggested that the House censure the President. But the alternative of censure would constitute too small a penalty for Mr. Clinton's gross misconduct and too great a danger to the Presidency, suggesting that the House of Representatives has a power, never contemplated in the Constitution, to harass future Presidents for behavior not rising to the level of high crimes or misdemeanors.

As many have pointed out, this is not a parliamentary democracy. It is a constitutional republic with separate branches of government. The House may act formally against a President only when the Constitutional standard of impeachment has been met. If censure is intended as a meaningless action, a cover for those who for other reasons want to do nothing, it should be discarded as a sham. If it is intended as a formal and real punishment, it represents an extra—constitutional action, a power arrogated by the Congress to itself, with more potential for harm in the future than good for the present. I would prefer that the House do nothing rather than that—better not to act at all then to twist the Constitution because we are unwilling to enforce it.

(3) Finally, some have argued that impeachment is too traumatic for the country to endure. I believe the opposite is more nearly true. Hard as impeachment may be, to ignore misconduct so grave and notorious would be to suggest that the importance to the country of an office can place the holder of the office above the country's laws.

Mr. Speaker, this whole affair, distasteful as it is, presents an opportunity for the House to make a clear statement. There is such a thing as right and wrong. No society, and certainly not a constitutional republic like America, can endure without acknowledging that fact; and if we believe in right and wrong, we must give life to that belief by trusting that the right thing will be the best thing for our country. I urge each member of the House to do his duty today in the faith that only in that way can America emerge stronger

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

First Session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress convened.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1–S38

Measures Introduced: Ten resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. Res. 1–10. **Pages S30–31**

Measures Passed:

Notification to the House of Representatives: Senate agreed to S. Res. 1, informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business. **Page S5**

Notification to the President: Senate agreed to S. Res. 2, providing that a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. **Page S5**

Hour of Daily Meeting: Senate agreed to S. Res. 3, fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate at 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered. **Page S5**

Senate Legal Counsel Reappointment: Senate agreed to S. Res. 9, to make effective reappointment of Senate Legal Counsel. **Page S8**

Deputy Senate Legal Counsel Reappointment: Senate agreed to S. Res. 10, to make effective reappointment of Deputy Senate Legal Counsel. **Page S8**

Adjournment Resolution: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 2, providing for the adjournment of the House. **Page S37**

Impeachment of President Clinton: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers appointed by the House for the purpose of exhibiting articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, agreeably to the notice communicated to the Senate, and that at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, January 7, 1999, the Senate will receive the honorable managers on the part of the House of Representatives in order that they may present and exhibit the articles of impeachment against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States. **Page S36**

Also, a unanimous-consent agreement was reached that at the hour of 1 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, January 7, 1999, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the articles of impeachment and that the Presiding Officer, through the Secretary of the Senate, notify the Chief Justice of the United States of the time and place fixed for consideration of the articles and requesting his attendance as presiding officer pursuant to Article I, section 3, clause 6 of the United States Constitution.

Further, that the Presiding Officer be authorized to appoint a committee of Senators upon the recommendation of the Majority and Minority Leaders to escort the Chief Justice into the Senate Chamber.

Further, that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the time and place fixed for the Senate to proceed upon the impeachment of William Jefferson Clinton in the Senate Chamber. **Page S36**

Unanimous-Consent Agreements:

Select Committee on Ethics: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 106th Congress, the Select Committee on Ethics be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate. **Page S6**

Time for Rollcall Votes: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 106th Congress, there be a limitation of 15 minutes each upon any rollcall vote, with the warning signal to be sounded at the midway point, beginning at the last 7½ minutes, and when rollcall votes are of 10-minute duration, the warning signal be sounded at the beginning of the last 7½ minutes. **Page S6**

Authority to Receive Reports: Senate agreed that, during the 106th Congress, it be in order for the Secretary of the Senate to receive reports at the desk when presented by a Senator at any time during the day of the session of the Senate. **Page S6**

Recognition of Leadership: Senate agreed that, the Majority and Minority Leaders may daily have up to 10 minutes each on each calendar day following the prayer and disposition of the reading of, or the approval of, the Journal. **Page S6**

House Parliamentarian Floor Privileges: Senate agreed that, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and his four assistants be given the privilege of the floor during the 106th Congress. **Page S6**

Printing of Conference Reports: Senate agreed that, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXVIII, conference reports and statements accompanying them not be printed as Senate reports when such conference reports and statements have been printed as a House report unless a specific request is made in the Senate in each instance to have such a report printed. **Page S6**

Authority for Appropriations Committee: Senate agreed that, the Committee on Appropriations be authorized during the 106th Congress to file reports during adjournments or recesses of the Senate on appropriation bills, including joint resolutions, together with any accompanying notices of motions to suspend Rule XVI, pursuant to Rule V, for the purpose of offering certain amendments to such bills or joint resolutions, which proposes amendments shall be printed. **Page S6**

Authority for Corrections in Engrossment: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 106th Congress, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make technical and clerical corrections in the engrossments of all Senate-passed bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, and Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate amendments to House bills or resolutions. **Page S6**

Authority to Receive Messages and Sign Enrolled Measures: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 106th Congress, when the Senate is in recess or adjournment, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the President of the United States and, with the exception of House bills, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions, messages from the House of Representatives and that they be appropriately referred, and that the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions. **Page S6**

Privileges of the Floor: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 106th Congress, Senators be allowed to leave at the desk with the Journal Clerk the names of two staff members who will be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the specific matter noted, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to rotate such staff members as space allows. **Page S6**

Referral of Treaties and Nominations: Senate agreed that, for the duration of the 106th Congress, it be in order to refer treaties and nominations on the day when they are received from the President, even when the Senate has no executive session that day. **Page S6**

Authority to Introduce Measures: Senate agreed that on January 19, 1999, all members be permitted to introduce legislation and read or submit accompanying statements. This would represent the first day that legislation can be introduced in the 106th Congress. **Pages S6–7**

Senate Floor Access: Senate agreed that access to the Senate wing, the Senate floor, and the Senate Chamber galleries, during all proceedings involving the exhibition or consideration of the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States, and all times that the Senate is sitting for trial with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding, be in accordance with the allocations and provisions of Senate Rule XXIII (Senate Floor Access). **Pages S7–8**

Appointments:

Senate Legal Counsel: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 95–521, reappointed Thomas B. Griffith as Senate Legal Counsel, effective January 3, 1999, for a term of service to expire at the end of the 107th Congress. **Page S8**

Deputy Senate Legal Counsel: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 95–521, appointed Morgan J. Frankel as Deputy Senate Legal Counsel, effective as of January 3, 1999, for a term of service to expire at the end of the 107th Congress. **Page S8**

Removal of Injunction of Secrecy: The injunction of secrecy was removed from the following treaty:

The Hague Convention and the Hague Protocol (Treaty Doc. 106–1).

The treaty was transmitted to the Senate today, considered as having been read for the first time, and referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and was ordered to be printed. **Pages S35–36**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Kay Kelley Arnold, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2004.

Hulett Hall Askew, of Georgia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1999.

Richard W. Bogosian, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Coordinator for Rwanda/Burundi.

Harry J. Bowie, of Mississippi, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank for a term of three years.

Kenneth M. Bresnahan, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Labor.

Robert Clarke Brown, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term expiring November 22, 1999.

William Clyburn, Jr., of South Carolina, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2000.

Gordon Davidson, of California, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2004.

Montie R. Deer, of Kansas, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission for the term of three years.

Sylvia de Leon, of Texas, to be a Member of the Reform Board (Amtrak) for a term of five years.

Vivian Lowery Derryck, an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a term expiring September 27, 2003.

Charles H. Dolan, Jr., of Virginia, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2000.

Craig Gordon Dunkerley, of Massachusetts, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Envoy for Conventional Forces in Europe.

Douglas S. Eakeley, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1999.

Susan G. Esserman, of Maryland, to be Deputy United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador.

Timothy Fields, Jr., of Virginia, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency.

Phyllis K. Fong, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Small Business Administration.

Timothy F. Geithner, of New York, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury.

T.J. Glauthier, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Energy.

Rose Eilene Gottemoeller, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Non-Proliferation and National Security).

Richard A. Grafmeyer, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for the remainder of the term expiring September 30, 2000.

Frank J. Guarini, of New Jersey, to be a Representative of the United States of America to the Fifty-second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Stephen Hadley, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 2003.

John Paul Hammerschmidt of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term of four years.

Denis J. Hauptly, of Minnesota, to be Chairman of the Special Panel on Appeals for a term of six years.

John D. Hawke, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Comptroller of the Currency for a term of five years.

James Catherwood Hormel, of California, to be Ambassador to Luxembourg.

A. E. Dick Howard, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term of six years.

Albert S. Jacquez, of California, to be Administrator of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation for a term of seven years.

Ayse Manyas Kenmore, of Florida, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2000.

Zalmay Khalilzad, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 2001.

Kenneth W. Kizer, of California, to be Under Secretary of Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs for a term of four years.

George M. Langford, of New Hampshire, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Joseph A. Miller, of Delaware, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Norman Y. Mineta, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term of six years.

Arthur J. Naparstek, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2003.

Jose Antonio Perez, of California, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of California for the term of four years.

Susan E. Rice, an Assistant Secretary of State, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a term expiring September 27, 2003.

Bill Richardson, of New Mexico, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the Forty-second Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Robert C. Richardson, of New York, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Stanley A. Riveles, of Virginia, for rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U. S. Commissioner to the Standing Consultative Commission.

Cleo Parker Robinson, of Colorado, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2004.

Peter F. Romero, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

Maxine L. Savitz, of California, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Paul L. Seave, of California, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of California for a term of four years.

Luis Sequeira, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Gerald M. Shea, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2004.

James M. Simon, of Alabama, to be Assistant Director of Central Intelligence for Administration.

Jack J. Spitzer, of Washington, to be Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Fifty-second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

William Lacy Swing, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ruth Y. Tamura, of Hawaii, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2001.

Chang-Lin Tien, of California, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Edwin M. Truman, of Maryland, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Mark Reid Tucker, of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the term of four years.

John F. Walsh, of Connecticut, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2006.

Diane Edith Watson, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federal States of Micronesia.

Kent M. Wiedemann, of California, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Alice Rae Yelen, of Louisiana, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2001.

J. Brian Atwood, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Wayne O. Burkes, of Mississippi, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2002.

Melvin E. Clark, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1999.

Carolyn L. Huntoon, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environmental Management).

Regina Montoya, of Texas, to be a Representative of the United States of America to the Fifty-third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Hassan Nemazee, of New York, to be Ambassador to Argentina.

Robert Seiple, of Washington, to be Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom.

Hiram E. Puig-Lugo, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Stephen H. Glickman, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years.

Eric T. Washington, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years.

47 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

3 Army nominations in the rank of general.

1 Coast Guard nomination in the rank of admiral.

11 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general. **Pages S37–38**

Messages From the House: **Page S15**

Communications: **Pages S15–30**

Additional Statements: **Pages S33–35**

Quorum Calls: One quorum call was taken today. (Total—1). **Page S5**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 12 noon, and adjourned at 7:10 p.m., until 9:45 a.m., on Thursday, January 7, 1999.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

U.S. ARMED FORCES STATUS

Committee on Armed Services: On Tuesday, January 5, committee concluded hearings to review the status of the United States Armed Forces and any shortfalls in resources and capabilities that might prevent them from successfully executing their assigned missions, after receiving testimony from Gen. Henry H. Shelton, USA Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. Dennis J. Reimer, USA Chief of Staff of the Army; Gen. Charles C. Krulak, USMC Commandant of the Marine Corps; Admiral Jay L. Johnson, USN Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Michael E. Ryan, USAF Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee approved Senator Campbell as Chairman and Senator Inouye as Vice Chairman. Also, Committee approved their rules of procedure for the 106th Congress.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 45 public bills, H.R. 11–55; and 18 resolutions, H.J. Res. 1–2, H. Con. Res. 1–2, and H. Res. 1–14, were introduced. **Pages H224–27**

Reports Filed: The following reports were filed:

Filed on December 29, 1998: Activities Report of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–833);

Filed on December 29, 1998: Activities Report of the Committee on Resources, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–834);

Filed on December 30, 1998: Activities Report of the Committee on Appropriations, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–835);

Filed on December 30, 1998: Activities Report of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–836);

Filed on December 31, 1998: Activities Report of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–837);

Filed on January 2, 1999: Activities Report of the Committee on International Relations, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–838);

Filed on January 2, 1999: Activities Report of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–839);

Filed on January 2, 1999: Activities Report of the Committee on Rules, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–840);

Filed on January 2, 1999: Activities Report of the Committee on National Security, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–841);

Filed on January 2, 1999: Activities Report of the Committee on Agriculture, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–842);

Filed on January 2, 1999: Activities Report of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–843);

Filed on January 2, 1999: Activities Report of the Committee on the Budget, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–844);

Filed on January 2, 1999: Activities Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, 105th Congress (H. Rept. 105–845); and

Filed on January 2, 1999: Activities Report of the Committee on Commerce, 105th Congress (H.Rept. 105–846). **Page H224**

Election of Speaker: J. Dennis Hastert of the State of Illinois was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 205 nays with 2 voting "present", Roll No. 2. Representatives Thomas, Gejdenson, Roukema, and Kaptur acted as tellers. The Speaker was escorted to the Chair by Representatives Gephardt, Armey, DeLay, Bonior, Watts of Oklahoma, Frost, Crane, Hyde, Porter, Evans, Lipinski, Costello, Ewing, Gutierrez, Manzullo, Rush, LaHood, Weller, Jackson of Illinois, Blagojevich, Davis of Illinois, Shimkus, Biggert, Phelps, and Schakowsky. **Pages H2–5**

Representative Dingell, Dean of the House, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, who then administered the oath of office to the Members-elect present en bloc. **Page H5**

Members Sworn: Representative Ehrlich presented himself in the well and was administered the oath of office by the Speaker. **Page H5**

Representative Barcia presented himself in the well and was administered the oath of office by the Speaker. **Page H201**

Party Leaders: It was announced that Representatives Armey and Gephardt had been elected majority and minority leaders respectively, and that Representatives DeLay and Bonior had been elected majority and minority whips, respectively. **Page H6**

House Officers: The House agreed to H. Res. 1, electing the following officers of the House of Representatives: Jeffrey J. Trandahl, Clerk; Wilson S. Livingood, Sergeant at Arms; James M. Eagen, III, Chief Administrative Officer; and Reverend James David Ford, Chaplain. **Page H6**

On a division of the question, rejected the Frost amendment in the nature of a substitute that sought to name certain minority employees to the position of Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Chief Administrative Officer. **Page H6**

Notify Senate: The House agreed to H. Res. 2, to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and elected J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, Speaker; and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Clerk of the House. **Page H6**

Committee to Notify the President that a Quorum of each House has Assembled: The House agreed to H. Res. 3, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of two members to join with a committee of the Senate to notify the President that a quorum of each House has assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make. Subsequently, the Speaker appointed Representatives Armey and Gephardt to the committee. **Page H6**

Inform President: The House agreed to H. Res. 4, authorizing the Clerk of the House to inform the President that the House of Representatives has elected J. Dennis Hastert, a Representative from the State of Illinois, Speaker, and Jeffrey J. Trandahl, a Citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Clerk of the House. **Page H6**

House Rules: The House agreed to H. Res. 5, adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Sixth Congress by a yea and nay vote of 217 yeas to 204 nays, Roll No. 5. Earlier, agreed to order the previous question by a yea and nay vote of 216 yeas to 207 nays, Roll No. 3. **Pages H6–H207**

Rejected the Moakley motion to commit the resolution to a select committee comprised of the majority leader and the minority leader with instructions to report it back with amendments dealing with the ratio of majority party members to minority party members in the distribution of committee seats and a new rule entitled ''Pay As You Go Rule'' by a yea and nay vote of 201 yeas to 218 nays, Roll No. 4. **Pages H205–06**

Committee Elections: The House agreed to the following resolutions to designate committee memberships: H. Res. 6 designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; H. Res. 7 designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; and H. Res. 8, designating membership for Representative Sanders on certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. **Pages H207–08**

Gift Rule: The House agreed to H. Res. 9, amending clause 5 of rule XXVI. **Pages H208–11**

Managers for the Impeachment Trial of William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States: The House agreed to H. Res. 10, appointing the authorizing managers for the impeachment trial of William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States by yea and nay vote of 223 yeas to 198 nays, Roll No. 6. **Pages H211–17**

Minority Employees: The House agreed to H. Res. 11, providing for the designation of certain minority employees. **Page H217**

Oath of Office: The House agreed to H. Res. 12, providing for the authority to administer the oath of office to the Honorable George Miller of California. **Pages H217–18**

Oath of Office: The House agreed to H. Res. 13, providing for the authority to administer the oath of office to the Honorable Sam Farr of California. **Page H218**

Meeting Hour for the 106th Congress: The House agreed to H. Res. 14, fixing the daily hour of meeting for the 106th Congress. **Page H218**

State of the Union Address: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 1, providing for the State of the Union address by the President on Tuesday, January 19, 1999 at 9:00 p.m. **Page H218**

Adjournment Resolution: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 2, providing for the adjournment of the House. **Pages H220–21**

Clerk Designation: Read a letter from the Clerk wherein he designated Mr. Gerasimos Vans, Special Assistant, to sign papers and do all other acts under the name of the Clerk in case of his temporary absence or disability. **Page H220**

Intelligence Committee: The Speaker appointed Representatives Goss, Chairman and Dixon to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Page H221

Building Commission: The Speaker appointed Representatives Armey and Gephardt to the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

Page H221

Recess: The House recessed at 6:31 p.m. and reconvened at 7:54 p.m. Page H223

Senate Messages: Message received from the Senate appears on page H223.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One Quorum Call (Roll No. 1) and 5 yea and nay votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H1–2, H3, H204–05, H205–06, H206, and H216–17.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon, and pursuant to H. Con. Res. 2, the House adjourned at 7:55 p.m. until 2 p.m., Tuesday, January 19.

Committee Meetings

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

Committee on Rules: Met for organizational purposes.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

Committee on Ways and Means: Met for organizational purposes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of January 4 through 9, 1999

Senate Chamber

On *Thursday*, Senate will proceed to consideration of the articles of impeachment against President Clinton.

On Friday, Senate's program is uncertain.

Senate Committees

No committee meetings are scheduled.

House Chamber

The House is not in session on January 7 and 8.

House Committees

Committee on Commerce, January 7, to meet for organizational purposes, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, January 7, to meet for organizational purposes, 10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, January 8, hearing on Nipping Democracy in the Bud: The New Crackdown on Dissidents in China, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, January 7, to meet for organizational purposes; followed by a hearing and mark up of a measure concerning technical amendments to the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, January 7, to meet for organizational purposes, 2:30 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:45 a.m., Thursday, January 7

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will proceed to consideration of the articles of impeachment against President Clinton.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Tuesday, January 19

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday, January 19: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Bereuter, Doug, Nebr., E3, E9
Cunningham, Randy ''Duke'', Calif., E5, E10
Davis, Thomas M., Va., E2, E6
DeLay, Tom, Tex., E1
Emerson, Jo Ann, Mo., E3, E6, E8, E10
Evans, Lane, Ill., E11
Gilman, Benjamin A., N.Y., E7, E9
Goodling, William F., Pa., E11
Green, Gene, Tex., E5, E7
Paul, Ron, Tex., E3, E9
Pomeroy, Earl, N.D., E7
Rogan, James E., Calif., E6, E10
Shuster, Bud, Pa., E1, E5, E8
Stump, Bob, Ariz., E3, E5, E8
Sweeney, John E., N.Y., E4, E10
Talent, James M., Mo., E12
Young, Don, Alaska, E6

Congressional Record The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed at one time. ¶Public access to the Congressional Record is available online through *GPO Access,* a service of the Government Printing Office, free of charge to the user. The online database is updated each day the Congressional Record is published. The database includes both text and graphics from the beginning of the 103d Congress, 2d session (January 1994) forward. It is available on the Wide Area Information Server (WAIS) through the Internet and via asynchronous dial-in. Internet users can access the database by using the World Wide Web; the Superintendent of Documents home page address is http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs, by using local WAIS client software or by telnet to swais.access.gpo.gov, then login as guest (no password required). Dial-in users should use communications software and modem to call (202) 512–1661; type swais, then login as guest (no password required). For general information about *GPO Access,* contact the *GPO Access* User Support Team by sending Internet e-mail to gpoaccess@gpo.gov, or a fax to (202) 512–1262; or by calling Toll Free 1–888–293–6498 or (202) 512–1530 between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern time, Monday through Friday, except for Federal holidays. ¶The Congressional Record paper and 24x microfiche will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, at the following prices: paper edition, $150.00 for six months, $295.00 per year, or purchased for $2.50 per issue, payable in advance; microfiche edition, $141.00 per year, or purchased for $1.50 per issue payable in advance. The semimonthly Congressional Record Index may be purchased for the same per issue prices. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily Congressional Record is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the Congressional Record.